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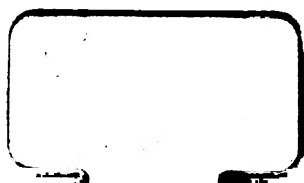
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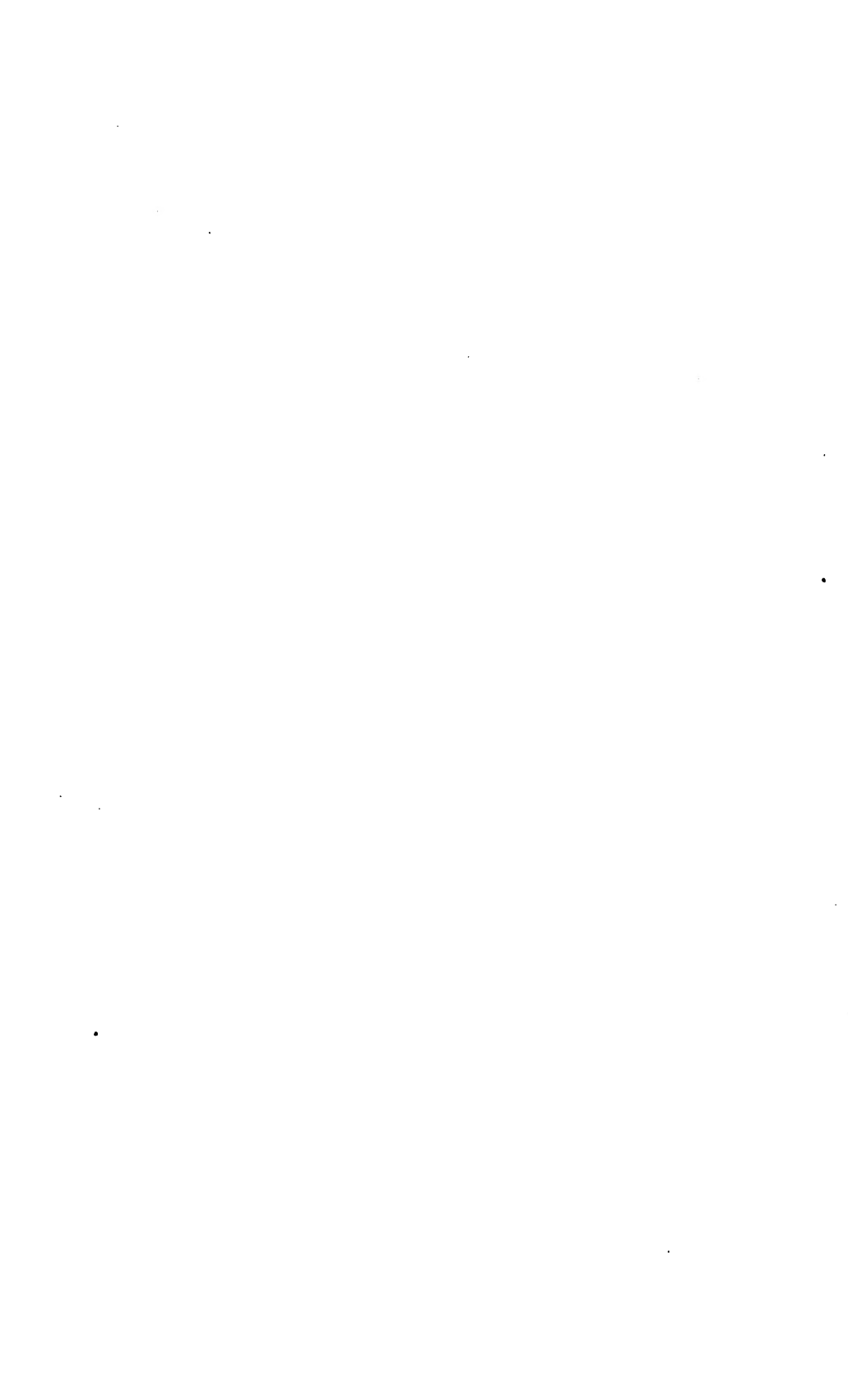
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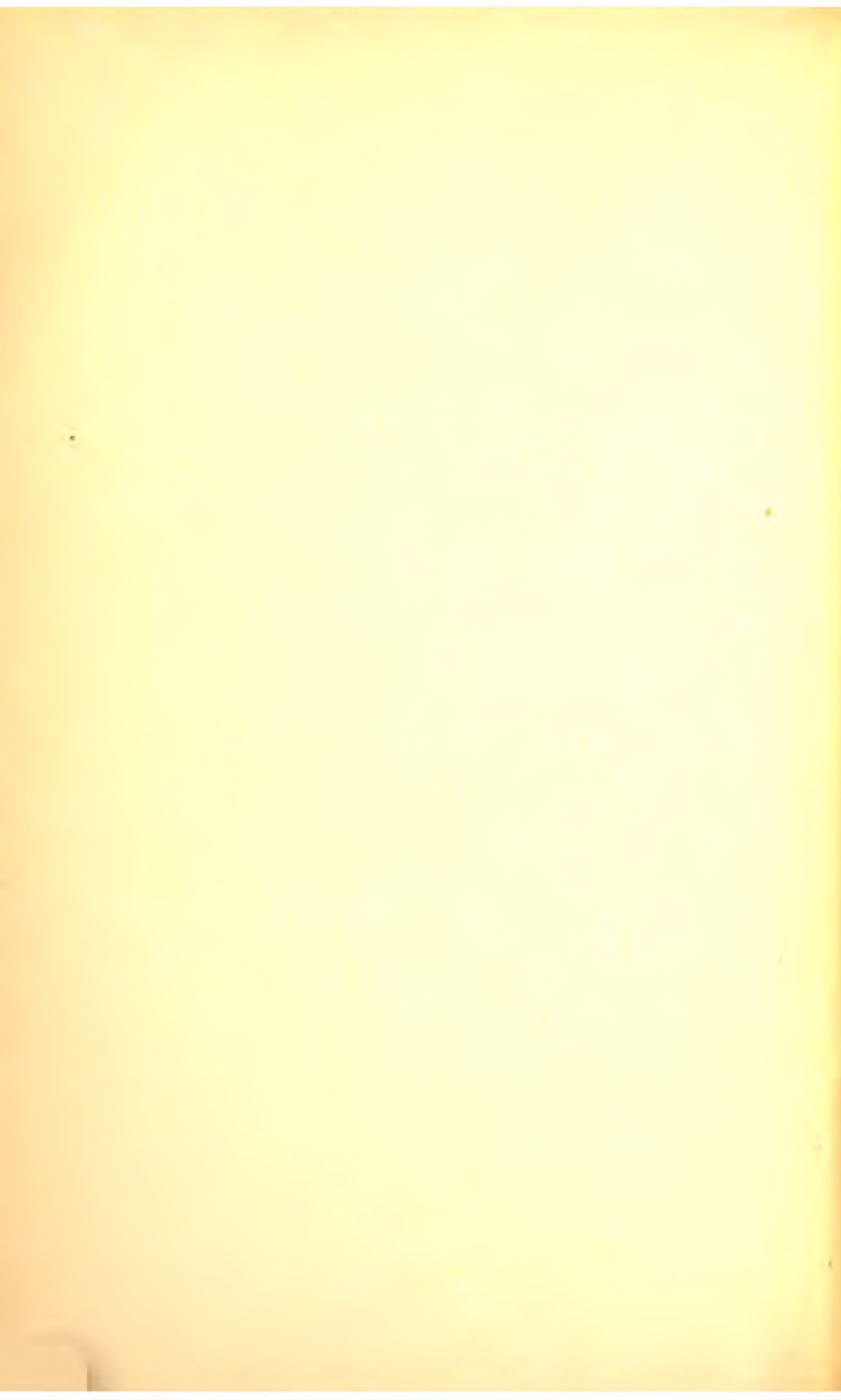
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A

DICTIONARY,

GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

OF THE VARIOUS

COUNTRIES, PLACES, AND PRINCIPAL

NATURAL OBJECTS IN THE WORLD.

BY J. R. M'CULLOCH, ESQ.

**IN WHICH THE ARTICLES RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN GREATLY
MULTIPLIED AND EXTENDED, AND ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT CONDITION
OF THE COUNTRY, AND TO THE WANTS OF ITS CITIZENS.**

**BY DANIEL HASKEL, A.M.,
LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.**

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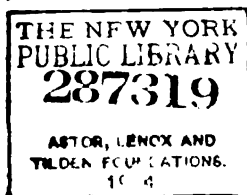
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UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

OR

DICTIONARY,

GEOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL, AND HISTORICAL.

IBARRA.

IBARRA, a town of Ecuador, Columbia, is a delightful plain, on the Taguando, at the foot of the volcano Imbaru, 50 m. N.E. Quito, and on the high road between that city and Popayan. Lat. $0^{\circ} 31' N.$, long. $78^{\circ} 18' 34'' W.$ Pop. unknown, but formerly estimated at 12,000. It was founded in 1597, is well built, and has a large and well built church, several convents, a college, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a hospital, and many good private residences. Without the city are some suburbs, inhabited by the Indian population. It manufactures fine cotton and other fabrics. The district of which it is the capital produces sugar and wheat of the finest quality, and a good deal of cotton, the weaving of which and other materials into stockings, caps, gloves, bags, coverlets, &c., employs many of its inhabitants. (*Thompson's Andes, &c.*)

IBBERVILLE, an outlet of Mississippi r., which it leaves 14 m. below Baton Rouge, and 20 m. below it is joined by and lost in Amite r. It receives water from the Mississippi only at high flood, and is of no importance to navigation until its junction with Amite river.

IBBERVILLE, parish, La. Centrally situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 350 sq. m. The borders of the streams only are sufficiently elevated for cultivation, where the soil is very fertile. It contained in 1840, 4001 neat cattle, 3928 sheep, 4688 swine; and produced 909,240 bushels of Indian corn, 30,924 of potatoes, 3,533,000 pounds of cotton, 2,793,000 of sugar. It had seventeen stores; one academy, 12 students, five schools, 123 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2523; slaves, 5987; free coloured, 85; total, 8495. Capital, Plaquemine.

ICELAND, a large island under the dominion of Denmark, in the N. Atlantic ocean, on the confines of the polar circle, generally considered as belonging to Europe, but which should rather, perhaps, be reckoned in America; between lat. $63^{\circ} 30'$ and $66^{\circ} 40' N.$, and long. 16° and $33^{\circ} W.$ It is of a very irregular triangular shape, and is estimated to contain about 30,000 sq. m. Pop. (1834) 56,000, supposed to be spread over about two thirds of the island, the central portion being totally uninhabited, and imperfectly explored. Iceland appears to owe its existence to submarine volcanic agency, and to have been upheaved at intervals from the bottom of the sea. It is traversed in every direction by vast ranges of mountains: the principal ridges run chiefly E. and W., and, from these, inferior mountains branch off towards the coast, often terminating in rocky and bold headlands. All the coasts, but more especially the N. and W. are deeply indented with *fiords*, similar to those of Norway. The most extensive tract of level country is in the S.E. It is estimated that about a third part of the surface is covered with vegetation of some kind, while the other two thirds are occupied by snowy mountains or fields of lava. The general aspect of the country is the most desolate and dreary imaginable. The height of very few of the mountains has been correctly ascertained, and those said to attain an elevation of 7000 ft. are not the most lofty. The Yökul, or enormous ice-mountains, are among the greatest elevations: the most extensive of these is the Klofa Yökul in the E.; it lies behind the heights which line the S.E. coast, and forms, with little or no interruption, a vast chain of ice and snow mountains covering a surface of perhaps 3000 sq. m. The W. quarter contains, among other lofty heights, the Snæfel Yökul, 4,580 ft. high. In the N. the mountains are not very high; but in the E. the Oresfa Yökul, 6280 ft. in elevation, is the most lofty of which any accurate measurement has been obtained. The celebrated volcano Heccla is in the S.W. quarter,

ICELAND.

and about 30 m. inland. It is more remarkable for the frequency and violence of its eruptions than for its elevation, which is only about 5800 ft. (*See HECCLA.*)

The bays and harbours along the coast are numerous and secure, but little known or frequented; the most so are those of Eyaßords on the N., Eyrarbacks on the S., and Reikjavik on the W. coast. The rivers, which are numerous and comparatively large, have mostly a N. or S. course. Although sufficiently wide, they are generally obstructed by rocks and shallows, and are too rapid to admit of navigation. There are several large lakes, of which Myvatn lake, in the N.E., is the most considerable: it is estimated at about 40 m. in circumference, and has upwards of 30 islands composed of lava. In no country have volcanic eruptions been so numerous as in Iceland, or spread over a larger surface. Besides more than 30 volcanic mountains, there exists an immense number of small cones and craters, from which streams of melted substances have been poured forth over the surrounding regions; nine volcanoes were active during the last century, four in the N., and the rest lying nearly in a direct line along the S. coast. Twenty-three eruptions of Heccla are recorded since the occupation of the island by Europeans: the first of these occurred in 1004. The most extensive and devastating eruption ever experienced in the island happened in 1783: it proceeded from the Skaptar Yökul, a volcano (or rather volcanic tract having several cones) near the centre of the country. This eruption did not entirely cease for about two years. It destroyed no fewer than 30 villages and 9000 human beings, or more than one fifth part of the then population of the island! On the S. and W. coasts, numerous islands have been from time to time thrown up; some of which still remain, while others have receded beneath the surface of the ocean, forming dangerous rocks and shoals. The Vestmanna islands, which lie about 15 m. from the E. coast, are a group consisting almost entirely of barren vitrified rocks: only one of them is inhabited.

Tracts of lava traverse the island in almost every direction. This substance chiefly occurs in isolated streams, having apparently flowed from the mountains; but in some parts there are continuous tracts, and along the S. coast, for 100 m. inland, the lavas that spread over the country have been ejected from small cones rising immediately from the surface. The ground in this part is frequently broken by fissures and chasms, some of which are more than 3 m. in length, and upwards of 100 ft. in width. Besides the common lavas, Iceland abounds in other mineral masses indicative of an igneous origin; of these the most prevalent are tufa and submarine lava, obsidian, sulphur, &c. Whole mountains of tufa exist in every part. Sir G. Mackenzie observes, that the instance of tufa excepted, he saw no marks of stratification in any rock in the island, all the substances appearing to have been subjected to a degree of heat sufficient to reduce them to fusion; and that some, if not all, the Icelandic masses, which are not the produce of external eruptions, are really submarine lavas. The rocks not bearing external marks of heat, are mostly of trap, and contain all the varieties of sciolite, chalcodony, greenstone, porphyry, slate, &c.; the celebrated double refracting calcareous spar is found chiefly on the E. coast. Basaltic columns occur in many parts, especially on the W. coast, where they form several grottoes; and that of Stappen bears a great resemblance to the cave of Fingal, in the island of Staffa.

Few metals are met with: iron and copper have been found; but the mines are not wrought. The supply of

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sulphur is inexhaustible; large mountains are incrustated with this substance, which, when removed, is again formed in crystals by the agency of the hot steam from below. Large quantities were formerly shipped; but latterly the supplies sent to foreign markets have been comparatively small.

By far the most remarkable phenomena of Iceland are the intermittent hot springs met with in several parts, and of all degrees of temperature. The water in some of these springs is at intervals violently thrown into the air to a great height. They have thence received the name of *geysers*, from the Icelandic verb *geysa*, to rage. The most celebrated of these springs are situated in a plain, about 16 m. N. from the village of Skálholt. The great geyser, or principal fountain of this kind, rises from a tube or funnel, 75 ft. in perpendicular depth, and from 8 to 10 ft. in diameter at the bottom, but gradually widening till it terminates in a capacious basin. After an emission, the basin and funnel are empty. The jets take place at intervals of about six hours; and when the water, in a violent state of ebullition, begins to rise in the pipe or funnel, and to fill the basin, subterranean noises are heard, like the distant roar of cannon, the earth is slightly shaken, and the agitation increases till at length a column of water is suddenly thrown up, with vast force and loud explosions, to the height of 100 or 200 ft. And playing for a time like an artificial fountain, and giving off great clouds of vapour, the funnel is emptied, and a column of steam rushing up with great violence and a thundering noise, terminates the eruption. Such is the explosive force, that large stones thrown into the funnel are instantly ejected, and sometimes shivered into small fragments. (For an explanation of this phenomenon, see *Lyell's Geology*, II., 309, 3d ed.) Some of the hot springs, near the inhabited parts of the island, are used for economical purposes; food is dressed over them; and in some places huts are built over small fountains, to form steam baths. In other parts of the island vast cauldrons of boiling mud are seen in a constant state of activity, sending up immense columns of dense vapour, which obscure the atmosphere a great way round.

That Iceland had formerly some extensive forests is apparent from authentic records, but they no longer exist: in fact, the climate seems to be now unsuitable for the growth of trees, those that are found at present being stunted and diminutive, and little better than underwood. Vast quantities of *swartbarran*, or fossil wood, are frequently found buried at a great depth beneath the surface.

Of the wild animals, foxes are the most numerous. Reindeer, which were introduced from Norway in 1770, in the intention of being domesticated, have increased very rapidly; but they are entirely wild, and are very difficult to kill. Bears are frequently brought down from the arctic regions on masses of floating ice; they sometimes commit great devastations, but are generally destroyed almost immediately after making the land. Nearly all kinds of seaweeds inhabit the coasts and islands; and plovers, curlews, snipes, and a variety of game, are found in the interior. The elder duck is very plentiful, and the down taken from the nest is an important article of export. The birds are so familiar as to build their nests all round the roofs, and even inside the huts. A severe penalty is inflicted on those who kill them. The peasantry entertain a superstitious reverence, mingled with aversion, for the seal. The coasts, rivers, and lakes produce an abundance of fine fish; and it is from the sea that the Icelanders derive great part of their subsistence. Their fisheries are prosecuted with great activity; and at Niardvík, one of the fishing stations on the E. coast of the island, there are said to be 300 boats. Cod and haddock are plentiful on the coasts; of these, as well as of the other sea-fish, part is salted for exportation, but by far the greater part is dried for winter provision. The herring fishery is much neglected, as well as the inland fishery on the lakes and rivers.

The climate is more variable than that of the same latitudes on the continent. Great and sudden changes of temperature often occur; and it has frequently happened that after a night of frost, the thermometer during the day has risen to 70° Fahr. The intensity of the cold is much increased by the immense quantities of floating ice, which, being drifted from the polar regions, accumulate upon the coast. Fogs are frequent; but the air, on the whole, is reckoned wholesome. Thunder is seldom heard, but storms of wind and rain are frequent; and the *eskers borealis* and other meteors are much more common and brilliant here than in countries further to the S. The sun is visible at midnight at the summer solstice, from the hills in the N. parts of the island. There is a prevalent opinion in Iceland, that the seasons in former ages were less unfavourable; but, there is probably no good foundation for this belief. The summers are necessarily short; but Dr. Henderson states that the cold is rarely more intense than in the S. of Scandinavia, and the winter he passed in the island was as mild as any he had experienced in Denmark or Sweden.

No grain is now cultivated, though traces exist of its having been formerly raised. Agriculture is limited to the rearing of various grasses for cattle, and hayingmaking is consequently the most important branch of rural industry. Potatoes have been introduced with some success; and several kinds of culinary vegetables are raised, but, with the exception of red cabbage, few attain perfection. The grasses are of the sorts common in other N. climates, and keep horses and other cattle in good condition during the summer. Many of the low mountains are covered with a coarse grass, which yields pretty good summer pasturage; and the meadows and valleys through which the rivers flow produce grass in tolerable abundance, which, when the weather allows of its being harvested, is made into hay. Seaweed and moss are eagerly devoured by the cattle in winter, when other good food fails, which is often the case. In 1834 it was estimated that there were about 500,000 head of sheep; from 36,000 to 40,000 head of black cattle; and from 50,000 to 60,000 horses in Iceland: goats are kept only in the N. The number of sheep appears to be increasing; they have remarkably fine fleeces, which are not shorn, but cast off entirely in the spring. The horses are hardy and small, seldom standing more than 14 hands high. There being no carriages of any description, they are principally used for carrying burdens; and the poorest peasant has generally four or five of these animals. Rents are paid mostly in produce; on the coasts in fish, in the interior in butter, sheep, &c. Tenants who are in easy circumstances generally employ one or more labourers, who, besides board and lodging, have from 10 to 12 specie dollars a year as wages. The whole population is employed either in fishing or feeding cattle, or both; those who breed cattle being, as compared with those who live by fishing, nearly as three to one.

No manufactures, of any kind, are carried on for the purpose of trade. Every branch of industry is domestic, and confined chiefly to articles of clothing, such as coarse cloth, gloves, mittens, stockings, &c. The peasantry supply themselves with such furniture as their cottages require, and some manufacture silver trinkets, and snuff-boxes, and forge implements of iron. Every man can shoe his own horse; and in this land of primitive simplicity, even the bishop and chief justice are sometimes employed in this necessary occupation! The greater part of the trade is carried on by means of barter; the quantity of money in circulation is very small, few of the peasants possessing any. The merchants receive the articles for exportation at regulated prices, according to the state of the market, and pay for them in such foreign commodities as the inhabitants may require. The peasantry of the neighbourhood assemble annually at Reikiavik and the other principal settlements, and bring down with them wool, woollen manufactured goods, butter, skins, tallow, Iceland moss (*Lichen Islandicus*), and sometimes a few cattle. In return for these they take back coffee, sugar, tobacco, snuff, a little brandy, rye, rye bread, wheaten flour, salt, soap, &c. The better class purchase linens and cotton goods, which have latterly come more into use. Those who live near the coasts bring to market dried cod and stock fish, dried salmon, whale, shark, and seal oils, seal skins, &c. The domestic produce has of late years, been considerable, and the export of wool amounts to from 3000 to 4000 skipuds annually.

The Icelanders are of Norwegian origin; they are tall, have a frank open countenance, a florid complexion, and flaxen hair. They seldom attain to an advanced age, but the females generally live longer than the men. They are hospitable, devotedly attached to their native land; remarkably grave and serious; and indeed, apparently phlegmatic, but extremely animated on subjects which interest them. They have retained, with few innovations, the ancient modes of life and the costume of their race. Their principal articles of food are fish, fresh and dried, bread, made of imported corn, great quantities of rancid butter, game, and in some parts, a porridge made of Icelandic moss. They sometimes use the flesh of the shark or sea-fish, when it has become tender from putrescence. Their huts, though larger, are not unlike those of the Irish: their dampness, with the darkness, filth, and stench of the fish, render them uninhabitable by strangers. The Icelandic, or original Scandinavian tongue, has been here preserved in all its ancient purity. The Icelanders are extremely attentive to their religious and domestic duties, and display in their dealings a scrupulous integrity. Perhaps there is no country in which the lower orders are so well informed. Domestic education is universal; and there are very few among them who cannot read and write, and many among the better class would be distinguished by their taste and learning in the most cultivated society of Europe. Even many of the peasantry are well versed in the classics; and the traveller is not unfrequently attended by guides who converse with him in Latin! In winter nights it is customary for a whole family to take their places in the principal apartment, where they proceed to their respective

books, while one, selected for the purpose, reads aloud some of their *sagas* (ancient tales), or such other historical narrative as can be found. Their stock of books is not large, but they lend to each other, and frequently copy what they borrow.

The island was formerly divided into four *amts*, or provinces, answering to the four cardinal points. The N. and E. are now merged into one, and the W. is presided over by the governor in person. This officer has the title of *slottmanden*; he is sometimes a native, but more frequently a Dane. Under him are the *amtmænd*, or provincial governors, who possess a similar jurisdiction over their quarters. Each province is divided into *syesels* or shires, presided over by *syeselmænd*, with authority similar to that of sheriffs; these collect taxes, hold petty courts, regulate assessments, &c. Under the *syeselmænd* are *syeselbødder*, who are overseers of the poor, constables, &c. The tithing, or chief justice, holds, with two assistants, a criminal court at Reikjavik, but very few cases are tried in the island, and all capital punishments are inflicted at Copenhagen. Crimes are rare, petty theft and drunkenness are the most common; the latter has been introduced chiefly by the crews of the Danish vessels that visit the coast.

The island constitutes one bishopric; the bishop's salary does not exceed £500 per annum. There are about 194 parishes; but the clergy amount to upward of 300: their incomes are very small, and they are frequently among the poorest of the community. The only charitable institutions are, four hospitals, for the reception of those afflicted with leprosy, which, in the form of elephantiasis, was formerly very prevalent. Small-pox was formerly also very destructive. There are no workhouses, the sick and poor being almost universally supported by their own families. The principal school at Bessendstadi, near the W. coast, has three masters, who teach classics, theology, and the Danish language; and several young men, after attending this school, go to Copenhagen to finish their studies. Reikjavik, the cap., on the S.W. coast, has little more than 500 resident inhab. chiefly Danes. Most of the villages are situated on the coasts, at convenient spots for the receipt and transport of merchandise.

The early and successful application of the Icelanders to the cultivation of literature is an anomaly in the history of learning. When most parts of continental Europe were in a state of rude ignorance, the inhab. of this remote island were well acquainted with poetry and history. The most flourishing period of Icelandic literature appears to have been the 12th to the end of the 14th century. During the last three centuries, however, Iceland has produced many learned men, some of whom have risen to great eminence. The literature of the island in the present day may perhaps be said rather to have changed its character than declined from its ancient fame; the inhab. now attend more to solid branches of learning than to the poetical and historical romances of the ancient Icelandic sagas. Domestic education is carefully attended to; there is no want of modern books in Icelandic; and a printing press is actively employed in the island of Vidoe.

The discovery of Iceland by Europeans is attributed to a Norwegian pirate, about the year 860; but the earliest permanent settlement was effected by the Norwegians in 874. In little more than half a century, all the coasts were occupied by settlers; and about the year 980 the inhab. formed themselves into a republic, and established the *Althing*, or General Assembly of the nation, which was held annually at Thingvalla, in the S.W. and not abolished till 1800. The Icelanders maintained their independence for nearly 400 years; but during the 13th century became subject to Norway, and on the annexation of that kingdom to Denmark, Iceland was transferred along with it. (See Sir G. Mackenzie's *Travels*; *Hæker's Trav.* in *Iceland*; *Barrow's Flight to Iceland*, 1834; *Gaimard's Voyage on Island of Greenland*, 1838; *Henderson's Journal*, &c.)

IDA, t. Monroe co., Mich. It has two schools, 32 scholars. Pop. 251.

IDRIA, a town of the Austrian empire, k. Illyria, duchy Carniola, circle Adelsberg, in a valley of the Carnic Alps, 23 m. W. by S. Laybach. Pop. (1836), 4185. The inhab. are principally engaged in mining; the quicksilver mines of Idria belonging to the Austrian government being, after those of Almaden in Spain, the richest and most celebrated in Europe. They yield annually from 3900 to 3500 cwt. of metal, about a sixth part of which is converted on the spot into vermilion, corrosive sublimate, and other preparations of mercury. The mine is rather more than 1000 ft. in depth. The formation in which it is situated is transition limestone, alternating with clay-slate, in which latter rock the quicksilver is found. It exists partly pure in globules among the slate; but it is mostly found in combination with sulphur, forming veins of cinnabar, &c., which vary greatly in thickness. The cinnabar ore is considered too poor to be wrought when it contains only from 15 to 18 per

cent. of quicksilver, and is then usually abandoned in search of a better vein. The richest ore yields from 50 to 70 per cent. of metal. From 600 to 700 workmen are employed, of whom about 500 are miners. These are enrolled in a corps, and have a regular uniform. They are divided into three sections, which relieve each other, each working below for eight hours in the twenty-four, and the work incessantly going on. Within his eight hours, the labourer is required to perform a certain measurement of work, for which he receives 17 *kreutzers* (nearly 7d.). If he performs less or more than this measured extent, his pay is proportionally reduced or increased; but the number of those who gain less than the fixed sum is greater than of those who gain more. Besides their money pay, the miners get an allowance of corn sufficient for themselves and their families; and in illness, gratuitous medical aid. No lodging is found them; but they may purchase at a government store a number of articles of prime necessity, at fixed charges, generally below the ordinary market prices. The miners usually enter the service at fifteen years of age. After forty years' service, or earlier, if ill health overtake them, they are allowed to retire on full pay, and enjoy various privileges. The widows and orphans of miners are entitled to a pension, and about 35,000 florins are thus expended annually. The process of mining is said to be very unhealthy; the heat of the mine, varying from 80° up to 86° Fahr., impregnates the atmosphere with volatilised mercury, which soon exerts all its characteristic effects on the constitutions of the miners. In some parts, the heat is so great, and the atmosphere so vitiated, that the workmen are obliged to relieve each other every two hours. The mine is very clean, and in its lower parts remarkably dry. In 1803, a violent conflagration broke out in the mine, destroying the whole of the works, with several of the workmen.

Of the mercury produced at Idria, a small part goes to Trieste, whence it is exported chiefly to America; but by far the largest portion is sent to Vienna, partly for the plating of mirrors, but principally for the use of the gold and silver mines of Hungary and Transylvania.

Fifty years ago, Idria was notoriously a place of banishment for state prisoners and criminals, who were condemned to work in the mines. It is so no longer; no coercion is used, and no convicts are sent thither; the supply of labourers petitioning to be admitted is considerably greater than can be received into the service. The town and district of Idria is a mining intendency, with its own government; consisting of a director-general, an imperial comptroller of accounts, a secretary-general, and four councillors, who superintend all the departments of the public service, under the Council of Mines in Vienna. Idria has some German, primary, and other schools, and a small theatre. It had a school for instruction in mining, but it was abolished on the restoration of the Illyrian provinces to Austria. The aspect of the place is thus described by Turberville: "We perceived the white church with its little steeple, perched on a small green knoll, and not far from it another insulated height, crowned with an antique-looking castle, erected by the Venetians during the time that they possessed Illyria, and which now serves as a residence for the bergrath, or director of the mines, and for the government offices connected therewith. Between these two heights, the town struggles along on very unequal ground; with a stream rushing through it, a second church in a sort of open market-place, some large buildings connected with the public administration, but scarcely any good shops or private houses." Mendicancy, or object poverty, is, however, unknown. The mine was discovered by accident in 1497; it was afterward wrought by a company of Venetian merchants, and purchased by the house of Austria, who accorded the miners considerable privileges in 1575, since which the prosperity of Idria has been generally on the increase. (See the elaborate accounts of *Francke*, in the *Revue du Nord*, vol. v., pt. II.; *Turberville's Trav.*, I., 385-396; *Borghese, Oester. Nat.*, &c.)

IGUALADA (an. *Agua laia*), a town of Spain, prov. Catalonia, 37 m. N.W. Barcelona, and 986 m. E.N.E. Madrid; lat. 41° 40' N., long. 1° 31' E. Pop. 7731. It stands on the Noya, a trib. of the Jout, in a rich plain, abounding with corn-fields and olive-grounds. It has some well-built streets, and a handsome suburb, the chief buildings being a par. church, two convents, a clerical college, hospital, and cavalry barracks. The inhab. are among the wealthiest and most industrious in Spain; and their manufactures, by which they are almost wholly supported, comprise cotton and woollen yarns and cloths, hats, and firearms, the last of which are highly esteemed. In the neighbourhood are several considerable paper-mills. Fairs, well attended, for manufactured produce, are held here in the beginning of Jan. and at the end of August. (*Mifano*.)

ILCHESTER, a bor., market town, and par. of England, co., Somerset, hund. Tintinhull, on the Ye or Ivel (whence its name is derived), 18 m. E. Taunton, and 116 m. W.S.W.

ILDEFONSI (ST.).

London. Area of bor. and par., 690 acres; pop. in 1831, (including 130 prisoners in the jail), 1065. The town comprises four indifferently-built streets, and has but few public buildings. The church is remarkable for its octagonal tower. A national school, and almshouses for sixteen women, are the only public charities. The county courthouse is handsome, and conveniently arranged. The jail, built on Howard's plan, is large, and well-regulated, and capable of accommodating upward of 200 prisoners, and was often quite full, when employed, as formerly, for a state prison and house of correction: it is now chiefly used for untried prisoners and debtors, the number of inmates averaging fifty. (*Pris. Inspec. Rep.*) The town, which has no manufactures, and little trade, derives its chief importance from the fact that a large portion of the county business is transacted here, the assizes being held at Ilchester alternately with Taunton, Wells, and Bridgewater. It is situate, however, in a low, declining state, and pauperism is on the increase. Ilchester is a bor. by prescription, and sent two mems. to the H. of C. from the 36th of Edw. I. down to the passing of the Reform Act, when it was disfranchised: it was a mere nomination bor. in the patronage of the Duke of Cleveland. Markets on Wednesdays. Distinct traces of a Roman station, and the discovery of numerous Roman coins and antiquities, have led to the belief that this town occupies the site of the *Isca* of Ptolemy, the principal military station of the Romans in the West of England. It had 108 burgesses at the time of the Norman conquest. Still later, it was a place of considerable consequence, and was made, by patent of Edw. III., the assize town of Somerset.

ILDEFONSO (ST.), or LA GRANJA, a celebrated palace of the sovereigns of Spain, Old Castile, prov. Segovia, 42 m. N.N.W. Madrid, and 5 m. S.E. Segovia, on the N. declivity of the Sierra Guadarrama, built by Philip V. as a place of retirement during the hottest months of summer. "It is placed in a spot where the mountains fall back, leaving a recess sheltered from the hot air of the S. and from much of its sun, but exposed to whatever breeze may be wafted from the N.; the immediate acclivity towards the S. being occupied by the garden, which, though somewhat formal, is full of shade and coolness." (*Ingils*, i., 283.) The palace, which is of brick, plastered and painted, occupies three sides of a square, in the centre of which is the royal chapel. The principal front, looking towards the garden, is 530 ft. long, having two stories, with twelve rooms in a suite; the great entry, with its iron pilaeade, very much resembling that of Versailles. The interior is in everything regal; the ceilings of the apartments are painted in *fresco*, the walls decorated with noble mirrors, and the floors chequered with black and white marble, while the furniture, though somewhat antiquated, is highly enriched with jasper, verd-antique, and rare marbles. The upper rooms are adorned with the works of the first masters, chiefly of the Italian school, the lower apartments being used as a repository for sculpture. Many, however, of the best specimens once belonging to this palace, both in painting and sculpture, have been removed to the royal gallery of Madrid, which now possesses one of the richest collections in Europe. The gardens are laid out in the French style, with formal hedges and walks; and the trees, notwithstanding the labour with which the formation of these grounds was attended, are poor and starved; the chief feature, indeed, in these gardens, is the quantity of fine water, disposed in a variety of ways, and especially in the formation of fountains and works. "These," says Swinburne, "surpass all that I ever saw, not excepting the finest at Versailles. The *jets d'eau* send forth a clear crystal stream, which falls around like the finest dew: the most remarkable are eight fountains, dedicated to the chief heathen deities, one of which, Fame, seated on a Pegasus, throws up from a trumpet a stream to the height of 133 ft. There are various other water-works, all adorned with statues of lead, varnished in imitation of brass; and the whole supply of water is procured from reservoirs on the hills above." (*Swinburne*, ii., 230.) The expense of constructing the garden alone, a large part of which was made by blasting out of the solid rock, must have been very great; and the entire expenditure on the palace gardens and water-works is stated by Townsend to have exceeded £6,000,000. In the town, which lies at a little distance below the palace, is a manufactory of mirrors, supported by the government, which, at the time when Townsend visited it, "proved a devouring monster, in a country where provisions were dear, fuel scarce, and carriage exceedingly expensive." Ingils says that the largest mirrors made there were 134 ft. long, 8 ft. broad, and 8 in. deep. (*Townsend*, vol. ii.; *Dillon*, p. 85; *Ingils*, i., 281-285; *Milane*.)

ILFRACOMBE, a seaport, market town, and par. of England, co. Devon, hund. Braunton, on the Bristol channel, 9 m. N. Barnstaple, 41 m. N.W. Exeter, and 173 m. W. by S. London. Area of par., 3290 acres. Pop. (1831), 3901.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE.

The town, consisting of one long street and a noble terrace facing the sea, extends W. from the harbour along the shore. The church, which stands at its upper end, is a large plain building containing some fine monuments: the living is attached to a parson in Salisbury Cathedral. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists, a large national school, and a girls' school of industry. The harbour is a natural basin formed by the curve of a very rocky shore, and a bold mass of rocks stretching nearly half way across the entrance of the recess shelter it from the northern storms. A battery and lighthouse stand on the top of this rocky mass, and the harbour is further defended by a pier 850 ft. in length, which has been lately put in excellent repair. There is safe anchorage for vessels of 500 tons, and ships can easily enter here when they cannot get up the Taw to Barmstaple; the consequence of which is, that Ilfracombe has taken away a great part of its coasting trade. The trade with Bristol, Swansea, and other ports in the Bristol channel is considerable; and many vessels are employed in the herring fishery. This port, in 1835, had 63 ships, of the burden of 3697 tons. Oats, barley, and fish are the chief articles of export. The town, however, depends in a great measure for its support on the numerous wealthy families that resort thither in summer days: it has attained celebrity as a watering-place. The bathing is excellent, and the neighbourhood abounds with romantic scenery. Steam-packets run daily to and from Bristol, and at less frequent intervals, to and from Swansea, Tenby and Milford. The town is governed by a portreeve appointed by the lord of the manor. Markets, well supplied with fish, on Saturdays: fairs, April 14, and the first Saturday after Aug. 28.

ILLE-ET-VILAINE, a marit. dep. of France, is the N.W. part of the kingdom, formerly included in the prov. of Brittany; between lat. 47° 35' and 49° 49' 30" N. and long. 10° and 20° 15' W., having W. Océan-du-Nord and Morbihan, S. Loire Inférieure, E. Mayenne, and N. La Manche and the English channel. Length, N. to S., about 70 m. Area, 668,697 hectares. Pop. (1838), 547,250. The Monts mountains run through this dep. from E. to W.; but they rise to no great height, and the surface elsewhere is not hilly. The chief river is the Vilaine, which has mostly a E.W. course, and falls into the Atlantic in the dep. Morbihan: the Ille is one of its affluents. The Rance, which has its mouth in this dep., is connected with the Ille by a canal, extending from Dinan to Rennes, 52 m. in length, and wide and deep enough for vessels of 70 tons. Climate temperate, but very damp; fogs are frequent, and from 36 to 38 in. rain fall annually. Soil thin, and not generally fertile. In 1834, 397,496 hectares of land were arable, and 73,349 in pasture; forests, heaths, and waste lands occupying 146,079. Agriculture is in a backward state. Throughout the greater part of the dep. the land is parcelled out into small farms, one of 30 hectares being considered large. In 1835, of 143,550 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 60,990 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and 95,056 between 5 and 10 fr.; the number of considerable properties is much below the average of the depes. Principal crops, rye, oats, and barley; the dep. is not so suitable for wheat; and but little maize is grown; the annual quantity of grain produced is about 3,436,000 hectolitres, which is scarcely sufficient for home consumption; and the peasantry add to their corn chestnut flour, potatoes not being in general use: 13,900 hectares are in gardens and orchards; fruit is plentiful, and some very good cider is made; but the agricultural products of the greatest importance are flax and hemp, and the linen thread of the dep. is very highly valued. Both cattle and horses are of good breeds; many oxen from this dep. are fattened in Normandy for the Paris market. Dairy husbandry occupies a good deal of attention, and the *beurre de Preraleys*, made in the neighbourhood of Rennes, is highly esteemed throughout France. The sheep are of an inferior kind. The sole, cod, mackerel, and other fisheries on the coast are extensive; and Cancale bay is celebrated for its oysters, with which Paris is in great part supplied. From 50 to 60 boats go annually from this dep. to the cod fishery of Newfoundland. Some copper, iron, antiferrous lead, and coal mines, and quarries of marble, granite, slate, limestone, &c., are wrought, but apparently not to any great extent. The manufactures consist chiefly of hemp and linen thread, packing and sail-cloth, cordage, flannels at Fougères, leather, &c. In the arrond. of Fougères there is a large government glass factory, partially wrought by steam, some of the products of which are equal to any made in Lyons. This dep. is divided into six arronds.: chief towns, Rennes, the cap., St. Malo, Fougères, Redon, Monfort, and Vitré. It sends seven mems. to the ch. of dep. Number of electors (1838-9), 3128. Total public revenue (1831), 11,116,307 fr. This dep. has produced many celebrated men, including M. de la Bourdonnaye, Maupertuis, Savary, Vanban, Chateaubriand, and Broussais. (*Hugo*, art. *Ille-et-Vilaine*, &c.)

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS, river, Ill., is formed by the junction of Kankakee and Des Plaines rivers. The Kankakee rises in the northern part of Indiana, and flows S.W. by W. into Illinois, where it receives the Iroquois river, which also rises in Indiana. They unite in the N. part of Iroquois co., Ill., whence the Kankakee flows N.W. to its junction with Des Plaines river, in the E. part of La Salle co. The Des Plaines river rises in Wisconsin, a few miles above the boundary of Illinois, and about 6 m. from lake Michigan. It flows E., generally over a bed of limestone rock, to its junction with the Kankakee, below which it is called Illinois river. It thence flows nearly W. to near Hennipen, in Peoria co., receiving Fox river from the N. at Ottawa, and Vermilion river from the S.E. near the foot of the rapids. It then flows to the S. and S.E., receiving Spoon river on the W. side and Sangamon river on the E., as far as Naples, in Morgan co. It then flows S. until it approaches within 6 m. of the Mississippi, when it curves to the S.E., and finally to the E., to its junction with the Mississippi. Its length, exclusive of its windings, is about 280 m. It is navigable, at a moderate stage of the water, 210 m. to the foot of the rapids, and 9 m. farther to Ottawa, in high water, for steamboats. In extreme high water, the Mississippi backs up the Illinois about 70 m. From the head of navigation on the Illinois, a canal is in progress to Chicago, a distance, including 54 m. in Chicago river, and a feeder of 4 m. from Fox river, of 160 m. It is 6 ft. deep, and 60 ft. wide at top; and is estimated to cost \$3,654,337. This is one of the most important canals in the western country. It is not entirely completed, and an effort has been recently made to induce the creditors of Illinois to complete it; to whom the canal will be conveyed, until they shall have been completely paid.

LAKES, one of the western United States, is bounded N. by Wisconsin, E. by lake Michigan and Indiana, S. by Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky, and W. by Missouri and Iowa rivers, from which it is separated by Mississippi river. It is between 37° and 42° 30' N. lat., and between 87° 58' and 91° 31' W. long., and 140° 30' W. long. from W.V. Its extreme length is 360 m., and its extreme width 280 m.; its mean width is 150 m.; containing, with the portion of lake Michigan within its limits, 30,300 sq. m., or 37,028,600 acres. The water area within its limits is 3750 sq. m. It is computed that 30,000 sq. m., or 36,000,000 acres, are arable land. The population in 1810 was 12,982; in 1820, 55,911; in 1830, 157,375; in 1840, 470,183; of whom 255,925 were white males; 217,919 white females; 1876 were coloured males; 1792, coloured females; Employed in agriculture, 105,377; in commerce, 3606; in manufactures and trades, 13,185; in mining, 763; in navigation, 63; do lakes, rivers, and canals, 310; in the learned professions, 9031.

The state is divided into 87 counties, which, with their population in 1840, were as follows:

Counties.	Pop. 1840	Counties.	Pop. 1840.
Adams	14,476	Lee	8,013
Alexander	8,315	Litchington	739
Bond	5,090	Lepus	2,333
Bureau	1,703	Macon	5,039
Brown	4,133	Macoupin	1,798
Bureau	5,097	Madison	10,323
Calhoun	1,741	Marion	4,748
Carroll	1,082	Marshall	1,949
Cass	2,981	McDonough	5,308
Champaign	1,478	McHenry	4,578
Chariton	1,376	McLean	5,586
Clark	7,463	McNair	4,481
Clay	3,282	Monroe	2,352
Clinton	3,718	Morgan	4,481
Cole	5,616	Montgomery	4,480
Cook	10,801	Monroe	19,449
Crawford	4,422	Ogle	3,476
De Witt	1,697	Peoria	6,126
De Kalb	2,347	Perry	3,232
De Peque	3,535	Pike	11,726
Edgar	5,428	Pope	4,484
Edwards	3,070	Putnam	2,131
Elkington	1,675	Randolph	7,944
Fayette	6,328	Rock Island	5,610
Franklin	2,908	Sangamon	17,716
Fulton	12,122	Schuyler	5,478
Gallatin	10,760	Sevier	6,315
Greene	11,261	Shelby	6,686
Hamilton	3,945	Stark	1,673
Hancock	5,646	Stephenson	12,521
Hart	1,370	St. Clair	15,481
Henry	1,280	Tazewell	7,521
Iroquois	1,086	Union	5,524
Jackson	3,589	Vermilion	9,303
Jasper	1,478	Wabash	1,240
Jefferson	5,708	Warren	6,736
Jennings	4,235	Washington	2,610
Jo Davies	6,180	Wayne	5,133
Johnson	3,928	White	7,919
Kim	4,661	Winnebago	2,614
Knox	7,000	Will	10,187
Lake	5,634	Williamson	4,467
La Salle	5,248	Winchester	4,469
Lawrence	7,098	Total	476,138

Springfield, near the centre of the state, is the seat of government.

The general surface is level, or moderately undulating; the northern and southern portions are broken, and somewhat hilly, but no portion of the state is traversed by ranges of hills, and there is nothing in the state which can be denominated a mountain. That portion of the state which lies S. of a line from the mouth of Wabash river to the mouth of Kankakee river, is generally covered with timber, but N. of this the prairie country predominates. It is computed that two thirds of the surface of the state is covered with prairies. The eye sometimes wanders over immense plains covered with grass, and, in the season of them, adorned with flowers, with no other boundary of its vision but the distant horizon, though the view is often broken with occasional woodlands. Much of the prairie land is undulating and entirely dry. The dry prairies are generally from 30 to 100 feet higher than the bottom land on the rivers, and are often very fertile. They frequently extend from 6 to 12 m. in width. In many instances, there are copse or groves of timber, of from 100 to 3000 acres, in the midst of prairies, like islands in the ocean. This is a common feature of the country between Sangamon river and lake Michigan in the N. part of the state. There are extensive tracts called barrens, which are not wanting in fertility, of a mixed character, uniting forest with prairie. The timber is generally scattering, and of a rough and stunted appearance. The surface is generally more uneven and rolling than the prairies. These tracts are commonly healthy, and abound with springs of pure water, and are better adapted for all descriptions of produce and all kinds of seasons, wet and dry, than the richer and deeper mould of the river bottoms and the prairies. Illinois in general is abundantly supplied with timber, but it is unequally distributed, and on the prairies there is often a deficiency which might be remedied by cultivation. The kinds of timber most abundant are oaks of various species, black and white walnut, ash of several kinds, elm, sugar maple, honeylocust, hackberry, linden, hickory, wild cotton-wood, pecan, mulberry, buckeye, sycamore, wild cherry, box, asafra, and persimmon. In the S. and S.E. parts of the state are yellow poplar and beech; near the Ohio are cypress, and in several counties are clumps of yellow pine, and cedar. The undergrowth is redbud, papaw, sumac, plum, crab-apple, grape vines, dogwood, spice bush, green briar, hazel, &c. The alluvial soil on the rivers produces cotton-wood and sycamore timber of amazing size. In some parts of the state are knolls or ridges of flint limestone, intermingled and covered with earth, elevated one or two hundred feet above the common surface. Back of the alluviums which border the streams there are bluffs, some in parallel ridges, and others of a conical form, formed of limestone rock, from fifty to one and two hundred feet high. Among these bluffs are ravines, which conduct the streams into the rivers. There are also in some parts sink-holes, or circular depressions like a basin, of various depths and extent, which discharge the water received by rains by evaporation or into the ground. There are few tracts of stony ground in the state; but quarries are to be found in the bluffs, and in the banks of the streams, and on the borders of the ravines throughout the state. The soil of the state is generally fertile. The vegetable productions are Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, turnips, cotton, hemp, flax, tobacco, castor bean, &c.

There were in the state, in 1840, 199,325 horses and mules, 636,374 neat cattle, 365,673 sheep, 1,495,254 swine, poultry valued at \$209,904. There were produced 2,335,393 bushels of wheat, 68,951 of barley, 4,988,008 of oats, 88,197 of rye, 57,884 of buckwheat, 32,634,311 of Indian corn, 2,085,590 of potatoes, 650,007 pounds of wool, 17,749 of hops, 99,173 of wax, 300,947 of cotton, 564,396 of tobacco, 399,813 of sugar, 115,000 of silk cocoons, 1976 tons of hemp and flax, 164,932 of hay. The products of the dairy were valued at \$498,175; of the orchard, at \$198,756; of lumber, at \$903,666; of skins and furs, at \$39,412. There were made 474 gallons of wine.

The most important mineral production of the state is lead, found in its N.W. part, and in Wisconsin, in inexhaustible quantities, of which 13,000,000 pounds have been smelted in one year. Galena is the centre of the lead trade. Salt springs are found in the E. and S. part, particularly near Shawneetown. The salt-works are here owned by the United States, and leased to the manufacturers. Coal abounds in the bluffs, and iron exists in various parts of the state. Bituminous coal abounds in the ravines and bluffs.

The climate is generally healthy, and the air, except in the neighbourhood of low and wet lands, is pure and serene. The average temperature through the year is from 50° to 53° of Fahrenheit. The winters are cold, and the summers, in the S. part, are quite warm.

Next to the great rivers Mississippi and Ohio on its borders, the Illinois is the largest river in this state, which it

ILLINOIS.

crosses diagonally, and, after a course of over 400 m. from its sources, it enters the Mississippi, 20 m. above the mouth of the Missouri. (See ILLINOIS RIVERS.) Rock river rises in Wisconsin, crosses the N.W. part of the state, and, after a course of 300 m., mostly in this state, falls into the Mississippi. Kaskaskia river rises near the middle of the state, and, after a southwesterly course of 250 m., enters Mississippi river, 63 m. below the mouth of the Missouri. It is navigable for boats for 150 m. Sangamon is a large tributary of Illinois river. The Wabash runs chiefly in Indiana, but forms a part of the boundary between that state and Illinois. Little Wabash, after a course of 130 m., enters Wabash river, a little above the confluence of the latter with Ohio river. Peoria lake, which is an expansion of Illinois river, 200 m. from its mouth, is a beautiful sheet of water, 20 m. long and 2 m. broad.

Chicago, on lake Michigan, is the principal commercial depot in the N. It has a tolerably good harbor, which has been improved by artificial works. Alton is the most commercial place on the Mississippi, 24 m. above the mouth of the Missouri. It has a good landing-place. The other principal places are Springfield, the capital, Quincy, Galena, Peoria, Vandalia, and Kaskaskia.

There were in this state in 1840, two commercial and 51 commission-houses engaged in foreign trade, with a capital of \$338,903; 1348 retail stores, with a capital of \$4,904,125; 405 persons employed in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$63,350; 117 persons employed in internal transportation, who, with 268 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$642,425. Home-made or family manufactures amounted to \$903,567. Four fulling-mills and 16 woolen manufactories employed 34 persons, producing goods to the amount of \$540, with a capital of \$96,905; 5 furnaces produced 158 tons of cast iron; 20 smelting-houses produced 8,755,000 pounds of lead, employing 73 persons, and a capital of \$114,500; 22 persons produced 30,000 bushels of salt, with a capital of \$10,000; 3 persons produced confectionery to the amount of \$2940; 1 paper-mill produced \$3000; 24 persons manufactured tobacco the amount of \$10,139; 68 persons manufactured hats and caps to the amount of \$29,395, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$1570, employing a capital of \$12,918; 23 potteries employed 56 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$36,740, with a capital of \$115,679; 926 other manufactories of leather, as saddleries, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$247,917, with a capital of \$98,503; 71 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$37,790; 20 persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$6730; 12 persons produced 20 cannon and 239 small arms; 7 persons manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$2400; 96 persons manufactured granite and marble to the amount \$116,119; 905 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$263,366, with a capital of \$104,646; 25 persons produced 519,673 pounds of soap, and 117,068 pounds of tallow candles, with a capital of \$17,345; 150 distilleries produced 1,551,664 gallons, and eleven breweries 90,309 gallons, the whole employing 233 persons and a capital of \$138,155; 307 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$144,362, with a capital of \$59,363; 92 flouring-mills produced 173,657 barrels of flour, and, with other mills, employed 2304 persons, and manufactured articles to the amount of \$2,417,866, with a capital of \$2,147,618; vessels were built to the amount of \$30,900; 244 persons produced furniture to the amount of \$24,410, with a capital of \$69,323; 234 brick or stone houses, and 4133 wooden houses were built, employing 5737 persons, and cost \$2,065,255; 45 printing-offices, 5 binderies, 3 daily, 2 semi-weekly, and 38 weekly newspapers, and 9 periodicals, employed 173 persons, and a capital of \$71,300. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$3,136,512.

The Illinois College (New School Presbyterian), at Jacksonville, was founded in 1839; Shurtleff College (Baptist), in Upper Alton, in 1835; McKendree College (Methodist), in Lebanon, in 1834; McDonough College (Old School Presbyterian), at Macomb, in 1837. In these institutions there were, in 1840, 311 students. There were in the state 43 academies, with 1967 students; 1241 common and primary schools, with 34,876 scholars; and 37,502 white persons over 30 years of age who could neither read nor write. There is a state penitentiary at Springfield.

The Methodists have about 170 travelling preachers, and are the most numerous denomination; the Baptists have about 160 ministers; the Presbyterians of different descriptions, about 100 ministers; the Episcopalians have about 10 ministers; the Roman Catholics 10 priests; and there are some other denominations.

At the beginning of 1842, the State Bank of Illinois, with its branches, had an aggregate capital of \$3,616,125; and a circulation of \$3,861,228. The state debt, at the close of 1840, amounted to \$13,465,662. There is a state penitentiary at Alton.

ILLYRIA (KINGDOM OF).

The governor is elected by the people for four years, but is eligible only four years in eight. A lieutenant-governor is elected at the same time, who is president of the senate, and, in case of the death, resignation, or absence of the governor, discharges his duties. The senators are elected for four years, and the representatives for two years. The number of senators shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half the number of representatives. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the joint ballot of both houses of the legislature, and hold their offices during good behaviour. Every white male inhabitant over 21 years of age, who has resided in the state for six months next preceding an election, has the right of suffrage.

In 1836 this state adopted an extensive system of internal improvements, consisting of canals and railroads, most of which it must be left to another generation to complete. The Illinois and Michigan canal, the most important of them all, is in progress, and will probably be completed. It extends from Chicago river, about 5 m. from Chicago, to the head of steamboat navigation on the Illinois river, at Peru, 106 m., including a navigable feeder of 4 m., and a few miles of river navigation. It was commenced in 1836, and is estimated to cost, when completed, \$6,654,337. It is 60 feet wide at top, and 6 feet deep. A large amount of money has already been expended upon it. A railroad extends from Springfield 53 m. to Meredosia on Illinois river. Coal Mine Bluffs railroad extends from Mississippi river 6 m. to the coal mine. Work has been done on several other railroads, but they are at present suspended.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century, Illinois was explored by the French from Canada, and some forts and trading posts were established. About 1790 several forts were built within the present limits of Illinois, of which fort Chartres was the most considerable. A chain of communication was formed from Canada to the mouth of the Mississippi river. The oldest document in the state is at Kaskaskia, which is a petition to Louis XV. for a grant of common fields, stating the great losses of the people the year before by an extraordinary flood. At the peace of 1763 this country, together with Canada, was ceded to the English. In 1765, Capt. Sterling, of the Royal Highlanders, took possession of Illinois, and was followed by several other commanders, who occupied fort Chartres. In the Revolutionary war, the Virginia militia, under General Clarke, subjugated fort Chartres, Kaskaskia, and conducted a successful expedition, in 1788, against Port Vincent, now Vincennes. In the same year the legislature of Virginia organized, in this remote region, the county of Illinois, which was afterward ceded to the United States. In 1800 the present territory of Illinois contained about 3000 inhabitants. In 1809 the territorial government was formed, and the population the next year amounted to 12,000. In 1812 a territorial government was formed, with a legislature and a delegate to Congress. In 1818 a state constitution was formed, and Illinois was received into the Union as the 23d state.

ILLINOIS, L., Washington co., Ark. It has 15 stores, two tanneries, three distilleries. Pop. 519.

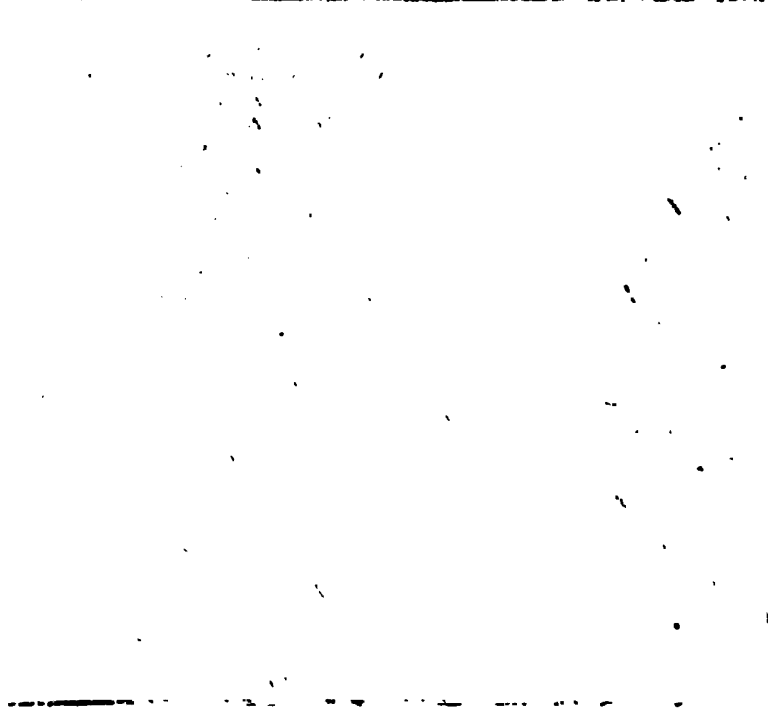
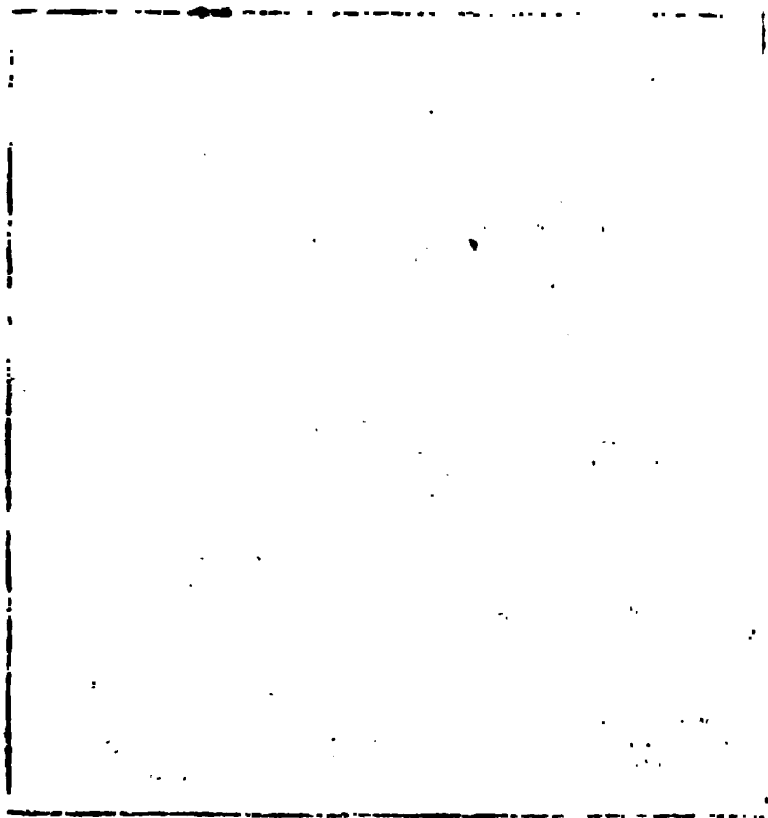
ILLINOIS, CITY, p. v., Rock Island co., Ill., 173 m. N.N.W. Springfield, 901W. Situated between Rock river and the Mississippi.

ILLYRIA (KINGDOM OF), a portion of the Austrian empire, comprising the provs. of Carinthia, Carniola, and Istria, the islands of the Gulf of Quarnero, and the Illyrian Littoral. It lies between lat. 44° 25' and 47° 7' N., and long. 13° 14' and 16° E., having N. Austria and Styria; E., the latter prov. and Croatia; W., the Tyrol and Italy; and S., the Adriatic sea. It is divided into the governments of Laybach and Trieste.

The divisions, with their extent and pop., are as follow:

Circles.	Area in sq m.	Towns.	Villages.	Pop.	Chief Towns.
Laybach	1,302	9	918	149,724	Laybach
Newstadt	1,239	13	1,233	188,453	Newstadt
Adelsberg	1,136	8	421	98,078	Liria
Klagenfurth	1,411	23	1,616	178,528	Klagenfurth
Villach	1,686	15	1,130	122,390	Villach
Trieste (Territory of)	40	1	24	76,813	Trieste
Livna	2,178	33	479	211,020	Rovigno
Gorizia	1,297	10	441	176,570	Gorizia
Troop-garrisons	..	..	..	16,479	..
	10,501	111	6,971	1,212,716	

Its N. part is covered by the central chain of the Alps and likewise by various offsets, constituting the southern limestone girdle of the Alpine system. The S. portion of the kingdom, comprising the government of Trieste, occupies the S. slope of this mountain-range towards the Adriatic. The main chain at the Gross Glockner (14,000 ft. high) takes the name of the Noric Alps, stretching its lofty





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peaks, have called Tauern, as far as the Ankogel, 10,131 ft. high. All this region contains extensive ice fields and glaciers. At the Ankogel the Noric Alps, taking a N.E. course, enter Styria; but a branch bounds the vale of the Drave on the N., and that of the Lavant on the E., sending their waters from those of the Mur. The same Alps form the S. boundary of the valley of the Save, dividing it from that of the Sava. Various summits in this chain are from 6000 to 8000 ft. high; and one of them, the Loibell, the emperor Charles VI. constructed the road connecting the Drave and the Save valleys: its summit-level is 5477 ft. above the sea. At Mount Tagliero, the Julian Alps break off, running S.E. towards the Adriatic and Dalmatia; E. of Idria they decline in height, forming an elevated plateau, remarkable for drought and sterility, owing to the porous nature of its constituent limestone. Besides the pass over the Loibell, various others connect the fruitful valleys of the Tauerns country, the most remarkable being the Katscher, 3200 ft. high, between the Drave and the Lungau; the Wurzen, 3100 ft., and the Pass of Tarvis 3000 ft., leading from the valley of the Drave to that of the Tagliamento, the valleys of the Gail (an. *Faldis Julia*), the Lavant, and Jeau (*Faldis Juvavica*), in Carinthia, and of the Save and Wankel in Carniola, offer all the varieties of Alpine scenery, while in the S. those of the Isonzo and Wippach, especially the former, present a picture of the richest Italian cultivation. The only level tracts of any considerable extent lie S. of the Julian Alps towards the Adriatic, and in the Istrian peninsula.

The Carnic and Julian Alps are perforated by very numerous subterranean cavities, which, by draining the surface of water, condemn whole districts to a melancholy sterility. Several of these caverns are celebrated for their great size and curious natural phenomena, as the Cave of St. Margherita in Carniola, the neighbouring Magdalen cavern, in which the "*Proetus Anguinus*" is found, &c. Through all these the mountain torrents find subterranean channels, to the great detriment of agricultural prosperity. (DELESSE.)

N. portion of Illyria is well watered. The Draua rises in Tyrol, traverses Carinthia in all its course, and receives tributaries from both the N. and S. as barriers of that province. It is navigable from Magerfurt to its mouth in the Danube. The river is of importance is the Sau, or Save, which traverses the country with an E. course parallel to that of the Drave. Banks of the Upper Save are mostly level; but the lower, close in on the river near Reichenberg. It is fed by the near Laybach; and receives various affluents, both in Carniola and Croatia. The rivers falling on the S. side of the Alps to the Adriatic, are the Isonzo, the Timavo. The Isonzo, traversing the beautiful Friaul, and taking near its mouth the name of the S. falls into the sea near Monfalcone. The Ausa, also the sea near Buzo; and the Timavo (*Timavus*), whose course of scarcely more than 1500 yards, is navigable to its source. Istria is very scantily watered: the principal stream, falls into the sea near Citta Nova, and, as well as the Arsa on the E. side of the peninsula, is navigable for some miles of its course.

There are several lakes in the N., but none of any extent. The Lake of Klagenfurth, 11 m. long, is bordered with the neighbouring city by a canal. At a short distance from it is the Ostiach Lake, 7 m. long, and connected with the Drave by the Laybach. Further N.W. is the Muhlschlag Lake, 10 m. in length and 1 m. broad, very picturesque banks. The Weissensee, the Felsee, (an. *Lacus Auracius*), and, lastly, the remarkable Zirknitzer-see, are of smaller extent. The lake of the Drave has two islands, and receives its waters through numerous channels. During the spring, and the autumn rains, it presents a sheet of water 4 m. long, and is dried up; but in summer the waters recede, and leave a fertile surface, either used for hay, meadows, or raising corn. The openings by which the water rises and recedes are then viable, and various names have been given to them by the peasantry; such as *Kettur* (the kettle), *Kettur* (the cask), *Reitze* (the corn sieve), *Reschato* (the sieve), *Sittatze* (the hair sieve), &c. When the lake is full, it has an abundance of fish, which disappear as the water recedes. In Istria there is only one lake, that of Zoppitsch, near Chersano. The climate of Istria is most inclement. The mean temperature of the year at Klagenfurth is estimated by Blumenbach at 50° Réaumur; while, at Obervillach, the mean is 60°. The climate lies in the lower parts of the valley of the Drave, the middle or end of April; but in the valley of the Sava, the climate is much milder. At Laybach, the temperature of the year is 8-7 Réaumur. The temperature of the government of Trieste presents a great contrast to that of the mountain districts. In the valley of the Isonzo, as

well as in Istria, the olive, vines, and other productions of a southern climate, are largely cultivated.

Occupations of the People.—Agriculture.—Illyria has two distinct agricultural systems; that of the N. government, which is Alpine, and that of the S. districts, which are cultivated in the Italian fashion. The mountainous districts of Carinthia, situated in a cold and damp climate, and having a short summer, are tilted with difficulty. Rye and summer corn are the most usual crops; and the three-course system, according to which 1-3d part of the land is in fallow, is generally prevalent. The corn, in order to dry thoroughly, requires to be hung up on poles or railings of a peculiar construction; and these erections (called *Harfen*, Germ., and *Steg* or *Koson*, Slav.) are often covered with a roof like that of a house. The most productive corn region is the valley of the Lavant, and the district of Krappfeld. In the higher parts of the valley of the Drave, near Gottschee, the climate is so severe as not to allow of winter crops. Carniola, on the other hand, especially the valley of the Save, and the circle of Idria, has a warm climate, and is highly cultivated. Excellent wheat and maize, especially the "conquandino," are grown to a great extent; and there is a judicious rotation of crops. Blumenbach states that the usual succession of crops on good farms is:—First year (with manure) maize, potatoes, flax, or millet; 2d year, wheat or barley; 3d year, oats; 4th and 5th years, clover. The ground is broken up both with the plough, and by hacking. The quantity of land under cultivation, and its produce in 1837, in the government of Laybach, are thus stated. (*Official returns.*)

Distribution of Surface.	English Acres.	Produce.
Arable land . . .	668,490	Wheat . . . 68,200 imp. qu. Maize . . . 187,040 — Oats . . . 338,400 — Barley . . . 190,000 — Wine . . . 3,050,000 gallons. Timber . . . 1,128,000 cub. toises.
Vineyards . . .	32,510	
Forests . . .	1,140,530	
Meadows and gardens . . .	779,760	
Commons . . .	1,469,350	

The S. part of Illyria differs essentially both in its productions and cultivation from the N. As soon as the traveller enters the valley of the Isonzo, the most charming landscape is presented to his view. The fields are in the highest state of cultivation, and being covered with rows of mulberries, or with elms and poplars, around which the vines cluster, the country bears an aspect of profuse fertility, superior even to that of central Italy. The mode of irrigation pursued in Lombardy, however, is not practised in Friaul; and on advancing E., good husbandry is found to diminish. In Istria, which has a climate as well calculated as the Milanese territory for raising oranges and lemons, if they were covered during the winter, the farming system is execrable. Olives and sumach afford the principal crops both to the landowner and his *coloni*. The *metayer* system of farming for half the produce of the land, prevails likewise in this part of the empire. In this government the cultivated land and its produce were, in 1837, as follows:—

Distribution of Surface.	English Acres.	Produce.
Arable land . . .	324,133	Wheat . . . 75,970 imp. qu. Maize . . . 187,040 — Barley and rye . . . 91,530 — Oats . . . 22,500 — Wine . . . 10,000,000 gallons. Olive oil . . . 361,400 — Timber . . . 984,040 cub. toises.
Vineyards . . .	26,564	
Olive grounds . . .	11,526	
Forests . . .	414,144	
Meadows . . .	22,126	
Commons . . .	739,518	

From these statements, it appears that the grain produced in Illyria is insufficient for its consumption: in the district of the "Litorale" wood for fuel and building must be procured from other districts.

Good flax is grown in all the valleys, and hemp chiefly in Friaul. Fruits of all kinds, especially chestnuts (*marons*) and figs, are abundant in the coast district. The best wines are those of Monfalcone and the Prosecco, grown near Trieste; but very little wine is exported. The oil of Istria is considered equal to that of Provence. The stones and refuse of the olive are used for fuel, and are even exported to Ancona. The olive is also extensively cultivated in the Quarnero islands, especially Veglia and Cherso.

Cheese is a considerable article of farming produce, and a good deal is exported. Silk is an increasing product. The two spinning establishments at Farra furnished, in 1832, 11,801 pounds of raw silk. The silk produced in Istria, during the same year amounted to 4500 pounds; but till 1837 this article was not included in the land-tax returns of the province.

The chief wild animals of the northern districts are the

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chamois, red deer, and roebuck, and less frequently the wolf, bear, and small lynx. In the S. provinces, the oriole and the common partridge, quails, water-fowls, and birds of passage are common. The fishery in the gulf of Quarnero, and in the channels between the islands, furnishes an abundance of fish peculiar to those waters.

Mines.—The chief wealth of Illyria consists in the rich metallic veins found in its mountains. The N. mountain chain separating Carinthia from Styria consists of transition formations, overlying mica slate, which composes the great spine of the Noric Alps, and contains vast quantities of a very superior iron ore. This chain opens S. into several valleys, sending tributaries to the Drave; and in these secluded districts the various mining operations are carried on, favoured by the water-power afforded by the mountain torrents. In the valleys in the Lösser, Gurk, Otta, Mettnitz, and Lavant, iron is the chief product. The mountains near Huttenberg are rivalled in productiveness only by the most prolific of the Swedish veins. The ore is chiefly the carbonate of iron. The usefulness of these mines to the country is much impeded by the interference of the government with the industrial occupations of its subjects. In fact, the limitations on the export of iron, and the various hindrances to enterprise, are such as to cramp all speculation; and the quantity annually produced corresponds neither with the wealth of the mines nor with the

wants of the empire. In Carniola the same description of ore is found, near Felstria, in the valley of Wechein; at Sava and Janersburg, in the valley of the Sava; and in Lower Carniola, near Hof. There are rich mines of lead at Bleiberg, in Carinthia, and of quicksilver in Idria. The latter are situated in the E. portion of the Julian Alps, on the right bank of the Isouzo. The ore is found in a schistose rock, breaking through the predominant limestone of that chain; and as the veins get deeper, they are said to become richer. Blasting is the usual method employed for obtaining the ore; and the workmen, on account of the depth and consequent heat of the mines, work by relays of eight hours each gang. The lowest point in the mine is 306 feet below the bed of the adjacent Idritza. The following is the return of the produce of the mines of Illyria, for the year 1837:

	2 marks	
Gold and silver	56,457 cwt.	
Lead	261,293 —	} value £308,000.
Iron	92,653 —	
Coal	139 —	
Alum and graphite	3,396 —	} value £75,000.
Quicksilver (from Idria)		

The other occupations of the people, though less important, exhibit an annual increase. The following table shows the increase in the number of registered manufacturers and traders between 1830 and 1837:

Districts.	Manufacturers.		Comm. Establishments.		Traders.		Special Occupations.	
	1830.	1837.	1830.	1837.	1830.	1837.	1830.	1837.
Carinthia and Carniola	149	221	965	396	94,554	95,665	708	707
Gov. of Trieste excl. of cap.	23	48	154	190	6,818	6,900	797	857
	171	269	419	516	30,773	33,465	1,505	1,660
Total, in 1830		33,957						34,910

Most of the manufacturers in the above table are employed in converting the metals into hardware, &c. There is no return of the commercial establishments in Trieste, inasmuch as that city is not included in the tax registers of the kingdom, its taxes being commuted for a payment of 60,000 florins annually. Flax spinning and linen weaving are the common and supplementary employments of the peasantry during their leisure from tillage labour, and the quantity annually produced for home consumption and exportation is considerable. Common woollen fabrics are likewise manufactured for home consumption; and fine cloths are made at Klagenfurth. There are 21 glasshouses, but only two cotton factories in Illyria.

In the trade returns of Illyria, Trieste, being a free port, is usually excluded. Its exports are chiefly metal and timber. The inhabitants of the district of Gottschee are almost all pedlars, who travel through foreign countries with their wares. The trade of Carinthia, Carniola, and the Illyrian coast, exclusive of Trieste, according to the official report for 1837, was as follows:

Imports	7,304,357 florins.
Exports	7,197,585 do.

The amount of the trade of Trieste with the rest of the empire, during the same year, was:

Imports	31,381,533 florins.
Exports	12,712,892 do.

The exportation of metals is chiefly confined to the other provinces of the empire, Germany and Italy. Formerly a considerable export trade was carried on with England; but it has almost ceased since the interruption occasioned by the continental blockade, and the increased production of iron in England. The present customs regulations, which prohibit, by extravagant duties, the exportation of raw steel, have also been most prejudicial to the iron trade of Illyria. The shipping lists, in 1837, gave the following report:

Port.	Vessels.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Trieste	Ships	378	70,948	4,381
	Coasters	173	4,803	919
	Barks	861	2,110	602
Rovigno	Coasters	377	6,992	1,674
	Barks	181	1,540	670
Total		1,367	80,451	8,545

Since 1837, great activity has prevailed in the shipping interest, chiefly owing to the exertions of a joint-stock company, named "The Austrian Lloyd's," which has 10 steamboats running between Trieste and the harbours of Dalmatia and the Levant. The Illyrian coast has many excellent harbours, few of which, however, are made available for purposes of commerce. Istria abounds with ports, many large enough to shelter whole fleets, the principal of which are Capo d'Istria, Pirano (Porto Rose), Queto, Pola, Parenzo, Rovigno, &c., but these are now only frequented by the barks conveying salt, wine, oil, gall nuts, charcoal, bark, and other productions of the peninsula to Trieste and Venice. There are likewise some tolerable harbours in the

Quarnero islands, among which the port of Lussin Piccolo is, perhaps, the most capacious.

The roads of Illyria are as good as in most parts of the Austrian empire. The valleys of the Drave and Sava are used for communication between Tyrol and Salzburg, and Carinthia and Carniola. Two main lines of road lead from the capital to Trieste, one by Klagenfurth and Goritz, the other by Laybach. From Goritz the former has a branch to Venice and other parts of Italy, while the latter is connected by roads, following the vales of the Sava and Drave, with Hungary and the military frontier provinces. The internal navigation is limited to rafts on the Sava and Drave, by means of which rivers and their tributaries, much timber is floated down from the forests to the Danube.

Population.—The population of Illyria, in the course of 20 years, has increased in Carinthia and Carniola at the rate of 17·4 per cent., and in the Litorale at 30·3 per cent.

The inhabitants (with the exception of the German settlers and of the Italians who have immigrated into the southern circles) are of Slavonian origin, and the vernacular language of Carniola, which is used as a written dialect, is one of the purest of the Slavonic idioms. Carniola is divided into Upper and Lower, the seats of the *Goranci* *Kraintzi* and the *Dolenzi* *Kraintzi*; the former of which are the mountaineers of the Julian Alps, the latter the inhabitants of the valley of the Sava. The *Friesszi*, in the valley of the Wippach; the *Kraischkovi*, on the Karst; the *Pisarskensi*, in the Polk valley; and the *Zeitzi*, are perhaps only local names. The general denomination for the Illyrian Slavonians is "Windl or Wenden" (*Venedi*). The inhabitants of Friaul call themselves *Periansi*; the peninsula is occupied by the *Istriani*; and the Quarnero islands by *Liburni*. Nearly one million of the inhabitants are Slavonians.

The condition of the Illyrian population, though certainly improving, is by no means prosperous. Like so many of the Slavonian inhabitants of the empire, they speak a language which has not for centuries been the vehicle of intellectual improvement, and from an early period they were governed by tyrants, who availed themselves of their feudal rights, to the injury of the people, without conferring on them any of the advantages incidental to that system. In fact the Illyrians had no national existence till the time of Napoleon. The ephemeral kingdom of Illyria which he established infused a spirit into all classes, which awakened them from the lethargy of ages. Much still remains to be done towards ameliorating the condition of the peasant, yet the change in his condition for the better, within the present century, is very great. The mountaineers of Carinthia and Upper Carniola are the poorest and worst fed of the inhabitants. Among them "cretins" or idiots are of frequent occurrence, and are recommended to their neighbours' charity by the superstitious notion that their presence in a family indicates good fortune. *Gottis* is common among the mountaineers, and the mortality is so great as scarcely to admit of any increase in the population. The inhabitants of the valleys, especially those living near the

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have, are in a better condition, and in the district of Goritz enjoy a considerable degree of prosperity. Istria, with all its natural advantages, is worse cultivated, and less civilized than the rest of Illyria. The dress of the mountaineers resembles that of the peasant of Tyrol and Salzburg. The women wear peaked, broad-brimmed hats; and in Carinthia, instead of stays they wear a red girdle, sewn to the linen tunic or shift, which is seen between the upper part and skirts of the gown worn over it. Formerly the men of the Gail valley wore a gay dress of moile colours, from which the costume of harlequin in the Italian comedy is said to be derived; indeed, many of the figures in pantomimes are believed to have been originally caricatures of the Illyrian peasantry.

The institutions for education have greatly improved within the present century, and consisted, in 1837, of three lyces, or colleges, with 431 students; seven gymnasia, or grammar schools, with 1074 scholars; and 476 elementary schools for both sexes, attended by 38,354 children, or about one fourth of those who, from the statistical returns, were of a legal age to frequent the schools: 479 Sunday and repetition schools are attended by 19,688 young persons of both sexes. The criminal returns for the same year do not exhibit a greater proportion of crime to population than in the other provinces of the empire. Murder and crimes of violence, however, are frequent; for of 601 criminal investigations, 55 were cases of murder and manslaughter, 44 of stabbing, 12 of arson, and 34 of riot and outrageous conduct; making a total of 175 offences against the person. Illyria has three penitentiaries: one at Laybach, for Carinthia and Carniola; one at Capo d'Istria; and one at Gradiska; containing altogether 473 prisoners, of whom 90 were sentenced for less than one year, 207 for less than 10 years, 171 between 10 and 30 years, and four for life, and 23 were in the jails of the various criminal courts.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic in both governments; but in Carinthia there are 17,500 Lutherans, chiefly in the circle of Villach, and about 400 communicants of the Greek church. In the government of Trieste there are about 1650 persons of the united Greek confession, 800 Protestants, and 3000 Jews.

The Roman Catholics are under five bishops: those of Goritz, Lebach, Trieste, Gurk, and Lavant; the last two of which are suffragans of the archbishop of Salzburg. There are 37 monasteries and convents in the kingdom, tenanted by 321 monks and 207 nuns; the number of the secular Catholic clergy is 2431, performing the pastoral duties of 987 parishes. The administration of this province is the same with that of the other German and Slavonic provinces of the empire. The cities of Laybach and Trieste are the seats of the respective governments; but the general court of appeals for civil and criminal cases throughout the kingdom is held at Klagenfurth, where also is the prince's court, a sanatory commission, with two lazarettos in the harbour, and numerous deputations at various places along the coast. (For further particulars, see *CARINTHIA*.)

ILMINSTER, a market town and parish of England, co. Somerset, hund. Abddick and Bulstone, on the Ivel, 10 m. S.E. Taunton, 4 m. S. by W. Bath, and 137 m. W. by S. London. Area of parish, 4300 acres; pop., in 1841, 3227. The town comprises two streets, intersecting each other at right angles, one of which is nearly a mile long: the houses are irregularly built, some being of stone or brick, and the greater part merely thatched. The church, formerly conventual, is cruciform, in the decorated Gothic style, and has a square embattled and pinnacled tower. There are also places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents, to which, as well as to the church, are attached well-frequented Sunday schools. A free grammar school was founded in 1530, and endowed with considerable estates: there is also a hospital for the maintenance of clergyman's widows. Ilminster was formerly an important woollen clothing town; but its industry is now confined to the weaving of narrow cloths, and is of little importance. Lace-net mills have been recently established, and give employment to several hands. Petty sessions are held in the market-house. Markets on Saturday: fairs for horses, live stock, cheese, &c. the last Wednesday in August.

IMOLA (an. *Forum Cornelian*), a town of N. Italy, Papal States (legat. Ravenna); on the Santerno and the Emilian way, 12 m. N.W. Forlì, and 90 m. S.E. Bologna. Pop. about 5000. It is a town of some consideration; being a bishop's see, surrounded by ancient walls and ditches, and further defended by an old castle. It is tolerably well built, and has a cathedral and 15 other churches, numerous convents, a hospital, theatre, college, and a literary academy, of some celebrity, termed *de' Industriali*, which has included among its members several distinguished individuals. It has manufactures of cream of tartar, called *terreno di Bologna*, &c., and some trade in agricultural produce.

INDIA (BRITISH).

INDEPENDENCE, county, Ark. Situated towards the N.E. part of the state, and contains 1250 sq. m. Bounded E. by Big Black river. Watered by White river. It contained, in 1840, 6996 neat cattle, 1936 sheep, 19,339 swine; and produced 9151 bushels of wheat, 219,635 of Indian corn, 8702 of oats, 5878 of potatoes, 19,505 of tobacco, 18,928 of cotton. It had eight stores, eight grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries, two distilleries, one printing-office, two weekly newspapers; one academy, 55 students, two schools, 45 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3146; slaves, 514; free coloured, &c. total, 3680. Capital, Batesville.

INDEPENDENCE, p. t. Alleghany co., N. Y., 30 m. S.E. Angelica, 261 m. W. by S. Albany, 300 W. Organized in 1821. Watered by Cryder and Independence creeks, which flow into Genesee river. It contains four stores, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries; 13 schools, 571 scholars. Pop. 1440.

INDEPENDENCE, t. Warren co., N. J., 14 m. N.E. Belvidere. Drained by Pequest creek and its tributary, Becovi creek. Bounded S.E. by Musconetcong river. It contains one Friends' church; 11 stores, one furnace, six flouring-mills, three grist-mills, one oil-mill, two distilleries; 13 schools, 580 scholars. Pop. 2284.

INDEPENDENCE, p. t. Cuyahoga co., O., 10 m. S. Cleveland, 145 m. N.N.E. Columbus, 358 W. The Ohio canal and Cuyahoga river pass through it. It has eight schools, 178 scholars. Pop. 754.

INDEPENDENCE, p. v., capital of Jackson co., Mo., 146 m. N.N.W. Jefferson city, 1073 W. The Mormons attempted a settlement here, but were obliged by the inhabitants to remove. The Santa Fé traders take their departure from this place, and obtain here many of their supplies. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

INDIA (BRITISH), a very extensive empire, chiefly situated in the central portion of S. Asia, comprising the greater part of the peninsula of Hindostan, or India within the Ganges, with the island of Ceylon, the provinces of Assam, Cachar, Jynteah, Aracan, Martaban, Tavoy, Ye, and Mergui, in India beyond the Ganges, acquired from the Birmees in 1826; Prince of Wales's Island (Pulo Penang), Malacca, Singapore, &c., or the straits' settlements, situated on or adjacent to the Malay peninsula. These vast domains lie between lat. 10° 30' and 31° 15' N., and long. 71° 45' and 140° E.; their principal boundaries being N.W. the Indian desert; N. the Himalaya, which, in the upper provinces of Agra and in Assam, separates them from the Chinese empire, Nepal, and Bootan; E. the Birman empire and Siam, and S. and W. the Indian ocean, the bay of Bengal, and the Arabian sea. The area and pop. of the principal divisions of British India have been estimated as follows:

Divisions.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
<i>In Hindostan:</i>		
Provinces of Bengal and Agra	308,000	69,710,800
Presidency of Madras	146,000	13,800,000
Presidency of Bombay	85,100	8,940,000
Island of Ceylon	24,400	1,342,000
<i>In India beyond the Ganges:</i>		
(a) <i>Provs. conquered from the Birmees</i>		
<i>(Under the Bengal presid.)</i>		
Assam	18,200	608,500
Jynteah	10,250	270,000
Cachar	10,250	70,000
Aracan	16,250	220,000
Tanasserim coast { Martaban Tavoy and Ye. Mergui and Archipelago	22,500	86,000
(b) <i>Straits' settlements:</i>		
<i>Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island, and prov. Wellesley</i>		
Malacca	1,570	184,500
Singapore		
Total	608,470	95,925,000

To the foregoing territories, under the immediate rule of the British, there may be added the tributary states of Berar, Oude, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Satarah, the dominions of the Nizam, of the Rajpoot and Bundelcund chiefs, &c., which are substantially administered by British rulers, and are either entirely or in part surrounded by British territories, are estimated altogether to comprise about 433,000 sq. m. and a population of about 41,000,000.

The physical geography, products, inhabitants, industry, &c., of the several divisions, provinces, and districts of British India, will be found treated of under the head *HINDOOSTAN*, and in separate articles appropriated to each. The present article will, therefore, be principally occupied with those topics, such as the general government, the judicial and revenue systems, army, commerce, &c., of British India, that could not be conveniently introduced under any other head.

Government.—Previously to 1773, the government of that part of India that then belonged to the British was vested

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in the East India Company. The body of proprietors of East India stock, assembled in general court, elected 24 directors, to whom the executive power was entrusted, the body of proprietors reserving exclusively to themselves all legislative authority. A vote in the court of proprietors was acquired by the holders of £500 of the company's stock; but to be a director, it was necessary to hold £2000 stock. The directors, with their chairman and deputy chairman, were chosen annually, and subsequently subdivided themselves, for despatch of business, into 10 separate committees. As early as 1707, the three principal presidencies into which British India is divided—those of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, were in existence. Each was governed by a president or governor, and a council of from nine to twelve members, appointed by commission of the company. All power was lodged in the president and council jointly, every question that came before them being decided by a majority of votes. In 1726, a charter was granted, by which the company were permitted to establish a mayor's court at each of the presidencies, consisting of a mayor and nine aldermen, empowered to decide in civil cases of all descriptions, with an appeal from their jurisdiction to the president and council. The latter were also vested with the power of holding courts of quarter sessions, for the exercise of penal judicature, in all cases excepting those of high treason, as well as a court of requests for the decision, by summary procedure, of pecuniary questions of inconsiderable amount. Added to this, the powers of justices of the peace were granted to the members of the council, and to them only, the president being at the same time commander in chief of all the military force stationed within his presidency. It will thus be readily seen that the officers of the company were recognised as the judges in their own cause in all cases; and that, notwithstanding the establishment of the mayors' courts, they still held all the judicial as well as the executive functions, both civil and military, in their own hands. An individual who became a member of the council was not debarred from subordinate functions; and from this circumstance especially it might have been expected that abuses would prevail; and to the abuses which thence arose, in fact, Mr. Mill attributes the embarrassments in which the affairs of the company afterwards became involved.

In 1773, the great increase in the territorial possessions of the company attracted the attention and excited the cupidity of the government at home: while the financial embarrassments of the company, and the abuses which had crept into the government of India, furnished ample grounds for interference. In consequence, the ministry introduced two bills into parliament, distinctly asserting the claim of the crown to the territorial acquisitions of the company, raising the qualification to vote in the court of proprietors from the possession of £500 to that of £1000 stock; giving to every proprietor possessed of £3000 two votes, of £6000 three votes, and of £10,000 four votes; limiting the annual election of the whole 24 directors to that of six only; vesting the government of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa in a governor-general, with a salary of £25,000 a year, and four councillors, with £2000 each; rendering the other presidencies subordinate to that of Bengal; and establishing at Calcutta a supreme court of judicature, consisting of a chief justice, with £8000 a year, and three *pauze* judges, with £6000 a year each appointed by the crown. As subsidiary articles, it was proposed, that the first governor-general and councillors should be nominated by parliament in the act, and hold their office for five years, after which the patronage of those great offices should revert to the directors, but still subject to the approbation of the crown; that everything in the company's correspondence from India which related to civil or military affairs, to the government of the country, or the administration of the revenues, should be laid before ministers; that no person in the service either of the king or the company should be allowed to receive presents; and that the governor-general, councillors, and judges should be excluded from all commercial speculations and pursuits.

Mr. Pitt's famous India bill of 1784 established the board of control, consisting of six members of the privy council, appointed by the king, two of the principal secretaries of state being always members. The president of the board is, in fact, secretary of state for India, and is the officer responsible for its government, and for the proceedings of the board. The superintendence of the latter extends over the whole civil and military transactions carried on in India. It revises, cancels, or approves all despatches, letters, orders, or instructions proposed to be sent out by the court of directors to the government in India; it may also require the court to prepare and send out despatches on any given subject, couched in such terms as it may deem fit; it may transmit, in certain cases, orders to India, without the inspection of the directors, and has access to all the company's papers and records, and to all proceedings of the courts

of directors and proprietors. It is clear, therefore that, from 1784, when the board of control was established, the real sovereignty of British India was taken out of the hands of the company, and placed in those of ministers.

Under the act of 1833 (3 & 4 William IV., cap. 85), the company holds, under the superintendence of the board of control, the political government and patronage of British India, till the 30th of April, 1854; but its exclusive commercial privileges are no longer in existence. The supreme authority is vested in the governor-general, who is also governor of the presidency of Bengal. He is nominated by the court of directors, the nomination being subject to the approval of the sovereign, and is assisted by a council of five members, three of whom are appointed by the court of directors, from among persons who are or have been servants of the company; the fourth is also chosen in a similar manner, but from among persons unconnected with the company; and the fifth is the commander-in-chief, who takes rank and precedence immediately after the governor-general. The other presidencies have also their governors and councils, subordinate to the governor and council of the Bengal presidency; the presidency of Agra, however, comprising the upper provinces of Bengal, is at present administered by a lieutenant-governor only. The governor-general in council is competent to make laws for the whole of British India, which are binding upon all the courts of justice, unless annulled by higher authority. Parliament reserves to itself the right to supersede or suspend all proceedings and acts of the governor-general; and the court of directors has also power to disallow them. The foregoing remarks do not, however, in any way apply to Ceylon, which is quite independent of the jurisdiction of continental India, being placed directly under the colonial secretary of Great Britain. By the act of 1833, the salaries of the principal civil officers in India were fixed, that of the governor-general at £24,000 a year; the governors of the Bombay and Madras presidencies, £11,000; the ordinary members of the head council, £2000 each; and the members of the other councils, £6000 each yearly. (*Parl. Acts, Reports, &c.; Mill's Hist., &c.*)

Judicial System.—When, in 1793, the Marquis Cornwallis undertook his reform of the judicial and revenue systems of British India, that territory was in a most deplorable state. "The administration of justice through all its departments was most pernicious and depraved; the public revenue levied upon principles incompatible with the existence of private property; the people sunk in poverty and wretchedness; more than one third part of the country a desert, and the rest hastening to desolation." (*Mill, v. 428.*) Under the orders sent to India in 1786, the same individuals combined the business both of judicature and finance; being at once collectors of revenue, judges, and heads of the police. Lord Cornwallis endeavoured to separate these apparently incompatible offices, and distributed them among different individuals. He gave to native commissioners power to determine civil suits among natives, of the value of 50 rupees, several of whom he established in each *sillah* or district, giving an appeal from their decisions to the *sillah* court, held in the principal towns of the district, of which one of the company's servants was appointed the judge. The latter functionary was assisted by a registrar, and some other members from among the junior servants of the company, and natives duly qualified to expound the Hindoo or Mohammedan law. These courts had jurisdiction in cases to the amount of 1000 rupees. From them appeal might be made to four provincial courts established at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad. These courts consisted of three judges, chosen from the civil department of the company's service, a registrar, one or more assistants from the junior European servants of the company, and three expounders of the native law—a *cauze*, *mufit*, and *pundit*. A higher tribunal, that of *Sudder Dewannee Adawlut*, was established at Calcutta, composed of the governor-general, his counsel, the head *cauze*, two *mufits*, two *pundits*, a registrar, and assistants. All suits of Europeans were exclusively tried in this court: appeal from it lay only to the king in council, in cases above the amount of 50,000 rupees. Four tribunals were erected in the four provincial courts, for criminal judicature, at which the judges, &c., of the civil tribunals officiated every month; the penal judicature was administered in most of the country districts only twice, but in that of Calcutta four times a year. The superior criminal tribunal was the *Muzumut Adawlut*, held at Calcutta, and constituted almost similarly to the *Sudder Dewannee Adawlut*.

But with all this machinery of legislation, nothing like a code of laws was promulgated. The Hindoo and Mohammedan population were governed by the rules laid down in their respective sacred books—the *Shasters* and the *Koran*—as interpreted by the ever-varying opinions of the *pundits* and *cauzees*. The courts established on the European model were infected with all that multiplication of techni-

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ael forms, which forms the worst feature of our own legal code, and all that delay and expensiveness of process, which tend to destroy the ends of justice, followed as a matter of course. The errors in the system adopted were great; but, considering the state in which Lord Cornwallis found affairs, it may be truly said that he effected a vast deal of good. He was actuated by the purest and most benevolent motives; and wisely endeavoured to respect, in as far as possible, the different legal codes of the various sects and nations comprised in the population of India.

Of late years, however, a disposition has grown up to unite again the judicial, magisterial, and revenue authorities which Lord Cornwallis had separated. A considerable change of this description was introduced by Sir T. Munro in the Madras territories, and more recently by Lord W. Bentinck in Bengal. (See *Revenue and Judicial Selections; Asiatic Journal, &c.*)

Within the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and also within the settlements of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, English civil and criminal law is administered to both natives and Europeans, with the exception of their own laws of inheritance being preserved to the former. But beyond the limits of the above-mentioned cities, on the continent of India, the native laws have been made binding on Europeans as well as natives. The charter of 1833 provides that no one shall, by reason of his nation, colour, or faith, be disqualified from holding office under the company, and that, henceforward, there shall be no distinction of blood or nativity. "Upon this ground," says Mr. Crawford, "the legislative council of India, without waiting for the code of laws which, under direction of the same statute, was in course of preparation, passed a law subjecting Europeans to the same tribunals to which natives are subject, although these tribunals administer their own domestic laws respectively to Hindus and Mohammedans, are cognizant of no others, repudiate expressly the laws of England, and are presided over by natives, or by unprofessional European servants of the East India Company, the first of whom rarely know a word of English; while the proceedings of the courts are both conducted in the native languages, to the express exclusion of the English tongue. This act, from its unpopular character, is commonly called by Europeans in India, the 'Black Act.'"

There can be no doubt that, under the act of 1833, Europeans gained great advantages by the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly and trade, the power to possess land, and the comparatively ample field which is thus opened to their enterprise. It is alleged, however, that, in so far as respects their rights, liberties, and laws, they are in a less favourable position than under the old system. Under the latter, British subjects, within the special jurisdiction of the king's courts, could only, like the native, be tried by their own laws, and the local government could exact no new law for their government not in accordance with the "laws of the realm." But by the new system, the governor-general in council may enact any laws whatsoever that shall be binding on British subjects, whether the same be consonant with the "laws of the realm," or otherwise. Under the old law, an appeal lay to the privy council, which any individual might institute. The privilege is now, however, cut off, and, under the modern system, nothing short of an act of parliament can repeal a law that has the sanction of the Indian authorities. Under the old system, British-born subjects in the provinces, that is, beyond the special jurisdictions of the king's courts, were, in civil cases, amenable only to courts presided over by their countrymen in the commission of the peace. Under the new system, they are amenable to the extent of £5000 in value, to the pettiest native tribunal, presided over by a Mohammedan or Hindoo—judges equally ignorant of their manners, laws, and language, and, with few exceptions, viewing their religion with hatred or contempt. The appeal to the king's courts, which was a guarantee for their own laws, is taken away from them; and it lies to the chief native tribunal—of which the judges, indeed, are Englishmen, but in which the proceedings are in the native tongue—in which there is no one to advise the judges, and where an English barrister is not even permitted to plead. Under the old system, an appeal lay, even from the competent tribunals of the king's courts, to the king in council; under the new system no such appeal lies from the native tribunals, unless the value be above 12 times as much as it was before the innovation.

We believe, however, that, practically, little inconvenience has arisen, or is at all likely to arise, from most of these regulations. We may be quite sure that the power given to the governor-general and council of enacting laws will not be rashly or capriciously exercised. How exalted never, these functionaries are not merely responsible to parliament, but to public opinion: the free press now established in India, will not fail to advertise them of any error they may be likely to commit; while the growing at-

tention given to Indian affairs at home will tend to make them wary in their proceedings. We are less able to judge of the expediency of making British-born subjects responsible to the native tribunals; but even this is, we believe, less objectionable than it might appear to be.

Revenue system.—The land-tax constitutes the principal source of the revenue of British India, as it has always done of all eastern states. The governments of such countries may, in fact, be said to be the real proprietors of the land; but in India, as elsewhere, the cultivators have a perpetual, hereditary, and transferable right of occupancy, so long as they continue to pay the share of the produce of the land demanded by the government. The value of this right of occupancy to the rural population depends on the degree of resistance which they have been able to oppose to the exactions of arbitrary governments. In Bengal and the adjacent provinces of India, from the peculiarly timid character of the inhabitants, and the open and exposed nature of the country, this resistance has been trifling indeed, and, consequently, the value of the right of occupancy in the peasant, or *ryot* (an Arabic word, meaning subject), has been proportionally reduced. This, also, may be considered, though with some modifications, as being nearly the condition, in this respect, of the inhabitants of every part of the great plain of the Ganges, comprising more than half the population of Hindostan. But where the country is naturally difficult, the people have been able more effectually to resist the encroachments of the head landlord, or state, and to retain a valuable share in the property of the soil. This has been particularly the case along the ghats, as in Bednore, Canara, Malabar, &c.; the inhabitants of which provinces not only lay claim to a right of private property in the soil, but have been generally ready to support their claim by force of arms. There can be no question, indeed, that the same modified right of property formerly existed everywhere; and it is indeed impossible that otherwise the land should ever have been reclaimed from the wilderness. But, in those parts of India which could be readily overrun by a military force, the right of property in the soil has long been little else than the right to cultivate one's paternal acres for behoof of others, the cultivators reserving only a bare subsistence for themselves.

Under the Mogul emperors, the practice in Bengal was to divide the gross produce of the soil, on the *metayer* principle, into equal shares, whereof one was retained by the cultivator, the other going to government as rent or tax. The officers employed to collect this revenue were called *zemindars*; and in course of time their office seems to have become hereditary. It may be remarked that, in Persian, *zemindar* and landholder are synonymous; and this etymology, coupled with the hereditary nature of their office, which brought them exclusively into contact with the *ryot*, or occupier, as well as with the government, led many to believe that the *zemindars* were in reality the owners of the land, and that the *ryots* were their tenants. This, however, it is now admitted on all hands, was an incorrect opinion. The *zemindars* in reality were taxgatherers, and were, in fact, obliged to pay to the government *sixteenths* of the produce collected from the *ryots*, retaining only one tenth as a compensation for their trouble; and, so long as the *ryots* paid their fixed contribution, they could not be ousted from their possessions, nor be in anywise interfered with.

But, notwithstanding what has now been stated, the perpetual or zemindary settlement, established by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal in 1783, was made on the assumption that the *zemindars* were the proprietors of the soil. His lordship, indeed, was far from being personally satisfied that such was really the case; but he was anxious to create a class of large proprietors, and to give them an interest in the improvement and prosperity of the country. It is clear, however, that this wish could not be realized without destroying the permanent rights of the *ryots*, for, unless this were accomplished, the *zemindars* could not interfere in the management of their estates. The interests of the *zemindars*, and the rights of the *ryots*, were plainly irreconcilable; and it was obvious that the former would endeavour to reduce the latter to the condition of tenants at will. But this necessary consequence was either overlooked or ineffectually provided against. The *zemindars* became, under condition of their paying the assessment, or quit-rent, due to government, proprietors or owners of the land. The amount of the assessment was fixed at the average of what it had been for a few years previously, and it was declared to be perpetual and invariable at that amount. When a *zemindar* fell into arrear with government, his estate might be either sold or resumed.

That the assessment was at the outset, and still is, too high, cannot well be doubted; and it must ever be matter of regret that the settlement was not made with the *ryots*, or cultivators, rather than with the *zemindars*; but, notwithstanding these and other defects, the measure was, on

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the whole, a great boon to India. Until the introduction of the perpetual system into Bengal, the revenue was raised in it, as it continues to be in the rest of India down to the present day, by a *variable* as well as a most oppressive land-tax. We all know what a pernicious influence it has had in this country; but suppose that, instead of amounting to 10, it had amounted to 50 per cent. of the gross produce of the soil, it would have been an effectual obstacle to all improvement; and the country would now have been in about the same state as in the days of Alfred, or of William the Conqueror.

In France, Italy, and other parts of Europe, where the *metayer* system is introduced, the landlord seldom or never gets half the produce, unless he also furnish the stock and farming capital, and, in most cases, the seed. But in India, neither the government nor the zemindars do anything of the sort: they merely supply the land, which is usually divided into very small portions, mostly about six, and rarely amounting to 24 acres. A demand on the occupiers of such patches for half the produce is quite extravagant, and hence the excessive poverty of the people, which is such as to stagger belief. Still, however, the perpetual system is vastly preferable in principle, and also in its practical influence, to any other revenue system hitherto established in India. It set limits to fiscal rapacity, and established, as it were, a rampart beyond which no tax-gatherer dared to intrude. The enormous amount of the assessment, and the rigour with which payment was at first enforced, ruined an immense number of zemindars. But their lands having come into new and more efficient hands, a better system of management was introduced, and the limitation of the government demand gave a stimulus to improvement unknown in any other part of Hindostan. This, in fact, was the grand desideratum. A land-tax that may be increased should the land be improved, is all but certain to prevent any such improvement being made. This has been its uniform operation in every country in the world that has had the bad fortune to be cursed with such a destructive impost. But a heavy land-tax, provided it be fixed and un susceptible of increase, is no bar to improvements, unless in so far as it tends to deprive the proprietors and occupiers of land of the means of making them. There is, in such a case, no want of security, and the cultivator is not deterred from attempting improvements, or of bringing superior enterprise and industry to operate on his estate, by the fact that the tax will, in consequence, be increased.

The truth of what is now stated has been fully evinced in Bengal during the last 50 or 30 years; for both the population and the land-revenue of that part of our Indian empire has greatly increased. A great deal of waste land has been cultivated, and various works have been undertaken that would not be so much as dreamed of in any other part of our empire in the east. But, with all this, there has been but little, if any, improvement in the condition of the people of Bengal under our government. They, in fact, are practically excluded from, at least, all direct participation in the benefits resulting from the limitation of the assessment. They have merely exchanged one taskmaster for another. It is their landlords who have been the great gainers. The occupiers still, generally speaking, hold under the *metayer* principle, paying half, or even more, of their produce as rent; so that their poverty is often extreme, and their condition not unfrequently inferior even to that of the hired labourer, who receives the miserable pittance of two annas, or about 3d., a day as wages.

It seems, however, as if there were some strange fatality attending the government of India; and that the greatest talents and the best intentions should, when applied to legislate for that country, produce only the most pernicious projects. The perpetual settlement carried into effect by Lord Cornwallis in Bengal was keenly opposed by Lord Teignmouth, Colonel Wilkes, Mr. Thackeray, Sir T. Munro, and others, whose opinions on such subjects are certainly entitled to very great respect; and it would seem that the Board of Control became, at length, favourable to their views. In consequence of this change of opinion it was resolved to introduce a different system, under the superintendence of its zealous advocate, Sir Thomas Munro, into the presidency of Madras, or Fort St. George. This new system has received the name of the *ryotwar* settlement. It proceeds on the assumption that government possesses the entire property of the soil, and may dispose of it at pleasure; no middlemen or zemindars are interposed between the sovereign and the cultivators; the ryots being brought into immediate contact with the collectors appointed by government to receive their rents. It is impossible, however, to enter fully into the details of this system. They are in the last degree complicated, which of itself would be enough to show their inexpediency. The land is taxed, according to its quality, at rates varying from 6d. up to 70s. an acre. Thus, for example, if the land were mere dry field, without artificial irrigation, the land-tax would be about 2s.

an acre. If it had a supply of water capable of growing rice, the tax rises to 22s., or to nearly eight times the former rent; and if the irrigated land be a garden, or an orchard, the tax rises to 40s., or above 13 times the tax on dry land! In the first instance the natural and inherent fertility of the soil only is taxed; in the second, to that tax is added one on the capital and labour which the peasant or his ancestor laid out in reservoirs, canals, trenches, or wells. In the third, not only are all these taxed, but there is imposed besides an excise on fruits, garden stuffs, and potherbs. But the radical vice of the system is, that the lands are not let for a considerable number of years, or for ever. On the contrary, there is a constant tampering and interference with the concerns of the ryots. It is enacted, for example, that "at the end of each year the ryot shall be at liberty either to throw up a part of his land, or to occupy more, according to his circumstances." When, owing to bad crops, or other unforeseen accidents, a ryot becomes unable to pay his rent or assessment, it is declared that "the village to which he belongs shall be liable for him to the extent of 10 per cent. on the rest of the remaining ryots, but no more." And, to crown the whole, the tehsildars, or native officers, employed in collecting the land-rents, or revenue, have been vested with powers to act as officers of police, to impose fines, and even to inflict corporal punishment almost at discretion!

It is really astonishing how acute and able men should have dreamed of establishing a system in an extensive and only half civilised country that every one must see would be destructive of the industry of the tenants, and would lead to the grossest abuses, were an attempt made to introduce it into the management even of a single estate in Great Britain. Mr. Tucker, a gentleman who resided long in India, and now occupies a place in the company's direction, has animadverted on this plan as follows: "My wish," says he, "is not to exaggerate; but when I find a system requiring a multiplicity of instruments, surveyors and inspectors, assessors, ordinary and extraordinary; potails, curannas, tehsildars, and catcherry servants; and when I read the description given of these officers by the most zealous advocates of the system, their periodical visitations are pictured in my imagination as the passage of a flight of locusts, devouring in their course the fruits of the earth. For such complicated details, the most select agency would be required; whereas the agency we can command is of the most questionable character. We do not merely require experience and honesty to execute one great undertaking; the work is ever beginning and never ending, and calls for a perennial stream of intelligence and integrity. And can it be doubted that the people are oppressed and plundered by these multitudinous agents? The principle of the settlement is to take one third of the gross produce on account of government; and, in order to render the assessment moderate, Sir T. Munro proposed to grant a considerable deduction from the rates deductible from the survey reports. But, if it be moderate, how does it happen that the people continue in the same uniform condition of labouring peasants? Why do not the same changes take place here as in other communities? One man is industrious, economical, prudent, or fortunate; another is idle, wasteful, improvident, or unlucky. In the ordinary course of things, one should rise and the other fall; the former should, by degrees, absorb the possessions of the latter; should become rich, while his neighbour remained poor; gradations in society should take place; and, in the course of time, we might naturally expect to see the landlord, the yeoman, and the labourer. And what prevents this natural progression? I should answer, the *officers of government*. The fruits of industry are nipt in the bud. If one man produce more than his fellows, there is a public servant at hand ready to snatch the superfluity. And wherefore, then, should the husbandman toil that a stranger may reap the produce?"

"There are two other circumstances which tend to perpetuate this uniform condition. The ryots have no fixed possession; they are liable to be moved from field to field: this they sometimes do of their own accord, for the purpose of obtaining land supposed to be more lightly assessed; at other times the land is assigned by lot, with a view to a more equal and impartial distribution of the good and the bad, among the different cultivators. But these revolutions tend to destroy all local attachments, and are evidently calculated to take away one great incentive to exertion.

"The other levelling principle is to be found in the rule, which requires that the ryot shall make good the deficiencies of his neighbour to the extent of 10 per cent.; that is to the extent, probably, of his whole surplus earnings. Of what avail is it that the husbandman be diligent, skilful, and successful, if he is to be mulcted for his neighbour's negligence or misfortune? A. must pay the debt of B. if a village be prosperous it matters little, for the next village may have been exposed to some calamity; and from the abundance of the one we exact wherewithal to supply the deficiency of the other. Is it possible to fancy a system

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better calculated to baffle the efforts of the individual, to repress industry, to extinguish hope, and to reduce all to one common state of universal pauperism?" (*Review of the Financial Policy of the E. I. Company*, p. 134.)

It will be afterward seen that, notwithstanding the long period of tranquillity that the Madras territories have enjoyed, the land revenue, instead of increasing, as it should have done under any reasonable system, has been progressively declining. The organization and maintenance of the existing ryotwar system is, in truth, the most discreditable fact connected with the history of British India. The assessment of the land revenue in Madras is, in every respect, quite as objectionable as the assessment established by Mahomet Ali, in Egypt (*See* Vol. I., p. 747); and it would seem, indeed, that the pacha had had the land revenue code of the Madras Presidency before him when he framed his code: if there be any substantial difference between the two, that of the pacha, arbitrary and oppressive though it be, is entitled to the preference.

We have already stated enough to show that a variable land-tax is, in all cases, most injurious to a country. It is understood to have been adopted by the authorities in India and England, in the expectation of enabling the government to participate in the advantages resulting from the improvement of the old lands, and from the bringing of new or waste land into cultivation. But it is clear, as well from the experience of Madras itself as of all other countries in which it has been tried, that a continually varying land-tax is an insuperable barrier to all improvement; and that it is, in fact, a powerful cause, not of advancement, but of poverty and barbarism. But the power of periodically revising the assessment might be retained without perpetually tampering with the occupiers. The only effect of this is to paralyze industry, to make those who are not poor counterfeit poverty, and to hinder any outlay of capital on the land. To obviate these disastrous consequences, the proper plan would be to assess the occupiers at a reasonable rate, and to make the assessment invariable for a period of at least 40 or 50 years. An arrangement of this kind would give the ryots that security of which they are now wholly destitute; and would, we are bold to say, do ten times more to improve the Presidency than all the other measures it is possible to adopt, save that of making the assessment perpetual. This plan is, in fact, beginning to be tried in some parts of India; and it has, we are assured, been attended with the best results.

The land revenue in most parts of British India is assessed under one or other of the systems now described; but in some parts of the Bengal provinces, in the ceded districts on the North-west, and in the greater number of the native states, a different plan is adopted, which has received the name of the *village system*. This system, though defective in many respects, is incomparably superior to the ryotwar system, and, in some points, is even preferable to the perpetual system. It is a settlement made between the government and the cultivators, through the medium of the native village officers, who apportion the assessment without any direct interference on the part of the government functionaries. (*See* art. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, for a short notice of this system of assessment.) It is difficult to state the proportion of the produce of a village paid to government. The authorities know little of the precise property of any of the proprietors: it is not the interest or the wish of the village that they should; and, if any member of the community fail to pay his share, that is a matter for the village at large to settle, and they usually come forward and pay it for him. These, however, are private arrangements; and the *mucaddim*, or headman, through whom the government settles with the cultivators, has no power from the government to enforce the assessment on the particular defaulter. The tax to be paid by each villager is settled by the villagers among themselves; the total assessment being calculated after inquiry into the property of the village—what it has paid and what it can pay—regular surveys of the village boundaries, and of the lands, having been previously made by government. The *mucaddim* or *potail* (headman) is elected by the villagers; and, if the latter become dissatisfied with him, they turn him out of office. This system may have, and doubtless has, its disadvantages: the *potails* may, from various motives, unequally assess the villagers; and the tendency to cultivate waste lands will not be so strong as under the perpetual settlement; but the latter effect is much more likely to be brought about under this than under the ryotwar system; nor does the village system involve the same inquisitorial acts on the part of government. If the amount of the tax charged on a village under this system were not too high, and if the amount, when once fixed, were made perpetual or invariable, for a period of at least 40 or 50 years, it would probably be as good a plan as could be devised for the assessment of the land-tax.

We may, in this place, compare the respective results which have followed under the different revenue systems,

but especially where the permanent and ryotwar systems of taxation have been established. In 1793-94, the total gross revenue of the four provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, was £4,159,943, of which £3,912,580 consisted of land-tax, only £3,873,714 being, however, actually collected. In 1837-38, the total gross revenue amounted to £3,842,793, or to more than double its amount in 1793-94. The land-tax in 1837-38 amounted to £3,777,903, which was almost all collected. The produce of the other branches of revenue amounted, in 1837-38, to no less than £5,464,839, being nearly five times the produce in 1793-93, when the perpetual settlement was organized! It should also be observed that Bengal, which, but a short time previously to 1793, had been the theatre of a most frightful famine, has not since been afflicted with even a year of remarkable scarcity; while both famines and scarcities have been frequent in every other part of our dominions in Hindostan. In 1793, the highest estimate of the population of these provinces, exclusive of Benares, was 24,000,000; in 1835 it had risen to 37,500,000, or increased by more than a half in 32 years.

In the Madras Presidency the land-tax, in 1805-6, amounted to £3,490,977; in 1814-15 to £3,436,193; and in 1837-38 to only £3,149,781! being a decline of £390,000 a year; whereas the land-tax in Bengal during the same period had increased more than half a million! But how could it be otherwise? In Madras the tax, besides being assessed in the worst possible manner, is oppressively high; indeed, the land-tax paid by that Presidency is almost equal to that paid by the far richer and wealthier country of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, with more than double its population! The other taxes in Madras are also more onerous than in Bengal; and several, such as a monopoly of tobacco, a tax on fruit trees, on cow-dung used as fuel, and on arts and professions, are unknown in the latter. But notwithstanding, while in Bengal the land-tax amounts to little more than a third, it amounts in Madras to fully three fourths of the total revenue of the Presidency.

In the upper provinces of Bengal, now forming the government of Agra, where both the ryotwar and village systems prevail, and where the population is estimated to be about 18,000,000, or not quite half that of the four provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, the land-tax, in the years 1806-7, was £2,103,410; in 1811-12 it was raised to £3,665,484; in 1819-20 to £3,661,933; and in 1830-31 to £3,706,566. In the short space of 25 years the tax had, therefore, been augmented by the enormous sum of £1,663,156. But this augmentation proved to have been a great deal too rapid; for in 1834-35 the land-tax realised in the upper provinces sank to £3,398,094, at the same time that the other branches of revenue amounted to only £796,867, making the land-tax 81 parts in 100 of the whole revenue. Two years afterward a dreadful famine broke out in the Agra provinces; and not only was little or no revenue collected, but the tax-receivers had to dole out relief to the tax-payers. In the Bombay Presidency, where fluctuating assessments prevail, the land-tax, in 1827-28, amounted to £1,727,717, collected at an expense of £364,717, or about one sixth part of its gross produce. The gross amount of all the other branches of the Bombay revenue amounted, during the same year, to only £390,119.

These statements conclusively demonstrate the vast superiority of the perpetual settlement, not merely as respects the prosperity of the country and the inhabitants, but also as a financial engine. Had the perpetual settlement been adopted in Madras when it was adopted in Bengal, we venture to say that the revenue of the former, instead of remaining stationary, or retrograding, would have advanced quite as rapidly as in the latter, while the population and wealth of the Presidency would have been proportionally increased.

Besides the lands subjected to the foregoing systems of assessment, a considerable extent of land in India is held rent-free. Throughout Hindostan, and indeed, we believe, throughout Asia, China perhaps excepted, a considerable portion of the land-tax is assigned to a great variety of parties, and for various purposes. Lands have been given to public officers as the reward of their services; to men of learning; to the favourites of sovereigns; for the maintenance of civil and military public establishments; and for the endowment of charitable, educational, and religious institutions. The grants, especially those for the use of temples, mosques, and shrines, were in perpetuity; and others became so through the usage of India. Inscriptions on stone and brass, found in most parts of India, attest the antiquity of these grants. One of them is supposed to be nearly coeval with the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, and hundreds are of dates antecedent to the Norman invasion. (*Ariet. Recherches*, l.; *Trans. of the Royal Asiatic Soc.*, *passim*.) The extent of these free tenure lands throughout India is very great. In the ceded territory under the Madras Presidency, comprising an area of 26,000 sq. m.,

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they amount, as estimated by Sir T. Munro, to one fifth part of the entire surface. In the N.W. provinces of the Bengal Presidency (now Agra), embracing an area of 66,000 sq. m., the free tenure lands were ascertained by the British commissioners to amount to 44,951,770 bighas, the land-tax of which, if assessed in the usual manner, would have amounted to £1,936,000. From an inquiry made in 1777, it appeared that the rent-free lands in Bengal Proper amounted to 8,575,949 bighas, or 2,164,554 acres, which would have yielded a tax of £1,936,360 a year. It is deserving of notice, that the rent-free lands under the Agra Presidency were at the very threshold, as it were, of the Mohammedan power; and the territory in which they are included was in the possession of the Mohammedans for six centuries. But, notwithstanding their bigotry and despotism, they respected the free tenures. They also, much to their honour, respected them in a singular degree in Bengal, where most of them had originally consisted of tracts of waste or wild land, re-

claimed by the labour and capital of the grantees, or their heirs and successors. Lord Cornwallis, and the Indian council of his day, confirmed the possession of the rent-free lands to their holders, on the same perpetual tenure as the taxed lands; and it was enacted that those that held under a free tenure prior to 1765 should remain untaxed "for ever." It has been said that the present Indian government has manifested a strong disposition to seize upon the rent-free lands, or to subject them to a system of taxation; but, as a proceeding of this sort would be a flagrant violation of a solemn engagement, we do not believe that there is any real foundation for the statement.

The other principal sources of the public revenue are the sea and frontier customs, town and transit duties (the latter now abolished in Bengal, but still existing in Madras and Bombay), the salt and opium monopolies, &c.

We subjoin the following statement with respect to the revenue of the presidency of Bengal:—

Account of the Revenue of the Bengal Presidency, in 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, and 1838-39.

Revenue.	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	Estimate, 1838-39.
Mint duties	3,90,313	2,11,174	5,04,383	6,21,300
Postoffice collections	5,66,911	6,05,803	5,89,464	6,03,504
Stamp duties	18,95,598	18,95,893	19,80,916	19,34,477
House-tax in Calcutta	2,62,448	2,66,876	2,38,069	2,15,830
Excise duties in do.	2,04,853	2,07,014	1,93,773	1,92,416
Judicial fees and fines	3,02,835	4,06,480	6,74,976	6,87,781
Miscellaneous civil receipts	3,42,800	30,36,587	32,06,992	32,69,677
Land revenue	2,97,96,194	3,32,37,571	3,37,70,031	3,46,96,468
Sayer and Abkarry, do.	21,07,125	23,05,968	21,86,946	21,96,671
Miscellaneous receipts in the revenue department	6,72,322	4,05,823	3,13,192	2,50,146
Receipts from the territory ceded by the Burmese	11,74,773	12,81,777	13,30,959	13,19,069
Customs	31,12,880	32,65,063	31,95,127	29,12,275
Sale of salt	1,65,36,680	1,50,03,880	1,73,03,850	2,15,90,370
Sale of opium	1,68,96,918	1,68,36,963	2,09,65,187	1,36,36,730
Marine and pilotage receipts	5,04,442	6,35,557	6,19,793	7,16,784
Revenues of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca.				
Prince of Wales' Island	1,75,066	1,82,929	1,87,343	1,79,950
Singapore	2,67,322	2,59,885	2,48,926	2,67,619
Malacca	63,929	65,090	53,543	51,368
Subsidy received from the Nagpore government	5,05,601	5,07,834	4,89,812	4,91,955
Tributes from the Nizam, Rajpoot, and other states	7,70,366	6,00,000	10,00,000	6,45,359
Interest on arrears of revenue	4,38,484	25,09,000	13,14,898	2,47,530
	3,51,418	8,36,737	7,16,945	6,89,451
Total gross revenues	7,08,42,929	8,60,68,594	9,06,11,545	8,78,18,704
Deduct allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues in accordance with treaties or other engagements	90,85,973	21,61,789	21,84,312	15,68,935
Charges of collecting the Revenues.	7,47,56,949	8,39,00,892	8,84,97,233	8,62,29,769
Charges of collecting the stamp duties	1,38,786	1,34,617	1,25,189	1,16,609
Charges of land, Sayer and Abkarry revenues	37,98,883	34,67,924	37,92,318	42,02,137
Charges of customs	4,83,750	4,59,956	4,32,670	3,99,578
Cost and charges of salt, including the quantity supplied to the French and Danish governments under convention	48,40,481	54,80,217	53,91,907	39,40,579
Costs and charges of opium	45,90,403	54,95,965	65,97,949	65,67,758
Total nett revenues of Bengal presidency, after payment of allowances and assignments, and charges of collection	1,27,82,305	1,50,38,709	1,62,00,033	1,52,26,661
	6,19,74,644	6,86,62,093	7,22,97,900	7,10,03,108

The total debt of India, in India, on the 30th of April, 1838, amounted to £30,949,863, bearing an interest of £1,437,366.

The army maintained in British India consisted, in 1837 of the following effective force, in British, native, and contingent native troops:—

British.	Native.	Contingent Native.
Staff	312	15,000
Horse artillery	3,416	10,000
Foot do.	3,416	
Engineers	3,496	
Cavalry	1,022	
Infantry	5,632	
Officers	1,392	
	14,529	
	194,281	
	157,758	
Scindia		15,000
Oude		10,000
Nizam		22,000
Baroda		7,000
Nagpore		1,000
Holkar		3,000
Travancore, 3 battalions		3,000
Cochin, 1 do.		1,000
Mysore		4,000
Cutch and Jondpoor		6,000
Rajpoot		34,500
States		5,000
Sattarah		111,500
Total	28,589	
	157,758	
	111,500	
	295,840	

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ABSTRACT VIEW of the Revenues (exclusive of commercial Assets realized in England) and Charges of British India, for the Years 1836-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, and 1838-39, including the Charges disbursed in Great Britain. (Parl. Paper, No. 614. Sect. 1. 1840.

Revenues.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89, partly estimated.	Charges.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89, partly estimated.
Bengal . . .	Sierra revenues. 6,18,74,944	Co.'s revenues. 6,98,08,088	Co.'s revenues. 7,52,87,528	Co.'s revenues 7,10,05,108 Actual.	Bengal . . .	Sierra revenues. 6,43,03,368	Co.'s revenues. 6,96,58,371	Co.'s revenues. 6,69,16,638	Co.'s revenues 7,39,98,888 Actual.
Agri . . .	3,38,31,488	4,06,19,088	3,34,30,138	4,06,61,787 Actual.	Agri . . .	68,54,368	73,39,338	77,98,714	90,59,471 Actual.
Madras . . .	3,98,98,618	3,46,87,918	3,74,78,004	3,78,98,988 Actual.	Madras . . .	2,28,05,638	3,00,38,888	3,32,38,138	3,36,81,818 Actual.
Bombay . . .	1,80,58,488	1,81,78,353	1,78,98,877	1,81,39,578	Bombay . . .	1,36,39,688	2,11,38,148	2,08,88,988	2,97,91,110
Total ordinary revenues . . .	15,48,68,076	16,31,68,287	16,07,07,817	16,44,98,682	Total ordinary charges of India At Rs. per stem rupes L . . .	11,84,50,463	12,82,61,541	12,78,28,088	14,16,06,988
At Rs. per stem rupes L . . .	15,488,080	15,302,341	15,068,362	16,420,945	Extraordinary Charges.	11,948,948	11,743,879	11,981,888	12,328,688
Extraordinary Receipts.					Bengal . . .	1,18,88,808	6,72,018	64,488	4,418
Bengal . . .	4,62,688	1,38,117	1,38,388	1,78,688	Madras . . .				
Madras . . .	88,888	1,088	14,788	688	Bombay . . .				
Bombay . . .	2,88,948	8,788							
Recess . . .	7,91,687	1,38,874	2,18,978	1,77,187	Recess . . .	1,18,06,808	6,72,018	64,488	4,418
At Rs. per stem rupes L . . .	78,464	11,387	13,884	16,606	At Rs. per stem rupes L . . .	1,150,281	63,801	6,042	418
Total ordinary and extraor- dinary reve- nues and re- ceipts L . . .	15,588,688	16,344,788	16,088,588	16,687,461	Total ordinary and extraor- dinary char- ges for St. Helen, over- payments by H. M. govern- ment . . .	19,000,887	11,988,871	11,987,681	12,328,908
Deficiency in 1838 -89 . . .				488,888	Charges disbursed in England . . .	28,336			
					2,109,914	2,518,867	2,884,446	2,918,688	
					Total charges of India L . . .	15,188,888	14,017,118	14,888,688	15,884,874
					Surplus . . .	878,078	1,797,688	784,879	
						15,888,082	14,814,798	15,688,588	15,887,874
L . . .	15,000,082	16,214,788	16,088,588	16,281,374					

The expense of the Anglo-Indian army, according to reports laid before parliament in 1830, was as follows:—

	£		£
Engineer Corps . . .	83,574	Medical Staff . . .	132,400
Artillery . . .	606,463	Pioneers . . .	74,511
Cavalry . . .	1,070,534	Commissariat . . .	614,287
Infantry . . .	4,194,079	Sundries . . .	2,178,737
Staff . . .	481,490	Total . . .	9,373,955

It may be observed, by the way, that this sum of £2,374,000 is more than double the sum annually expended on the Prussian army! Considerable additions have been made within the last half dozen years to the military force in India.

Each presidency has its separate army, commander-in-chief, staff, &c.; but the commander-in-chief of the supreme government has a general authority over the armies of all the presidencies. Among the native troops, called *Sepoys* (sepoys), there is a complete intermixture of tribes, *Sikhs* and *Coors*; but the infantry consists chiefly of Hindoos and the cavalry of Mohammedans. The Hindoo soldiers of the Bengal army are mostly of high caste, more than 90,000 being Brahmins. The soldiers of the Madras army are principally Rajpoots, and are reckoned the most persevering, hardy warriors; but they observe their religious customs so strictly, that the least deviation from them might have a dangerous effect on their discipline. The Bombay soldiers are the most esctrly disciplined, being generally of the lower

The troops are not raised by any forced levy or conscription; military service in India is quite voluntary, and is so popular that each regiment has a number of supernumeraries ready to take the place of such soldiers as die or leave. The men are well paid, clothed and fed. The corporal punishment of Hindoos is not allowed; imprisonment being in the Indian, as in the French army, the principal engine by which discipline is kept up. In the former, however, the disgrace attending dismissal from the service, which is acutely felt by native soldiers, tends powerfully to preserve discipline and obedience. Each company has an English captain, lieutenant, and ensign, as well as a native captain, lieutenant, and ensign. The latter, however, are under the command of the British officers; so that, with the title and uniform of officers, they are, properly speaking, only subalterns or non-commissioned officers. The Indian army, when not in the field, is in camp the whole year through, a system which has contributed, in no small degree, to bring it to its present state of efficiency.

A good deal of conflicting evidence was given before the parliamentary committees, in 1932 and 1933, as to the real state of the Indian army, and the degree of dependence to be placed on it. On the whole, it would seem to be superior, in respect of discipline and organization, to any native army ever previously embodied in India; and so long as its discipline and efficiency are maintained unimpaired, it is

no doubt fully adequate to provide for the tranquillity of India, and its defence against Asiatic invaders. But the Sepoys are decidedly inferior both in physical strength and mental energy to Europeans: and such being the case, we cannot help, how reluctantly soever, agreeing in opinion with those who think that the Indian army could not make any effectual opposition to anything like a corresponding force of French, Russian, or other European troops.

The Indian navy consists only of one frigate, four 18 gun brigs, six 10 gun corvettes and brigs, two armed steamers, and some other vessels: it is manned by about 500 European seamen, and from 500 to 700 natives, under about 140 British officers: it is attached to the Bombay presidency, which sea.

Commerce.—Internal Trade.—Throughout the whole of the immense basin of the Ganges there is an extensive inland navigation; and this, also, is the case in the valleys of the larger rivers in the E.; but elsewhere the inland trade is greatly impeded by the want of roads, and the imperfect means of conveyance. With the exception of a few military roads, made by the English, none fit for carriages have been constructed in any part of the country; what are called high roads being, in fact, little better than broad and bad pathways, on which goods to a small extent are conveyed in carts, or, rather, very rude cars, drawn by a pair or more of oxen. Many kinds of goods are carried by pack-bullocks: on the N.W. frontiers of Hindostan, camels and horses are used; in the N., small horses, and even goats and sheep are employed; but in most of the mountainous parts of Hindostan porters are the chief bearers of merchandise. The charges for conveying goods by land is estimated at an average of 100 lbs. at 36 p. ton, or being about 36 times as much as the conveyance of the same weight of goods by water. Thus, for example, the weight of goods which can be carried for 100 m. on the Ganges; and equal to much more than half their freight by sea from Calcutta to London! It may hence be easily conceived, that the internal trade of the country is confined principally to the necessities of life.

Corn, cotton, oleaginous plants, and sugar are the most important objects of inland commerce. The chief trade in rice takes place within the tract of the inundation of the Ganges: N. of lat. 25°, it is superseded by that of wheat and barley. Cotton is grown in every latitude in India; and is not, therefore, an article of very extensive internal commerce. Indian cotton is, speaking generally, coarse, dirty, and short in the staple; and is very inferior to most other kinds brought to the markets of Europe. But it is believed that this is not owing so much to any natural incapacity on the part of India to produce good cotton, as to the want of care in selecting the seed, and in the culture of the plant. In these respects, too, some very material improvements have been effected of late years; and a good deal of the cotton brought from India is now greatly superior to what it was a few years ago. But it is still susceptible of much improvement. It has been estimated that cotton

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states, of the value of about £30,000,000 a year, are made by the population of British India, or of the value of £34,000,000 including the tributary states. Cotton goods from Great Britain are now imported to the value of about £2,000,000 a year, or about 1-17th part of the native manufacture. The real falling off in the amount of the Indian manufacture, in consequence of the import of British cottons, does not, however, amount to a million sterling a year; for we consume more than £300,000 worth of their cotton wool, and dispose of a million's worth of their fabrics in China. These statements sufficiently evince the fallacy of the often repeated complaints as to the destruction of the cotton manufacture of India by the importation of English goods; and it is necessary to add that, though the latter were imported to a much greater extent, the circumstance would be an advantage, not an injury, to India; for they would not be imported were they not cheaper, and consequently, more easily attainable than their own by the great bulk of the population. (For an account of the circumstances that led to the ruin of the manufacture of fine muslins in Dacca, see Vol. I., 723.)

Sugar is a principal article of internal culture and trade. It is principally raised in the great plain of the Ganges. The average annual consumption of sugar in Hindostan has been estimated at between 11 lbs. and 12 lbs. a head, which, for the British and tributary states, would amount to upwards of 650,000 tons; but we believe that this is a most exaggerated estimate, and that half the quantity would be much nearer the mark, though probably still in excess. The average consumption of salt is estimated at 15 lbs. per head, or upwards of 877,000 tons annually, which, at £8 a ton, including the tax, gives a total amount of between £7,000,000 and £8,000,000. This article is everywhere paid for chiefly in corn. The other staples of the inland trade are indigo, opium, silk, tobacco, nitre, oil-skins, drugs, hides, lime, timber, &c. The Malabar coast has some produce peculiar to itself, as teak and mandal woods, black pepper, and cardamoms. With these, and different metals, arecas nuts, and spices obtained from other countries, woolen and cotton goods, and various manufactures and products of Europe and China, the corn, cotton, sugar, and other articles of the inland trade are paid for on that coast. But there is no extensive or well-organized system of inland trade in India. The different parts of the country are, in this respect, separate and unconnected. "The merchants of the upper provinces," says Mr. Trevelyan, "know nothing of the trade of the lower provinces; the merchants of the lower provinces know nothing of what is passing above Mirzapoor; and the maritime trade is a branch separate from both." This is a consequence, partly of the want of good roads and other easy modes of communication, but more, perhaps, of the internal duties laid on the transit of goods from one part of the country to another. These, however, have recently been abolished in Bengal; and there can be no doubt that this measure will be of signal advantage to that province, and is, in fact, one of the greatest boons conferred upon it by the English.

In India, as under most uncivilized governments, the transit of goods within the country was made subject to duties; and upon all the roads and navigable rivers toll-houses or custom-houses (*chakras*) were erected, which had power of stopping the goods till the duties were levied. By the rude and oppressive nature of the government, these custom-houses were exceedingly multiplied; and, in long carriage, the inconvenience of numerous stoppages and payments was very severe. As in all other departments of the government, so in this, there was nothing regular and fixed. The duties varied at different times and different places; and a wide avenue was always open to the extortion of the collectors. The internal trade of the country was, by these causes, subject to ruinous obstructions." (*Mill*, book iv., cap. 5.)

The pernicious consequences resulting from this state of things early engaged the company's attention; though, at first, their efforts were directed rather to obtain an exemption from the transit duties in favor of their own trade than to effect their abolition. In 1788, however, Lord Cornwallis, who was fully aware of their pernicious influence, adopted the judicious and decisive measure of abolishing the duties. But, unaccountable as it may seem, they were again restored in 1801; and were "frightfully increased" in 1810! Through the artificial impediments thus thrown in the way of internal commerce, the country was split, as it were, into a vast number of petty states, each surrounded by a line of custom-houses, and each jealous of the other. Metals, for example, passing from one town or district to another, were charged 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and most other articles were charged from 5 to 10 per cent. "Hence, the power of carrying on business on a large scale, of using expensive machinery, and engaging numerous labourers, is contracted in an infinite degree; employments cannot be subdivided and improved; industry languishes;

and a general tendency exists towards that barbarous state of things in which every body is obliged to produce and manufacture everything he requires for his own consumption." (*Trevelyan's Report*, p. 5.)

Had the inland transit duties been productive of a large amount of revenue, that would have been some set-off against the enormous evils of which they were productive. But such was not the case. The expense of their collection, and the obstructions they threw in the way of communication, were such as to render their produce quite insignificant. At length, however, the pernicious influence of these duties in a commercial, and their inefficiency in a fiscal, point of view were clearly demonstrated by Mr. Trevelyan, then one of the secretaries to the Bengal government,* in the able report referred to above. In the course of the year (1836) following the publication of this report, the inland transit duties and town duties in Bengal were abolished; but their abolition in other parts of India, which it was expected would immediately follow, has not yet taken place.

External Trade.—In 1828-29, the values of the imports and exports of the four principal ports of British India were officially reported as under:

	Imports.	Exports.
	£.	£.
Calcutta	5,038,406	5,644,771
Madras	381,255	426,228
Bombay	898,384	435,762
Singapore	1,561,130	1,594,680
Total	8,869,175	8,704,419

Mr. Larpet furnished the following estimate of the trade of India and China with Great Britain in 1837-38:

Exports to England.		Mode in which Exports from India are paid for.	
	Estimated value.		Estimated value.
	£.		£.
Indigo	2,000,000	British manufactures sent to India	2,800,000
Sugar	600,000	Do. to China	900,000
Silk	750,000	Remittances of private firms	500,000
Silk piece goods	250,000	E. I. Comp.'s home charges	3,000,000
Saltpetre	300,000	Opium sent to China	3,400,000
Rice	100,000	Cotton Do.	1,000,000
Sundry articles	1,000,000		
Bombay cotton, &c.	1,400,000		
Tea from China	2,300,800	Loss return of bullion from China to Calcutta and Bombay	4,400,000
Silk from do.	700,000		1,500,000
Total	9,800,000	Total	2,000,000
			9,000,000

Indigo grows luxuriantly from the equator to the 30th degree of lat.; but in India the best is produced in Bengal and Bahar, between lat. 23° and 27° N., and long. 84° and 90° E.; everywhere else the product is inferior. The annual produce of all the Bengal provs. has been estimated at about 9,000,000 lbs., produced on about 1,250,000 acres of cultivated land; the planters, at an average, farming about 2500 acres each. The prime cost of the article to the planters has been estimated at £1,680,000; the gross profit on which, including risk and charges to the port of exportation, amounts to 40 per cent. The production of silk in India is confined to Bengal, and the produce is inferior. (See art. HINDOSTAN.)

Opium was, for many years previously to the recent disturbances, and we believe still is, an article of great and rapidly increasing export to China, the Malay Islands, and elsewhere. The poppy may be said to take the place in Indian agriculture that the vine and olive occupy in that of S. Europe. Its growth within the British territories has been confined to Bahar and the Benares districts; but in the prov. Malwah, most part of which is included in the dom. of Scindia, it is extensively cultivated, and pays an export duty on being shipped from ports under our dominion. Such has been the increased demand for opium in China and the Malay countries, that the exports were multiplied at least fourfold during the 20 years ending with 1838. It is produced under a monopoly, and yields a large revenue to government.

The principal export of cotton is to China; but the export to Great Britain is also pretty considerable, having amounted to about 40,000,000 lbs. in 1839. This, however, is not more than about 1-10th part of our whole annual consumption of cotton wool!

Notwithstanding the vast, and all but unlimited, capacities of British India for the production of sugar, its total export, in 1838, amounted to little more than two thirds of the export of sugar from the Mauritius! This miserable result was wholly, or almost wholly ascribable to the inferior quality of East Indian sugars, owing to the very rude and imperfect methods in which they are prepared; but it was

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partly, also, ascribable to the circumstance of E. Indian sugar having been burdened, previously to 1836, with a duty of 8s. a cwt. over and above the duty charged on W. Indian sugar. But in the course of that year Bengal sugar were put on the same footing, in respect of duties, as those of the W. Indian colonies; and of late years a very great improvement has been effected in the manufacture of E. Indian sugar, the best of which are now about equal to the best of those from Jamaica and Demerara. In consequence of the circumstance now referred to, and of the recent high price of sugar in this country, the imports from India have increased with great rapidity.

We subjoin an account of the importation of sugar from British India, ex. Ceylon, during the three years before and the four years subsequent to the equalization of the duties:

Years.	Imports.	Duty.	Years.	Imports.	Duty.
1833.	111,731 cwts.	32s. per cwt.	1836.	132,163 cwts.	
1834.	76,613 —		1837.	296,857 —	94s. per cwt.
1835.	100,856 —		1838.	426,854 —	
			1839.	554,794 —	

And we understand that this year (1840) the imports will amount to nearly 1,000,000 cwts., being considerably more than the importation from Jamaica!

The abolition of the discriminating duty, in favour of Bengal sugar, being founded on reason and equity, should certainly be extended to all parts of British India, and we think also to the sugar of the countries in India politically dependent on our government. Nothing, indeed, can be more unjust and inconsistent with sound principle, than to impose higher duties on the products of one portion or dependency of the empire than on those of another.

The corn of India, both rice and wheat, is inferior to that of most other countries, for the same reason that its cotton and sugar are inferior, both being the produce of a rude husbandry, and rude preparation. Rice is scalded instead of being kiln-dried; and wheat is never dried at all, except in the sun. It has been supposed that the latter might be largely imported under a free-corn trade into England; but we doubt whether there be any real grounds for such an opinion. Indian wheat is, speaking generally, very inferior to British wheat; and it could not be imported, in ordinary years, at less than from 40s. to 44s. a quarter, supposing it to be exempt from all duty. Its price, free on board at Calcutta, may be taken at 15s. or 16s. a quarter; to which, if we add 16s. or 18s. for freight to England, and 8s. or 10s. for profits and landing charges here, it is abundantly plain that, except in high-priced years, it would not answer to import Indian corn.

STATEMENT of the Quantities of the Principal Articles imported into the United Kingdom from British India (the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon) in 1838:

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Cocoa Lignum . . lbs.	212,755	Cotton wool . . lbs.	40,517,784
Cinnamon . . .	267,260	Saltpetre and . .	234,047
Cloves . . .	7,765,928	Crude nitre . cwt.	75,572
Cotton-plant goods . pieces	204,271	Flax & d. line & bush	316,750
Elephant's teeth . cwt.	2,130	Senna . . .	1,161,269
Ginger . . .	26,296	Raw and waste .	436,003
Gum arabic . . lbs.	11,055	Silk . . .	471,000
Lac-dye . . .	1,650,179	Basmalins . .	321,333
Shell-lac . . .	2,553,967	Sugar, unref. . cwt.	26,648
Ramp, unfurrowed . cwt.	107,983	Tin . . .	128,554
Rices, unseasoned .	37,474	Tobacco, un-	1,897,266
Indigo . . .	6,578,178	Sheep's wool .	
Custor oil . .	137,143		
Pepper . . .	3,296,580		
Rice . . .	208,195		

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Declared Value of the Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported to the E. India Company's Territories and Ceylon in 1838:

Articles.	Quantities.	Declared value.
Apparel, dops, &c.		£1,945
Arms and munitionen		46,002
Beer and ale . .	4,397	75,544
Printed books .		14,509
Brass and copper manuf.	cwt.	303.38
Cotton manufactures .	yds.	1,781,296
Drumry, lace, &c.		24,151
Cotton twist and yarn	yds.	645,305
Earthenware . .		22,261
Glass ware . . .		84,209
Hardware and cutlery	cwt.	60,363
Iron and steel . .	tons.	137,707
Linen manufactures .	yds.	36,220
Machinery . . .		29,459
Printed wires and jewellery		42,573
Silk manufactures .		14,954
Perfumery . . .		49,351
Weapons manufc. entered by		
the piece . . .	pieces	46,777
Do. by the yd. . .	yds.	16,175
Other articles . .		249,079
Total declared value .		£3,576,196

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Previously to the recent discovery of altrate of soda in S. America, Bengal and Bahar had a monopoly of the trade in saltpetre; and in 1828-29 the quantity exported from Calcutta was about 40,000 tons, valued at £160,000. The export of this article to England averages, at present, from 8000 to 10,000 tons a year. Dyes, shell-lac, linseed, safflower, sal-ammoniac, castor-oil, coffee (recently introduced with much success into Malabar, Mysore, Ceylon, &c.), tea from Assam, &c., tin, antimony, catechu, and pearl mgo, are other exports worthy of mention; and which owe their importance as such principally to the commercial enterprise and talent of Europeans. (*Lord's Report of 1840 on the Trade of India, &c.*)

For farther particulars as to British India the reader is referred to the article HINDOSTAN.

We subjoin a chronological statement of the principal territorial acquisitions made by the British in India.

Districts.	Date of Acquisition.	Districts.	Date of Acquisition.
Twenty-four Pergun-		Gorakhpore, Lower Doab,	
nahs . . .	1767	Bereilly, &c. . .	1801
M. culipatan, &c.	1768	Distr. in Bundelcund	1802
Burwan, Midnapoor,		Cutch and Baluch.	1803
and Chittagong . .	1769	Upper Doab, Delhi territory,	
Bengal, Bahar, &c.	1765	&c. . .	1808
Company's Jaghirs in		Districts in Gujrat .	1805
the vicinity of Madras—Chingleput	1768	Kannara . . .	1805
Northern Circars . .	1768	Saugar and British, Dar-	1916
Zemindari of Benares	1775	war, &c. . .	1817
Island of Salsette . .	1776	Ahmedabad . . .	1817
Nagore . . .	1778	Candahar, &c. . .	1818
Quaint Circars . .	1778	Aljmere . . .	1818
Pulo Penang . . .	1793	French Cocos, & Mal-	
Malabar, Undipul, Sa-		latta country . .	1819
lem, Narmamah . .	1793	Distr. on the Nerbuda,	1818
Coromandel, Canara,		Bambalpoor, &c. .	1820
Wyndia, &c. . .	1793	Distr. in S. Cochin .	
Tanjore . . .	1799	District in S. Bejapoor .	1823
Districts acquired by		Ahmednugur . .	1824
the Nizam from Tip-		Singpoor . . .	1824
poor Sultas in 1792-		Malacca . . .	1825
1799 . . .	1800	Assam, Amman, Tavoy, Va-	1826
Carnatic . . .	1801	Tenasserim . .	
		Coorg . . .	1824

INDIA-BEYOND-THE-GANGES, sometimes called Indo-China, an extensive region of Asia, forming the eastern of its three great peninsulas, extending between the 7th and 26th degs. of N. lat., and the 92d and 109th of E. long., comprising the empires of Birman, Siam, and Anam, the Malay peninsula, Laos, the Tenasserim provs., Aracan, Cathay, Cachar, Assam, and the Bengal districts of Sylhet, Tipperah, and Chittagong, which see.

INDIANA, one of the western United States, is bounded N. by Michigan state and lake; E. by Ohio; S. by Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; and W. by Illinois state, from which it is in part separated by Wabash river. It is between 37° 47' and 41° 50' N. lat., and between 84° 45' and 89° W. long., and between 32° 45' and 110° W. long. from W. It has a mean length of 360 miles, and a mean breadth of 140 miles, containing 36,000 square miles, or 23,040,000 acres. The Ohio river washes its southern border for 340 miles, and the Wabash runs on its western border. The population in 1800 was 5441, in 1810, 94,530; in 1820, 147,178; in 1830, 341,589; in 1840, 685,866. Of these there were 352,773 white males; 325,925 white females; 3731 coloured males; 3434 coloured females. Employed in agriculture, 148,806; in commerce, 3076; in manufactures and trades, 20,590; in mining, 233; in navigating the ocean, 89; ditto, canals, rivers, and lakes, 677; in the learned professions, 2937.

There are no mountains in Indiana, but the country bordering on Ohio river is broken and hilly. A range of hills runs parallel with Ohio river, from the mouth of the Great Miami to Blue river, sometimes approaching to within a few rods of the river, and at other times receding from it to the distance of 2 miles. Immediately below Blue river, the hills cease, and an immense tract of level land, covered with timber, is presented to the view. Strips of bottom and prairie land, covered with a heavy growth of timber, skirt all the principal rivers, excepting the Ohio, from 3 to 6 miles in width. With some few exceptions, the greater proportion of this state may be pronounced to be one vast level. The prairies and timber land alternate, and in general these kinds of land are more happily balanced than in other parts of the western country. Many prairies are long and narrow, so that the whole can be taken up, and timber be easily accessible by all the settlers. Even in the large prairies are those beautiful islands of timbered land, which form such a striking feature in the western prairies. The great extent of fertile land, and the happy distribution of rivers and springs, has been one cause of the very rapid increase of population in this state. For a wide extent on the north front of the state, between Wabash river and lake Michigan, the country is generally an extended plain, alternately

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prairie and timbered land, with a great proportion of swampy lands, and small lakes and ponds. The prairies bordering on Wabash river are particularly rich, having ordinarily a vegetable soil from 2 to 5 feet deep. Perhaps no part of the western world can show a greater extent of rich land in one body than that portion of the White river country, of which Indianapolis is the centre. The natural growth of the soil consists of oak of several kinds, ash, beech, buckeye, walnut, cherry, maple, elm, sassafras, hickory, locust, cotton wood, sycamore, and mulberry. The principal productions are wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes; beef, pork, butter, cheese, &c.

The state is divided into 87 counties, which, with their population in 1840, are as follows. Newton county, formed in 1837, is not in the census, which makes 88 counties.

Counties.	Pop. 1840.	Counties.	Pop. 1840.
Adams	2,384	Laurens	11,782
Allen	5,048	Madison	8,374
Blackford	1,228	Marshall	1,631
Bartholomew	10,144	Marion	10,080
Beech	8,121	Martin	3,375
Benton	2,364	Miami	9,048
Berrie	7,419	Monroe	19,143
Cass	5,610	Montgomery	14,133
Clark	11,586	Morgan	10,741
Clay	5,367	Noble	8,793
Climax	2,304	Orange	9,508
Crawford	5,202	Owen	9,359
Decatur	9,720	Parma	15,000
Deerborn	18,737	Perry	9,655
Deerfield	14,171	Pike	4,769
De Kalb	1,968	Porter	3,183
Delaware	8,943	Posey	8,693
Deliole	3,681	Putnam	961
Elkhart	6,080	Putnam	16,443
Fayette	9,537	Randolph	10,684
Floyd	5,454	Rush	10,308
Fountain	11,218	Scott	16,436
Franklin	13,749	Sevier	9,919
Fulton	1,803	Shelby	12,006
Gibson	8,977	Spencer	9,386
Grant	4,315	St. Joseph	6,405
Greene	9,281	Stark	149
Harrison	9,555	Steele	9,278
Hancock	7,526	Sullivan	9,515
Harrison	12,659	Switzerland	9,920
Hendricks	11,264	Tippecanoe	12,784
Henry	15,125	Union	9,917
Huntington	1,279	Vanderburg	16,456
Jackson	8,967	Vermillion	8,774
Jasper	1,267	Vigo	12,976
Jay	3,363	Wabash	2,758
Jefferson	15,814	Warren	5,691
Jennings	9,920	Warwick	6,321
Johnson	9,332	Washington	18,365
Knox	10,557	Wayne	22,590
Kosciusko	4,170	Wells	1,022
La Grange	9,891	White	1,032
La Harpe	1,469	Whitely	1,267
La Porte	8,184	Total	685,068

Indianapolis, near the centre of the state, on White river, is the seat of government.

In 1840, there were in this state 241,006 horses and mules, 619,960 neat cattle, 675,968 sheep, 1,833,908 swine; poultry to the value of \$357,594. There were produced 4,049,375 bushels of wheat, 190,631 of rye, 98,155,887 of Indian corn, 28,015 of barley, 5,961,605 of oats, 1,585,794 of potatoes, 1,337,919 pounds of wool, 1,290,306 of tobacco, 3,737,795 of sugar, 32,591 of hops, 30,647 of wax, 178,089 tons of hay, 8905 of hemp and flax; the products of the dairy were valued at \$742,969; of the orchard, at \$110,055; of lumber, at \$450,971; of furs and skins, at \$930,883. There were made 10,935 gallons of wine.

Iron and coal have been found in the state, and there are some salt springs, and Epsom salts are found in a cave near Corydon; but the mineral productions have no great interest.

The climate is generally pleasant and healthy, except in the vicinity of stagnant waters; the winters are mild in the southern part, and not very severe in the northern part, though the Wabash is frozen over so as to be passed upon the ice. In the central and southern parts snow seldom falls to a greater depth than 6 inches; but in the northern part it is sometimes a foot and a half deep. Peach trees blossom early in March, and the forest trees put forth leaves early in April. The winter is seldom longer than six weeks, though there are severe frosts in spring and autumn.

The Ohio river washes its whole E. border, affords great facilities for trade, and has some important places on its banks. The Wabash is the largest river, draining, with its branches, the greater part of the state. It is one of the finest tributaries of the Ohio, rises in the N.E. part of the state, crosses it N. of the middle, and flows S. near its W. line, and for 150 miles constitutes the boundary between this state and Illinois, and enters Ohio river, 30 miles above the mouth of Cumberland river. It is navigable in high water 370 miles to La Fayette; but in low water it is obstructed by bars and ledges of rocks 15 miles below. White river, the largest tributary of the Wabash, consists of two main

branches, the East and West fork. The West fork rises near the border of Ohio, and traverses the whole breadth of the state. The East fork is nearly as great in extent, and in the volume of its waters. This river is about 300 miles long, and in its West fork is navigable in high water for 300 miles, to Indianapolis. It enters the Wabash about 100 miles from its mouth. The other principal tributaries of the Wabash are Salamanie and Mississinewa on the E., and Little river, Elz river, and Tippecanoe on the N. side. The Whitewater, in the S.E. part of the state, flows into Great Miami river, a little above its entrance into Ohio river. St. Joseph's river enters the N. part of the state, and flowing again into Michigan, it enters lake Michigan.

The largest place in the state is New Albany, on Ohio river, a little below the falls of the Ohio at Louisville; Indianapolis, the capital, Madison, and Evansville are flourishing places. Terre Haute, Lafayette, Logansport, and Fort Wayne, are growing centres of trade in the interior.

There were in 1840, 11 commercial and 28 commission houses engaged in foreign trade, with a capital of \$1,307,400; 1891 retail stores, with a capital of \$5,994,887; 767 persons employed in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$98,374; 3705 persons engaged in internal transportation, who, with 337 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$583,165.

The amount of home-made or family manufactures was \$1,980,802. There were 34 sawing-mills and 37 woolen manufactories, employing 163 persons, producing to the amount of \$58,867, and employing a capital of \$77,984; 12 cotton factories, with 4983 spindles, employing 310 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$135,450, with a capital of \$142,500; seven furnaces produced 810 tons of cast iron, and one forge produced 30 tons of bar iron, employing 183 persons, and a capital of \$57,700; 47 persons produced 242,040 bushels of bituminous coal, with a capital of \$8,300; three paper-mills produced to the amount of \$24,457, and other manufactures of paper produced to the amount of \$54,000, the whole employing 100 persons, and a capital of \$68,730; 261 persons manufactured flax or hemp to the amount of \$6531; 88 persons manufactured tobacco to the amount of \$65,650, with a capital of \$94,706; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$123,844, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$6048, the whole employing 183 persons, and a capital of \$60,018; 438 tanneries, employed 978 persons, and a capital of \$309,637; 579 other manufactories of leather, as saddleries, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$730,001, and employed a capital of \$267,543; 45 potteries employed 79 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$35,335, with a capital of \$13,686; 26 persons produced drugs and paints to the amount of \$47,730, with a capital of \$17,964; 190 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$123,806; 83 persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$34,933; 47 persons manufactured 865 small arms; two persons manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$3500; 98 persons manufactured granite and marble to the amount of \$6790; 1007 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$906,751, with a capital of \$140,409; 30 persons made 1,135,560 pounds of soap, 229,938 pounds of tallow candles, and 111 pounds of wax or spermaceti candles, with a capital of \$13,039; 393 distilleries produced 1,767,108 gallons, and 90 breweries produced 188,398 gallons, the whole employing 500 persons, and a capital of \$992,316; five rope-walks, employing 11 persons, produced cordage to the amount of \$5850, with a capital of \$9970; 461 persons manufactured carriages and wagons to the amount of \$163,135, with a capital of \$78,116; 904 flouring-mills manufactured 294,694 barrels of flour; and with other mills, employed 9294 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$2,359,134, and employed a capital of \$2,077,018; vessels were built to the amount of \$107,923; 544 persons produced furniture to the amount of \$211,493, with a capital of \$91,093; 346 brick or stone houses, and 4370 wooden houses were built, employing 5519 persons, and cost \$1,941,319; 69 printing-offices, six binderies, four semi-weekly and 69 weekly newspapers, and three periodicals, employed 211 persons, and a capital of \$28,506. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$4,128,043.

Indiana college at Bloomington, was founded in 1837; South Hanover College, at South Hanover, was founded in 1830; Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was founded in 1833; the Indiana Asbury University, under the Methodists, was founded in 1830. In these institutions there were in 1840, 329 students. There were in the state 54 academies, with 2946 scholars, and 1581 common and primary schools, with 48,180 scholars. There were in the state 36,106 white persons over 20 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

In 1836, the Baptists had 334 churches and 236 ministers; the Presbyterians had 109 churches and 70 ministers; the Methodists about 70 circuit preachers; the Lutherans in 1840 had 30 congregations and eight ministers. Besides these there is a considerable number of Friends, some Epi-

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episcopal, Roman Catholics, and some Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists of different descriptions, not included in the above.

In the beginning of 1840, there was one bank, with 12 branches, in the state, with a capital of \$2,595,321, and a circulation of \$2,595,376. At the close of 1840, the state debt amounted to \$12,667,433.

A governor is elected by the people for three years, and may be once re-elected. At every election of governor, a lieutenant-governor is elected, who is president of the senate, and in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the governor, discharges the duties of the office. The senators and representatives are apportioned among the counties, according to the number of male white inhabitants, over 21 years of age. There can be no fewer than 36 nor over 100 representatives. The representatives, and one third of the senators are elected annually by the people. The legislature meets in December, annually, at Indianapolis. The judges of the supreme and circuit courts are appointed for the term of seven years. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate; the chief justices of the circuit courts by the legislature; and the associate judges by the people. All male white inhabitants, over 21 years of age, who have resided in the state for one year next preceding the election, enjoy the right of suffrage.

The principal work of internal improvement undertaken by this state is the Wabash and Erie canal, which extends from Lafayette, at the head of steamboat navigation on the Wabash, 167 miles, to the navigable waters of lake Erie at Toledo, on Maumee bay. Eighty-seven and a half miles of this distance is in Ohio, and ninety-nine and a half are in Indiana. The completion of this great and important work was celebrated at Lafayette, July 4, 1843. The Whitewater canal extends from Lawrenceville, at the mouth of the river, 30 miles, to Brookville. It is completed thus far. It is designed to extend N. to Cambridge city, on the National road, to which something has been done. The whole length is 76 miles. It is also to be extended by a branch to Cincinnati, which is in progress. The Madison and Indianapolis railroad, from Madison, on the Ohio river, 95 miles to Indianapolis, is in progress, and nearly completed. Other works of internal improvement have been projected and begun, but are at present suspended.

In 1763, Vincennes was settled by French soldiers of Louis XIV. from Canada. Separated from the rest of the world, they became assimilated to the savages by whom they were surrounded, and with whom they intermarried. At the peace between England and France in 1763, this country came into possession of the English. In the Revolutionary war the inhabitants took sides with the Americans, in consequence of which the general government ceded to them a tract of land about Vincennes. In 1787, the United States took possession of Vincennes, and erected a fort on the opposite side of the river, for a defence against the savages. The inhabitants at that period consisted of French, of Canadians, and of Indians. The victories and treaty of Wayne in 1795, put an end to Indian hostilities. In 1811, in consequence of depredations and murders, a military force was sent against the Indians; but the bloody battle of Tippecanoe, under General Harrison, compelled them to sue for peace. In 1816, Indiana was admitted to the Union as an independent state, having previously been under a territorial government. Since it became a state it has rapidly progressed in population and in improvement.

INDIANA, county, Pa. Situated centrally towards the W. part of the state, and contains 770 sq. m. Drained by head branches of the W. branch of Susquehanna r., and by branches of Conemaugh and Allegheny rivers. Coal and salt are abundant, and some iron ore is found. It contained in 1840, 18,190 neat cattle, 35,804 sheep, 24,377 swine; and produced 126,254 bushels of wheat, 76,021 of rye, 171,912 of Indian corn, 80,806 of buckwheat, 356,046 of oats, 182,097 of potatoes, 12,369 pounds of sugar, 463,390 bushels of bituminous coal, 76,800 of salt. It had three commission houses in foreign trade, 60 retail stores, one furnace, one forge, five fulling-mills, five woolen factories, three scouring-mills, 51 grist-mills, 74 saw-mills, 96 tanneries, seven distilleries, three potteries, three printing offices, three weekly newspapers; two academies, 55 students, 23 schools, 1413 scholars. Pop. 30,722. Capital, Indiana.

INDIANA, p. b. capital of Indiana co., Pa. 155 m. W. N. W. Harrisburg, 206 W. Incorporated in 1816. It contains a brick courthouse, jail of stone, four churches, two Presbyterians, a Methodist and Lutheran, an academy, a female seminary, 14 stores, one brewery, one pottery, two printing offices, two weekly newspapers; one academy, 23 students, one school, 76 scholars; 194 dwellings and 674 inhabitants.

INDIANA, t. Allegheny co., Pa. 10 m. N. E. Pittsburg. Bounded S. by Allegheny r. Drained by Deer and Pine creeks. It contains five stores, one fulling-mill, two wool-

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len factories, one forge, one saw-mill; 13 schools, 420 scholars. Pop. 2007.

INDIANAPOLIS, p. v., or city, capital of Marion co., Ia., and of the state. Situated in Centre t., on the E. side of the W. fork of White r. which is navigable to this place for steamboats in high water. It was selected for the state capital, by commissioners appointed by the state in 1820, when it was covered by a dense forest. It was laid out in 1821. The national road passes through the place on Washington-street, the principal business street. This street is 120 feet wide, the other streets are 90 feet wide, with the exception of a circular street, which passes round the governor's house: this street is 80 feet wide. The streets cross each other at right angles, with the exception of four streets which diverge from the circular area around the governor's house, which cross the other streets diagonally. The place was originally laid out on a mile square, but additions have been made to it on different sides. The village or town city is laid out into squares of four acres, each divided into 12 lots. Through these squares are alleys of 30 feet from E. to W. and others of 15 feet from N. to S. The streets are named after different states of the union. On a rise of ground in the centre of the circular area, stands the governor's house, 60 feet square, and two stories high, with four elegant fronts. The courthouse is 60 by 35 feet and two stories high, with a lofty cupola. The state house is one of the most splendid buildings in the west. It is 180 feet long, 80 feet wide and 45 feet from the foundation to the top of the cornice, with an appropriate dome. It is on the model of the Parthenon at Athens, with a Doric portico on each front of ten Doric columns, with 13 pilasters on each side. It contains elegant halls for the two houses of the legislature, a court room, and rounds. A bridge crosses White river, which cost \$25,000. There is a steam flouring-mill 45 by 30 feet, and saw-mill 60 by 30. Besides the public buildings already mentioned, there are six churches, two Baptist, an Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran. Centre town in which it is situated, contains 30 stores, one fulling-mill, one cotton factory with 800 spindles, one scouring-mill, four grist-mills, nine saw-mills, two oil-mills, two tanneries, one brewery, two printing offices, two binderies, two weekly, and one semi-weekly newspaper; three schools, 78 scholars. Pop. 3000. Fall creek enters White river, N. W. of the village, and Pigeon run passes through its S. part.

INDIAN TERRITORY, is a tract of country W. of the settled parts of the United States, set apart for the residence of the Indian tribes which have been removed, chiefly from the southwestern states of the union, and of Florida. Here they are to be secured in governments of their own choice, subject to no other control of the United States than such as may be necessary to preserve the peace of the frontier, and between the several tribes. This territory is about 600 miles long from S. to N., and from 300 to 800 miles wide from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Platt r., E. by the states of Missouri and Arkansas, S. by Red river; and by a desert country on the W. The habitable part contains 120,000 sq. m., or about 76,000,000 acres. The number of the tribes occupying this territory, is about 70,000, exclusive of the wild tribes of the prairie. The whole number of Indians E. of the Rocky Mountains is nearly 300,000. The principal tribes in the Indian Territory are the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, and Cherokees, besides some indigenous tribes. These tribes are progressing in civilization, improvement, and the enjoyment of the comforts of settled life; and promise yet to redeem the Indian character from the opprobrium which has been cast upon it, as if they were incapable of civilization. Their condition, in the opinion of their best friends, and of themselves, has been improved by their removal; and it is to be hoped that they will never be disturbed in their present possessions. They receive considerable annuities from the United States, in compensation for the country which they left, and have ceded to the United States.

INDIES (EAST). Under this vague and ill-defined appellation are usually comprised Hindostan, India beyond the Ganges, and the islands in the E. Archipelago.

INDIES (WEST). Under this term were formerly included not only the Caribbee and other islands in the Atlantic near the coast of America, but also all the countries included under the name of the Spanish Main. But at present the term is restricted so as to signify only the islands between lat. 10° and 27° N., and long. 60° and 80° W., comprising the larger and smaller Antilles; the former consisting of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the latter of the Virgin, Leeward and Windward groups, with the Bahamas, Trinidad, Tobago, and a few other islands. Of these, Hayti alone is independent. Cuba and Porto Rico belong to Spain; Jamaica, the Bahamas, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Antigua, Dominica, Granada,

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St. Lucia, &c., to Great Britain; Guadeloupe, Martinique, Marie Galante, &c., to France; St. Esprit, Saba, and Curacao, to the Dutch; St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, to the Danes; and St. Bartholomew to the Swedes. For further details, see in this Dictionary the several islands above named.

INDORE, a city of Hindostan, prov. Malwah, cap. of Holkar's dom., and the residence of that chief, a little N. of the Vindhyan Mountains, and 30 m. S. by E. Oojain: lat. 25° 43' N., long. 75° 50' E. Population very uncertain, it having fluctuated greatly at different periods. According to Malcolm (*Central India*, l. 498), it is now considerable both in size and population, and, being but weekly fortified, is a place of small importance. It stands at nearly 3000 feet above the level of the sea, in a well wooded, pleasant, and healthy tract, and has been wholly built within the present century. Some of its streets are tolerably spacious, paved with granite slabs, and its houses often of two stories, and constructed partly of brick; but, speaking generally, it is mean and ill built, and contains no public edifice worthy of remark, except the palace, a massive quadrangular granite building, with decorations of carved wood.

The territories of Holkar comprise an area of 4250 sq. m., having N. and E. Belinda's dominion, and W. and S. territory of the Bombay presidency. By the treaty of 1818, Indore was placed on the footing of other subsidiary states, the British agreeing to maintain a force for its external and internal security; and Holkar to keep no useless troops, and to furnish us when required a contingent of 3000 horse. A British resident is accordingly stationed at this capital, and a British force at Mhow and Mahidpore. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*; *Parl. Rep.*, &c.)

INDRE, an inland dep. of France, reg. centre, formerly included in the province Berri, between lat. 46° 25' 30" and 47° 15' N., and long. 0° 51' and 9° 13' E.; having N. Loir-et-Cher, E. Cher, S. Creuse, and W. Vienne and Indre-et-Loire. Average length and breadth about 60 miles each. Area, 688,851 hectares. Population (1836) 257,350. Its surface is generally level, with a slope towards the N.W. in which direction nearly all its rivers run to join the Loire on the Cher. The Creuse bounds it W.; the other chief river is the Indre, whence it derives its name. The latter rises in the dep. Creuse, and has a course of about 94 miles through the centre of this and the succeeding dep. to its mouth in the Loire, below Tours. Châteauroux and Loches stand on its banks, but, like the other streams of this dep., it is unnavigable. A pestiferous tract of ponds and marshes, called the *Brenne*, extends throughout the centre and W. part of the dep., occupying about 1-10th part of the whole surface, and a more extensive tract towards the E. end, called the *Pays de Champagne*, is quite bare of wood, and infertile; but the remainder is mostly either under culture or covered with forests. In 1834, the arable land comprised 401,251 hectares, meadows 85,303 hectares, and forests and heaths 132,293 hectares. Agriculture is very backward; but more corn is grown than is required for home consumption, a result probably owing to the thinness of the population, as only about 1,400,000 hectolitres of all kinds are produced annually. The produce of wine amounts to about 450,000 hectolitres a year, which also is more than is consumed by the inhabitants. Fruits are good, and excellent hemp is raised. In 1830, there were 765,000 sheep in the dep., large flocks being fed on the *Pays de Champagne*. A good many oxen are fattened for the supply of Paris; and hogs for the markets of Auvergne and Limousin. Geese and other poultry are reared in large numbers, particularly in the *Pays de Brenne*. Fish are abundant; and leeches form an article of trade. Iron of good quality is found, and forges are numerous. Good gun-flints are obtained at Châteauroux. Next to iron yards and woollen cloths, the principal manufactures are those of cottons, woollen yarn, leather, glass, earthenware, hair, paper, and parchment. The dep. exports corn, wine, cattle, wool, woollen cloths, iron and iron goods, &c., to double the value of its imports. In 1835, of 83,278 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 47,461 were assessed below 5 fr., and 13,002 between 5 and 10 fr.; the number of considerable properties is somewhat below the average of the depts. The peasantry are strongly attached to routine practices, and therefore little likely to better their condition. Education is little diffused; in 1836, 190 communes were without primary schools, and only 5350, or, 1-49th part of the population, were receiving public instruction. Indre is divided into 4 arrondis.; chief towns Châteauroux, the capital, Le Blanc, Meudon, and La Châtre. It sends four members to the cham. of dep. Number of electors (1838-39), 1652. Total public revenue (1831), 5,318,998 francs; expenditure in the same year, 2,773,804 francs.

INDRE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. of France, reg. of the W., formerly included in the province Touraine, comprising a

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tract on both sides the Loire, between lat. 46° 46' and 47° 43' N., and long. 0° 2' and 1° 31' E., having N. Sarthe and Loir-et-Cher, E. the latter dep. and Indre, S. Indre and Vienne, and W. Maine-et-Loire. Area, 611,679 hectares. Population (1836), 304,370. Surface almost an entire plain, with a slope from both the N. and S. to the Loire, which runs through it, near its centre, from E. to W. The part of the dep. watered by the Loire is so productive and beautiful that it has been termed the garden of France; but the soil elsewhere is generally dry, thin, and poor, and in the N.W. there are some extensive pools and marshes. Heaths and wastes occupy nearly 1-4th part of the surface, and forests more than 1-50th. In 1834, 234,910 hectares were arable, 33,463 pasture-land, 35,000 vineyard, and 23,873 otherwise cultivated. Agriculture is tolerably well conducted, having been much improved of late years. The corn now produced is more than adequate to the supply of the dep.; in 1835, 2,790,780 hectolitres were harvested, 1,109,750 of which were wheat, and 845,430 oats. Beans, pease, &c., are of excellent quality. Wine is annually made of the value of 9,008,600 or 10,000,000 of francs, or about double what is required for home consumption; but it is generally inferior. About 140,000 quintals of hemp, worth 5,600,000 francs, are raised yearly; and liquorice, aniseed, coriander, angelica, trifles, &c., are cultivated. The culture of the mulberry-tree is increasing rapidly: in 1836, 49,400 kilog. cocoons were gathered. The chief exports of this dep. are its agricultural products: cattle are not reared in any great number, and most kinds of live stock are inferior. Manufacturing industry is in a rather active state. The woollen, leather, and silk manufactures of Tours have materially increased within the last few years. The silk and rasp factory at Ambouas employs 160 workmen, and consumes above 300,000 kilog. a year of fine steel. The manufactures of red lead and iron goods are important; and near Montbazoum is the royal gunpowder factory and saltpetre refinery of Ripault, at which 250,000 kilog. of gunpowder are made annually. Indre-et-Loire is divided into three arrondis., the chief towns of which are Tours, the capital, Chinon, and Loches. It sends four members to the cham. of dep. No. of electors (1838-39), 2112. Total public revenue (1831), 7,765,125 francs. This is the native country of Descartes, who was born at La Haye on the 31st March, 1596; Indre-et-Loire has also produced Babeuf and Balzac, Agnes Sorel, Gabrielle d'Estrees, and the Duchess de la Vallière. (*Hugo*, art. *Indre*, and *Indre-et-Loire*; *Official Tables*.)

INDUS (*Sindhu*, Sansc.; *Ấp Sind*, Pers.). A large river of S. Asia, forming during great part of its course the proper N.W. boundary of Hindostan, and lying between the 33d and 36th parallels of N. lat., and between the 67th and 81st degrees of E. longitude. The geography of this river, especially as regards its upper portion, is very imperfectly understood; but we shall endeavour to collect into a consistent account the information gained from the investigations of Major Rennell, Moorcroft, Burnes, Elphinstone, and other travellers. As the source of the river has not been visited by Europeans, its situation is at present only a matter of conjecture; but general consent seems to place it on the N. declivity of the Callia branch of the Himalaya range, near the Chinese frontier town of Gorno, and not far from the lake Mansarovara and the sources of the Sutledge. The stream, called by the Chinese *Singha-tschu*, takes a general W.N.W. course past Ladak, and receives the larger river Shyook, N.W. of Ladak, whence the united streams run through the country of little Tibet, and after cutting a passage through the great Himalaya range, in lat. 35° 30' N., and long. 74° 30' E., are joined, about 150 miles S. of the mountains, by the Aboo-Seen, and lower down at Attock, where it is 200 yards wide, and both deep and rapid, by the river of Cambal. The river is crossed here by a bridge of boats, constructed like that used by Alexander, and described by Arrian (lib. v. cap. 7). The bridge is only allowed to remain between November and April, when the river is low; and the construction of it is completed in the course of six days. S. of Attock, the Indus enters a plain, but soon afterwards winds among a group of mountains as far as Harrahah, whence it pursues a southward course to the sea, uninterrupted by hills, and expanding over the plain into various channels, which meet and separate again, but are rarely united into one body. The breadth of the river at Kührree Ghât, in lat. 31° 38' N., was found to be about 1000 yards, the deep part of the channel being only 100 yards across, and twelve feet deep. The banks in this vicinity are very low, and in summer are so much overflowed, that the stream expands in many places to a breadth of 15 miles. (*Elphinstone*, vol. II. p. 446.) In lat. 29° 55', the Indus receives the Punjab rivers, and rolls past Mittan with a width of 3000 yards, and a depth near the left bank of four fathoms. "From this point to

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Bekkur the main stream takes a S.W. course, with a direct channel, but frequently divided by sandbanks. Various narrow crooked branches also diverge from the parent stream, retaining a depth of from 8 to 15 feet of water; and these are navigated by boats ascending the Indus in preference to the great river itself. The country on both sides is of the richest nature, but particularly on the E. bank, where it is flooded from innumerable channels, cut for the purpose of throwing the water S.E. into the interior." (*Burnes' Bokhara*, vol. i. p. 280, 261.) About 17 miles S. of Bekkur, in lat. 37° 19', the Indus sends off a branch to the W. called the Larkshan river, which, after making a circuit, and expanding in one place into a large lake 12 miles broad, rejoins the main stream 50 miles below the point of separation. The insulated territory, called Chandokee, is one of the most fertile in the Sind dominions. About 160 miles below Bekkur is Beharan, in lat. 26° 23'; and between these points the river flows in a zig-zag course nearly S.W., the intervening country being richly watered and divided by its ramifications into numerous islets of the finest pasture. The distance between Beharan and Hyderabad is 105 miles: the banks seldom exceed eight feet in height, and the neighbouring grounds are usually covered with tamarisks. The river throws off no branches in this part of its course, except the Rallalee (generally an unimportant stream), which leaves the Indus 12 miles above Hyderabad, and crossing the W. extremity of the Rann of Cutch, enters the Indian Ocean by the Khoree mouth. The main river opposite Hyderabad is 530 yards broad, and five fathoms deep; but the channel becomes narrower and deeper as it approaches Tatta, 65 miles below the capital. Shifting sandbanks also occur in many parts between these towns, to such an extent as to perplex the navigator. The course of the stream from Hyderabad is S.W. by S., with one decided turn below Jurruk, where it throws off the Pinyare leading to Maghribee, and entering the sea by the Boer mouth. The country N. of Tatta, which might be rendered one of the richest and most productive in the world, is devoted to sterility, presenting to the eye only dense thickets of tamarisk, saline shrubs, and other underwood. About five miles S. below Tatta is the commencement of the Delta of the Indus. The river here divides into two branches, that to the right being called Baggur, while that to the left is known as the Beta. The latter is by far the larger of the two, and a little below the point of division has a breadth of 1000 yards: "it divides and subdivides itself into many channels, and precipitates its water into the sea by seven mouths, within the space of 25 miles; yet such is the violence of the stream, that it throws up sandbanks or bars; and only one mouth of this many mouthed arm is ever entered by vessels of 50 tons." (*Burnes' Bokhara*, vol. i. p. 307.) The Baggur, on the other hand, flows in one stream as far as Darajee, within six miles of the sea, at which point it bifurcates, forming two arms, which fall into the ocean about 25 miles apart. A sandbank, however, which crosses its upper part, close to the apex of the Delta, renders it unfit for navigation. The land embraced by the Baggur and Beta extends at the junction of these rivers with the sea to about 70 miles; and so much, correctly speaking, is the existing Delta; but the river covers with its waters a much wider space, and has two other mouths still farther E., viz. the Boer and Khoree, from which, however, the waters have been diverted by the rulers of Sind into canals for the purposes of irrigation. If, therefore, these former branches be included, the base of the Delta, measured in a straight line from the W. to the E. embouchure, extends 110 miles in a S.E. direction. Arrian estimates its extent at the time of Alexander's expedition at 1800 stadia, or nearly double that now assigned to it; but it seems doubtful whether we can attribute this difference to any great changes in the bed of the river, or to the miscalculation of the Macedonian admiral, Nearchus. The inconsistency of the stream through the Delta makes the navigation both difficult and dangerous. The water is cast with such impetuosity from one bank to the other, that the soil is constantly falling in upon the river, and huge masses of clay hourly tumble into the stream, often with a tremendous crash. In some places, the water, when resisted by a firm bank, forms eddies and gulfs of great depth, in which the current is really terrific; and, in a high wind, the waves dash as in the ocean. It appears, indeed, from the *Report of the State and Navigation of the Indus*, by Lieut. Carlemon Wood, and Pottinger, notwithstanding the statement of Sir A. Burnes, of there being "an uninterrupted navigation from the sea to Lahore," that banks, bars, &c., offer such great obstructions, as effectually to prevent the river from ever becoming extensively available for the purposes of commerce. Vessels drawing eight feet water find themselves aground at the very entrance of the Beta mouth: the employment of ships is out of the question, and the

navigation of the *Leandow*, or small native boats, is so tedious, that no communication of any importance could be kept up between Hyderabad and the sea, except by steamers, the use of which, in a country like Sind, would be attended with extreme difficulty. There are also political obstacles to using the Indus as a channel of commerce. The people and princes are ignorant and barbarous: the former plunder the trader, and the latter overtax the merchant, so that goods are sent by land and by circuitous routes rather than by the Indus, their natural channel. The tides rise in the mouths of the Indus about nine feet at full moon, and both flow and ebb with great violence, particularly near the sea, where they flood and abandon the banks with equal and incredible velocity. This phenomenon was an object of great surprise to Alexander's fleet; and Arrian remarks (lib. vi. cap. 19), that "the ebbing and flowing of the waters was as in the great ocean, inasmuch that the ships were left upon the dry ground: but what still more astonished Alexander and his friends was, that the tide, soon after retreating, began to leave the ships, so that some were swept away by the fury of the tide and dashed to pieces, while others were driven on the banks and totally wrecked."

It is most probable, allowing for the exaggerations current on the subject, that the countries traversed by the Indus were less barbarous and uncivilized in the days of Alexander than at present: but admitting this, still we are disposed to reject the statement of Dr. Vincent, that there was then an extensive intercourse by means of the Indus between the Punjab and the coast of Malabar. He has even supposed that the vessels employed in that trade proceeded as far S. as Cape Comorin, and having doubled it, sailed N. along the coast of Coromandel! (*Voyage of Nearchus*, p. 11.) But there is no direct evidence of any such intercourse, and the presumption is all the other way. That there was a good deal of traffic on the river between its upper parts and Pattala (near the modern Tatta) is pretty certain; and the navigation of the mouths of the river must have been very different in antiquity from what it is at present, to admit of much intercourse taking place between Pattala and the ocean.

The tides are not perceptible more than 75 miles from the sea, or about 25 miles below Tatta. The quantity of water discharged by the Indus is stated by Sir A. Burnes to amount to 80,000 cubic feet per second, nearly as much as is discharged by the Mississippi, and four times as much as is discharged by the Ganges, the other great river of Hindostan. This discharge, provided the statement be accurate, must be attributed chiefly to the greater length of its course in high and snowy regions, to its numerous and large tributaries, and to the barren arid nature of the soil through which it passes; while the Ganges, on the other hand, expends its waters in irrigation, and blesses the inhabitants of its banks with rich and exuberant crops.

The Indus has numerous affluents, none of which, however, deserve any particular mention except the Sutledge, and the other rivers of the Punjab. Of these rivers, the Sutledge (the *Zaradras* of Ptolemy), which is the most easterly of all, takes its rise near Garoo, on the great plain N. of the Himalaya mountains, enters the chain at Shipkoo (where it is 10,484 feet above the sea), runs in a narrow mountain valley for upwards of 100 miles, and enters the S. plain at Ropur, whence its course is south-westward to its junction with the Indus. The other rivers of the Punjab, beside the Beta (the *Hypaphis* of Arrian), which is an affluent of the Sutledge, are, proceeding westward, the Ravee (the *Hyporates* of Arrian), the Chenab (*Aciesus*), and the Jylum or *Hydaspes*. The last three, all of which rise on the S. slope of the great mountain range of N. India, join their waters with those of the Sutledge in lat. 30° 10' N., and long. 71° 15' E. The rivers of the Punjab are in general navigable up to the place where they issue from the mountains. (*Remond's Hindostan*, p. 177, &c.; *Elphinstone's Oriental*, vol. ii., App.; *Burnes' Bokhara*, vol. i. passim; *Hamilton's Gazetteer*; *Ritter*, vols. v. and vi. passim.)

INDUSTRY, P. L. Franklin co., Me., 34 m. N.W. Augusta, 637 W. Incorporated in 1803. Bounded S.E. by Sandy river. It contains four stores, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries; nine schools, 304 scholars. Pop. 1036.

INGHAM, county, Mich. Situated centrally toward the S. part of the state, and contains 560 sq. m. Organized in 1838. It contains Pine, Portage, and Swampy lakes. Watered by Red, Cedar, Willow, Mud, and Sycamore creeks. It contained in 1840, 2516 neat cattle, 172 sheep, 4356 swine; and produced 33,127 bushels of wheat, 18,993 of Indian corn, 10,947 of oats, 34,951 of potatoes, 37,728 pounds of sugar. It had four stores, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, one tannery; 13 schools, 267 scholars. Pop. 2498. There were but few settlements previous to the summer of 1837. Capital, Vevay.

INGOLSTADT.

INNHAM, p. t., Ingham co., Mich., 77 m. W. Detroit, 563 W. Pop. 573.

INGOLSTADT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Ratisbon, on the Danube, 33½ m. S.W. that city. "The pop. of this ancient and melancholy town is reduced to 9000 (1836), a number very disproportionate to its extent. It has recently been restored to the condition of a fortress, by the construction of very strong works on an improved plan. Its old fortifications had withstood sieges from the troops of the League of Schmalkald, from Gustavus Adolphus, and Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, and resisted Moreau for three months; but he, succeeding at length, caused them to be demolished. Ingolstadt lost its university, at which the celebrated Dr. Faustus studied, in 1800: it is now transferred to Munich." (*Murray's Handbook*.) It still possesses, however, a royal residence, nine churches, in one of which the Bavarian general, Tilly, was buried, and several hospitals and charitable institutions. It had formerly a considerable manufacture of woollen cloths; but this and its other branches of industry and trade has fallen into complete decay. (*Dict. Geog.*; *Stein*, &c.)

INNBRUCK (Fr. *Innsbruck*), a city of the Tyrol, of which it is the cap., on the Inn, 80 m. N. by E. Trent, and 50 m. W. by S. Vienna. Lat. 47° 16' 8" N., long. 11° 23' 45" E. Pop. (1838) 10,738. Its situation is highly picturesque. It stands in the middle of a valley, the sides of which are formed by mountains from 6000 to 8000 ft. high; and the Inn is crossed by a wooden bridge (whence the name of the city) from which a magnificent prospect is obtained. On and round this bridge one of the severest actions took place during the war of the Tyrolese, under Hofer, against the French. Innsbruck is divided into the old and new towns, and has five suburbs. The latter are larger and better built than the city itself, though badly paved. The houses of Innsbruck are mostly four or five stories high, built in the Italian style, with flat roofs, and are frequently ornamented with frescoes. Many have arcades below, occupied with shops. The object most attractive to strangers is the Franciscan, or Court church, an edifice containing numerous fine works of art. Among others, is the tomb dedicated to the emperor Maximilian, a splendid monument: it is ornamented with 94 bas-reliefs, representing the principal actions of his life, and is surrounded by 94 colossal bronze statues of persons celebrated in history, including Clovis, Theodoric, Arthur, Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, Godfrey of Bouillon, Rodolph of Habsburg, and many of the emperors of Austria, his descendants, &c. Here, also, is the mausoleum of the archduke Ferdinand of the Tyrol, and his wife, also adorned with bas-reliefs; the grave of Hofer; his statue in white marble, &c. There are numerous other churches, several of which are worth notice. The palace, an extensive building, has gardens extending along the Inn, which form a public promenade. In front of the Old Palace, the former residence of the archdukes of the Tyrol, and of some of the German emperors, is the "Golden Roof," a kind of oriel window, covered with a roof of gilt copper, and one of the curiosities of the place: this edifice is now used for the chancery-chamber. (*Konigsgebäude*.) Innsbruck has a university of the 3d order, in which instruction is entirely gratuitous. It occupies an extensive and fine edifice, and has 18 professors, and exhibitions to the amount of 12,000 florins yearly. It is attended by about 350 students, and has attached to it a library, botanic garden, and cabinet of physical objects. The *Ferdinandum*, founded in 1833 upon the model of the *Johanneum* of Grätz, is a museum devoted to the productions of the Tyrol in both art and natural history, and contains some interesting collections, particularly in the dep. of mineralogy. The seminary for noble ladies, founded by Maria Theresa in 1771, the gymnasium, ancient Jesuits' college, and various convents, provincial house of correction, council chamber, town-hall, theatre, and a handsome ball-room, are the other chief public buildings; a statue of Joseph II. and a triumphal arch raised by Maria Theresa, are among the most conspicuous ornaments of the city. Innsbruck is the seat of the state assembly, high judicial court, and other superior departments of the public service for the Tyrol and Vorarlberg: it has manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, leather, glass, and steel goods, and sealing-wax; and is the seat of a considerable trade between Italy and the other countries N. of the Alps. (*Oester. Nat. Encyc.*; *Berghaus*; *Turnbull's Austria*, &c.)

INVERARY a royal and pari. bor. and seaport of Scotland, co. Argyre, of which it is the cap., on a bay on the W. shore, and near the bottom of the arm of the sea called Loch Fyne, 40 m. N.W. Glasgow. Pop. in 1831, 817, and not increasing. Inverary consists principally of two rows of houses, one of them fronting the bay, the other at right

INVERKETHING.

angles with it, running inward, and having a northern exposure. The houses, built on a uniform plan, are large and commodious; and the town is one of the neatest and cleanest, and its situation the most picturesque in Scotland. The public buildings are the par. church (in which public worship is alternately performed in Gaelic and English), and a handsome edifice by the water side, containing the court-house and other offices. In the immediate vicinity of the town, on the N., is Inverary castle, the chief residence of the ducal family of Argyre. It was built after a design by Adams, in 1749; but it is hardly worthy of the situation or of the family. It is an embellished structure, of two stories and a sunk floor, flanked with round overtopping towers, and surmounted with a square-winged pavilion. There is in the saloon a curious collection of old Highland arms, including some of those used by the Campbells in the battle of Culloden.

The family of Argyre was, for a lengthened period, one of the most illustrious in the annals of Scotland. Its chiefs were especially distinguished by their devotion to and support of the great principles of civil and religious freedom. Among other members of the family may be specified the Marquis of Argyre, beheaded in 1661; and his son and successor, who also fell a victim to arbitrary and unconstitutional power in 1685; Wodrow, and after him Mr. Fox in his *Historical Fragment*, have given singularly interesting accounts of the circumstances attending the trial and execution of the last-mentioned nobleman. The grandson of the first and the son of the last of these noble martyrs, created duke of Argyre and Greenwich, and commonly called the great Duke of Argyre, was celebrated both as a statesman and general. He was commander-in-chief in Scotland in 1715, and by his conduct on that and other occasions, was of signal service to the revolutionary establishment. Pope said of his Grace—

"Argyre, the state's whole thunder born to wield,
And shake alike the throne and the field."

The staple commodity of Inverary is herring, those of Loch Fyne being celebrated for their superior excellence; but the fishing in the loch has latterly greatly declined, and in 1837 the quantity cured and packed in Inverary amounted to only 4334 barrels.

Inverary was erected into a bor. of barony in 1663. In a garden beside the church is a small obelisk, commemorative of the execution in this place, in 1655, of several gentlemen of the name of Campbell, on account of their adherence to Presbyterianism. This bor. unites with Campbellton, Oban, and Irvine, in sending a mem. to the H. of C.; and in 1830-40 had 55 reg. voters. Edmund Stone, a self-taught mathematician, editor of *Euclid's Elements*, and author of a *Treatise on Fluxions*, and other works, was a native of Inverary. (*Bound. Rep.*; *Wodrow's Hist. of Church of Scotland*, &c.)

INVERKETHING, a royal and pari. bor., par., and seaport of Scotland, co. Fife, beautifully situated on rising ground on a bay on the N. bank of the frith of Forth, 19 m. N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of town (1837), 2698. The town consists of a main street, and a smaller one branching off it, besides several wynds or lanes. Many of the houses are extremely old, and an air of antiquity generally marks the place. The only public buildings are the par. church, a dissenting chapel, the bor. school, and the town-house. About 12 in every 100 of the inhab. are, at an average, at school; a larger proportion than generally obtains elsewhere. There are three libraries in the bor. The par. bor. abounds with coal, most of which is exported from St. David's, on Inverkeithing bay. There belong to the bor. 34 registered vessels, burden 1660 tons, employed chiefly in the coasting trade. A considerable number of English and foreign vessels resort to Inverkeithing for coal, bringing in exchange bark, timber, and bones for manure. There are in the immediate vicinity of the town a distillery, saw-work, ship-building yard, a salt work, a magnesia manufactory, and a brick work.

Inverkeithing was created a royal bor. by William the Lion in the 15th century. Its privileges included right of customs over a considerable district of country lying on the frith of Forth; but these have fallen into disrepute, with the exception of the duties at the markets held at Kincross and Tullibole, and the customs at North Queensferry. Even Edinburgh, at one time, paid an acknowledgment of superiority for some parts of the Caltoun Hill, but it was bought up, or relinquished. In the ridings of the Scottish parliament, the provost of Inverkeithing was entitled to precedence next to the provost of Edinburgh. Before the convention of royal burghs was appointed to be held at Edinburgh, Inverkeithing was the place of its meeting. This bor. unites with S. Queensferry, Dunfermline, Caltoun, and Stirling burghs, in sending a mem. to the H. of C.; and in 1830-40, had 56 registered voters. (*Bound. Rep.*; *New Stat. Acc. of Scot.*, § Fife, p. 230; *Statistics of Scotland*, iv, 113.)

a Maximilian, who himself commenced this mausoleum, was after all not buried in it, but at Wienerische Neustadt, in Austria.

INVERLEITHEN.

INVERLEITHEN, a par. and village of Scotland famous for its mineral well, co. Peebles, 23 m. S. by E. Edinburgh, and 5 m. E. by S. Peebles. It is situated in a romantic pastoral country, within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the N. bank of the Tweed, and on both sides the Leithen, a tributary of that river. Pop. of the village, 447; not including summer visitors, the aggregate number of whom, in the season, may be about 1400. (*New Stat. Acc. of Scot., 6 Peebles-shire, p. 21.*) The mineral water has been analysed, and found to contain, per quart bottle, carbonate of magnesia, 10.3 grains; muriate of lime, 19.4; and muriate of soda, 31. (*Jb. 38.*) The popularity of Inverleithen, as a watering-place, was greatly enhanced by the publication (in 1834) of Scott's novel, entitled "St. Roman's Well," of which it was supposed to be the prototype. A yearly festival has been since instituted at Inverleithen, for the celebration of "the St. Roman's Border Games;" and the name of almost every street, or separate edifice, in the village, such as "Abbotsford Place," "Waverley Row," "Marmion Hotel," &c., refers to the *Scottish* novelist. Traquair-house, the seat of the noble family of that name, is in the immediate vicinity of Inverleithen. The first Earl of Traquair, lord treasurer of Scotland in the time of Charles I. was one of the most eminent statesmen of his day. Dr. Russell, author of the *History of Modern and Ancient Europe*, was born near the village, and was educated in it. The woollen manufacture has been introduced into Inverleithen. (*Crawford's Officers of State, p. 408; Factory Returns, 1830.*)

INVERNESS, a marit. co. of Scotland, and the most extensive in that part of the U. Kingdom: it stretches quite across the island from the E. to the W. sea, having N. the Moray frith and Ross-shire, W. the Atlantic ocean, S. Argyll and Perth, and E. Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Nairne. But it includes, exclusive of the mainland, the large island of Skye, with the smaller islands of Harris, N. and S. Uist, Benbecula, &c. Area, 2,716,800 acres, of which 1,943,980 belong to the mainland, and 773,700 to the islands; the former having 84,450, and the latter 37,700 acres of water. Inverness-shire is, speaking generally, wild, mountainous, and rugged in the extreme. It is supposed that there is not more than 24 per cent. of its surface not naturally covered with heath. Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain, 4370 ft. above the level of the sea, is situated in Lochaber, near Fort William, in this co. Meafowmoyon, on the N. side of loch Ness, is 2730 ft. above the sea. The arable land, which is of very limited extent, is principally comprised in the low districts contiguous to the town of Inverness, in Strathspye (the low country on both sides the Spey), and in narrow gleys along the other rivers and lakes. Climate very various; but generally it may be said to be wet and stormy on the W. coast, severe in the interior, and comparatively mild and dry on the shore of the Moray frith. Principal rivers, Spey, Ness, and Beaully; all which, but especially the first, have valuable salmon fisheries. The arable land of this co. was formerly divided into small patches, having usually a greater or less extent of hill pasture attached to them, and occupied by tenants at will. The latter lived in miserable huts; and were at once excessively poor, idle, and disorderly. But the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions and clanship in 1748, and the carrying of good military and other roads into districts that were formerly quite impervious, by enabling the law to be everywhere brought into full operation, have completely repressed the feuds and disorders that formerly disgraced this and other Highland cos. The small holdings have also been very generally consolidated into sheep-farms, some of which are very extensive, and which are mostly stocked with cheviots. Arable farming has, also, been very much improved; and, in consequence, there has been a very great increase in the quantity of disposable produce, and in the rent and value of the land. Good wheat is raised round the Moray frith; but oats is the principal crop. The stock of black cattle is very large; and cattle, sheep, and wool constitute the principal articles of export. In some districts there are extensive forests. There are no manufactures of any importance, nor any considerable town, except Inverness. Illicit distillation, that was once very prevalent, is now all but suppressed. Limestone, slate, and marble abound in most places; but the want of coal renders the limestone of little value. Average rent of land, including islands, in 1810, 12. 6d. per acre. Gaelic is the common language; and in the W. parts of the co., and some of the islands, it is the only one that is generally understood. Owing to the thinness of the pop., the co. is but ill supplied with schools, though in this respect, as in others, it is very much improved.

This co. is divided into two nearly equal portions, by a remarkable gley or valley, stretching N.E. and S.W. from the town of Inverness to loch Lianha, opposite the island of Mull, on the W. coast. This gley, which is very narrow, consists principally of a chain of lakes, comprising loch Ness, loch Oich, and loch Lochy. Its surface being no

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where more than 94 ft. above the level of the sea, advantage was taken of this circumstance, and of the continuous chain of lakes, to open a navigable communication between the E. and W. seas, avoiding, consequently, the lengthened and dangerous navigation by the Pentland frith. The entire length of this navigation, or of the Caledonian Canal, inclusive of the lakes, is rather more than 60 m.; but the excavated part is little more than 23 m. It cost about £1,000,000, and is on a larger scale than any work of a similar class in any other part of the empire. It promises, however, to be a very unproductive undertaking; and but for the invention of steamboats, which were nearly useless when it was commenced, it would have been nearly useless.

Inverness co. has 35 parishes: it sends one mem. to the H. of C. for the co.; and the bor. of Inverness joins with Fortrose, Nairne, and Forres in sending a mem. Registered electors for the co. in 1830, 739. In 1831, Inverness-shire had 17,319 inhab. houses, 19,046 families, and 94,797 inhab., of whom 44,510 were males, and 50,287 females. Valued rent, £73,188 Scotch. Annual value of real property in 1815, £185,565.

INVERNESS, the cap. of the above co., and of the Northern Highlands, a royal and par. bor. and seaport of Scotland, on both sides the Ness, within a mile of its influx into the Moray frith, and at the N.E. extremity of the Great Glen of Scotland, forming the line of the Caledonian Canal, 119 m. N.W. by N. Edinburgh, and 61 m. N. by W. Aberdeen. The situation of Inverness is peculiarly striking and picturesque, standing, as it does, in the middle of a beautiful plain, of unequal extent in different directions, with the Moray frith on one side, and the back ground consisting of variously shaped hills, some of which are richly wooded, while others are bleak and rugged. "It is the boast of Inverness to unite two opposed qualities, and each in the greatest perfection; the characters of a rich open lowland country with those of the wildest alpine scenery, both also being close at hand, and in many places intermixed; while to all this is added a series of maritime landscape not often equalled." (*McCulloch's Letters on the Highlands, vol. 1, p. 55.*) The Ness, on whose banks the borough stands, is perhaps the shortest river in Scotland, flowing between loch Ness and the Moray frith, a distance of only 8 m. Pop. in 1831, 9063; of the town and par., in 1801, 6732; in 1831, 14,304; inhab. houses, 3123.

The most important portion of the town is on the right bank of the Ness. A handsome stone bridge of seven arches was erected across the river in 1685: there is also a wooden bridge, built in 1808, at an expense of £4000. The principal streets lie E. or N., and consist generally of more elegant and substantial buildings than are to be found in any other town of the same size in Scotland. The streets, which are lighted with gas, are causewayed and flagged. The inhab. are supplied with water by pipes from the river. The shops, which supply the demand of an extensive district of country, are, in many instances, large and well stocked with goods. The villas in the suburbs are numerous and elegant, and the walks varied and commodious. The public buildings are the Exchange and Town-house, near the centre of the town; the jail, surmounted by a tower 130 ft. high; the Assembly Rooms of the Northern Meeting; Infirmary, Academy, the United Charity Institutions; which last edifice occupies an elevated situation in the vicinity of the town. With regard to ecclesiastical buildings, the High Church is the most conspicuous; the square tower attached to it was built by Oliver Cromwell, and the bell brought from the cathedral of Fortrose, on the N. banks of the Moray frith. There are two other parish churches, in one of which Gaelic alone is used; and two chapels of ease. There are, also, dissenting chapels, belonging respectively to the Episcopalians, the United Associate Synod, the Independents, Baptists, Methodists, and Rom. Catholics.

Gaelic was formerly the only language spoken in Inverness and its neighbourhood; and it is at this moment the ordinary speech of the lower orders, all of whom, however, understand and can speak English. It is admitted that the English language is spoken in greater purity by the middle and upper ranks in Inverness than in any other place in Scotland; a distinction which is said, whether correctly or not, to have originated in the circumstance of Cromwell having stationed and long maintained an English garrison in the town. "The soldiers seem to have incorporated afterward with the inhab., and to have peopled the place with an English race; for the language of the town has been long considered as peculiarly elegant." (*Johansen's Tour to the Hebrides.*) The Highland character, however, still predominates very considerably in the borough. In addition to the Gaelic language, the speech of the common people, their dress is more or less of Celtic fashion, and of home manufacture, such as the short coat, blue bonnet, plaid, rig and fur stockings, all of the coarsest materials.

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The married women usually walk the streets and go to church without a bonnet; the maidens without either cap or bonnet; while the other parts of their dress are of the most simple and homely description.

Inverness enjoys eminent advantages as to education. The Academy, founded by subscriptions raised in the borough and elsewhere, is a chartered institution, and one of the most efficient seminaries in Scotland. The old grammar school, with its endowment, has merged into it. It is provided with a rector, and from four to six other teachers in the different departments of liberal study. There are various other excellent schools, some of which are endowed. Raining's Charity school, attended by about 250 scholars, is a useful institution. An infant school, which has been in operation for several years, is admirably conducted. The late Dr. Bell, of Madras, left £10,000 2 per cent. consols to the magistrates for the purposes of education. The number of female schools is very considerable; the better ranks in the northern counties generally sending their daughters thither to complete their education. Inverness has, besides, a mechanics' institute; various libraries, both subscription and circulating; two public reading-rooms, several printing presses, and three weekly newspapers. (*New St. Acc. of Scot., & Inverness; Educ. Inquiry, Scot.; Parl. Paper, 1837, vol. 47.*)

As to charitable institutions the most important are the infirmary and dispensary. There are no poor-rates in the town or parish, the poor being supported by the church collections, by special quarterly collections, and by the produce (£192) of certain sums bequeathed for the purpose. There are two funds (£3739 and £916) left for the support of decayed householders; also a fund (£37,000) for the education of boys of the name of Mackintosh; with sundry smaller sums in the hands of the magistrates.

Manufactures, in the proper sense of the term, may be said not to exist here, if we except those of linen, plaidings, and woollen stuffs, and a small hemp manufactory, principally for the making of bagging. Ship-building is carried on to some extent. There are breweries, distilleries, and tan-works. With regard to trade, Inverness is the centre of a custom-house district, which embraced, in 1835, 7537 tons of shipping, and 160 registered vessels; the port of Inverness possessing about half the vessels, and two thirds of the tonnage. While the town has regular traders, both steamers and sailing smacks, to Aberdeen, Leith, London, &c., on the E. coast; she has also a similar communication, by means of the Caledonian canal, with Glasgow, Liverpool, &c., on the W. coast; and also with Ireland. The canal passes within less than a mile of the borough; and Clachnaharry, (pop. 300), where it joins the Moray frith, is not more than a mile distant. There are three harbours, one of them for small craft, near the town, the others at the mouth of the river; while the canal wharves at Clachnaharry are also used for the loading and unloading of goods. Grain, at least oatmeal, used to be imported to Inverness; but oats are now exported to the amount of about 5000 bolls. Coal, almost the only kind of fuel used, is imported both from England and the frith of Forth. The imports consist generally of the various articles which the demand of a large district of country requires. The foreign imports consist of about 500 tons of hemp, and three or four cargoes of timber and Archangel tar. Inverness has several fairs; but the wool fair, in the month of July, attended by all the principal Highland sheep farmers, as well as by wool staplers and agents from England and the S. of Scotland, is the most eminent. Fully 100,000 stone of wool are annually sold at this market; while above the same number of sheep are also disposed of. The prices paid at this fair generally regulate those of all the other markets in the country. There are five banks in the borough, and a savings' bank.

Inverness is very ancient. In the 6th century it was the capital of the Pictish kingdom, when St. Columba of Iona went thither, *ad ostium Nessæ*, with the view of converting the Pictish king to Christianity. An ancient castle stood on a rising ground E. of the town; but it was destroyed in the 11th century by Malcolm III., who built another on a commanding eminence near the river, which continued to be a royal fortress, till blown up, in 1746, by the troops of the Pretender. Inverness was erected into a royal borough by David I.; and various royal charters, confirming or extending its privileges, were subsequently conferred on it. The town was often an object of plunder to the lords of the Isles and other Highland chiefs. A monastery, belonging to the Black Friars, existed in this place: but all traces of it have long since disappeared. The citadel referred to above, as constructed by Cromwell, was built in 1659-57, N. of the town, near the mouth of the river. Part of its ruins are still standing. Culloden Moor, the scene of the battle that decided the fate of the Pretender, Charles Stuart, is within 3 m. of the town. Since 1745, great improvements have been effected here. Previously to 1755, the post from Edin-

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burgh to Inverness was conveyed by a man on foot! In 1740, the magistrates advertised for a saddler to settle in the borough; and in 1778, a cart, purchased by subscription, was first seen in the borough. No plan of regularly cleaning the streets was adopted till about the beginning of the present century. Inverness is now, however, superior perhaps to any town of its size in Scotland, as to all the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life. The borough unites Forres, Fortrose, and Nairne, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1830-40, 475. (*Anderson's Highlands and Islands; Caledonia, vol. I.; and the works already referred to.*)

INVERURY, a royal and parl. bor. and par. of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, in the angle formed by the confluence of the Don and Ury, 14 m. N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. of town (1831), 994; of town and par., 3052. The inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists, there being only about 26 weavers in the parish. The Aberdeenshire canal, begun in 1796, and completed in 1807, commences in the tide-way of the harbour of Aberdeen, and terminates at Port Elphinstone, near Inverury. The entire length is 184 m.; the surface width is 23 ft.; the depth 34 ft.; it has 17 locks; and its highest level is 168 ft. above low water mark. Keith Hall, the seat of the Earl of Kintore, who also holds the title of Lord of Inverury, is in the immediate vicinity of the borough. Arthur Johnston, editor of the *Delicia Pictarum Scotorum*, and who holds the next place to Buchanan among the Latin poets of Scotland, was born in the neighbourhood of Inverury in 1587. This borough unites with Banff, Cullen, Kintore, and Peterhead, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1830-40, 94. (*Boundary Reports; Beauties of Scotland, iv., 490.*)

IONA. (See *HEBRIDES*.)

IONIA, county, Mich. Situated centrally towards the W. part of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Organized in 1837. Drained by Grand river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 1890 neat cattle, 270 sheep, 3902 swine; and produced 32,389 bushels of wheat, 14,784 of Indian corn, 16,965 of oats, 23,500 of potatoes, 35,625 pounds of sugar. It had six stores, two grist-mills, nine saw-mills; eight schools, 290 scholars. Pop. 1923. Capital, Ionia.

IONIA, p. t., capital of Ionia co., Mich., 136 m. W.N.W. Detroit, 623 W. Watered by Grand river. It contains three stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; two schools 140 scholars. Pop. 426. The village is situated on the N. side of Grand river, at the mouth of Prairie creek. Steamboats ply between this place and Grand Rapids, 35 m. below on the river, around which a steamboat canal is constructing, which will make the river navigable to this place. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, an Episcopal and Baptist; a U. States land office, several stores, 60 dwellings and about 350 inhabitants.

IONIAN ISLANDS, a collection of seven principal and many smaller islands on the W. and S. coasts of Greece, lying between the 36th and 40th parallels of N. lat., and between the 19th and 23d deg. of E. long., forming a republic under the protection of Great Britain. The principal islands, with their area, population, &c., are as follows:—

Islands.	Area in sq. m.	Total Pop. in 1836.		Aliens, &c.	Pop. in sq. m.
		Males.	Females.		
Corfu . . .	227	35,241	28,636	9,208	257
Cephalonia . .	518	34,864	24,339	836	186
Zante . . .	166	19,676	15,672	1,127	228
Santa Maura . .	180	9,097	8,688	190	66
Ithaca . . .	44	4,942	4,702	108	218
Cegeo . . .	116	4,156	4,551	37	75
Pazo . . .	26	2,861	2,503	225	186
Total . . .	1,097	110,516	93,746	12,427	196
		204,262			

These islands, a more minute description of which will be found under their several heads, have, generally speaking, rugged irregular coasts, and a very uneven surface; barren rocks and heath-covered hills forming nearly half their whole contents. Their geological formation is chiefly limestone, disposed in highly inclined strata, intermixed with grey foliated gypsum, and masses of sandstone; and there are few organic remains. The climate is mild, but subject to sudden changes. The *sirocco*, however, makes the heat occasionally oppressive, and the thermometer in summer frequently rises to 32° Reaumur. Hurricanes (called here *borascas*) and earthquakes are frequent, especially in Zante. There fell, in 1838, 49.04 inches rain. Fine springs of fresh water are abundant on most of the islands. The soil is more favourable to grape cultivation than to the raising of corn; and hence more than three fourths of the surface available for tillage is laid out in currant-grounds, vineyards, and olive plantations, which are all managed with considerable skill. The land is chiefly in the hands of small proprietors, who let it out to tenants on the *metayer* system, receiving half the produce as rent.

The following table has been said to exhibit the employ-

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ment of the surface, the nature and quantity of the produce, and the average market prices of the different articles in 1838. (Of. Tables.)

Kind of produce.	Acres.	Amount of Produce.	Average Price.
Wheat	16,137	76,336 bush.*	4 d.
Indian corn, barley, &c.	37,437	195,650 —	3 4 —
Oats	5,448	24,915 —	1 8 —
Pulse	4,530	52,373 —	8 34 —
Oil-seed	219,389	113,319 barr.	46 2 per barr.
Wine	119,154	216,147 —	11 4 —
Currants	15,740	17,960,160 lbs.	0 84 —
Coriander	1,014	37,357 —	0 34 —
Flax	1,310	74,353 —	0 34 —
Total of land in crop	420,151	* Olives are most extensively cultivated in Corfu, grapes in Cephalonia, and currants in Zante. Olives are gathered in Dec. and currants in the middle of Sept.	
Pasture land	44,980		
Total of available land	465,111		

* Should certainly be quarant; if not, the crop was worth little more than the seed.

The live stock on the islands, in 1838, consisted of 14,180 horses, 10,366 horned cattle, 93,930 sheep, and 68,926 goats, a number far too small to meet the demands of the population: and hence, large quantities are annually imported from Albania and Greece. The manufactures are not important. Soap is made at Corfu and Zante, and the value of the quantity exported, in 1838, is officially estimated at £12,000; earthenware, silk shawls, goat-hair carpets, coarse blankets, linen cloths, and sackings are also made to some extent. The islands, however, enjoy a considerable share of the commerce of the Mediterranean, owing to their convenient situation for the supply of the neighbouring continent. They import wheat and other grain; chiefly from Odessa, silks, cotton, and woollen fabrics, cured fish, British hardware, and colonial produce, the total value of which amounted, in 1838, to £342,338; and in the same year, they exported island produce and manufactures (olive-oil, currants, wine, valonin, cotton, salt, soap, and woven fabrics) to the amount of £669,588. The commerce of the islands is cramped by the high duties laid on exported articles. Their commercial relations will be best understood by the subjoined account of the entries and clearances of shipping in 1838.

Countries.	Inward.	Outward.
Ionian islands	123,259 tons	151,067 tons
England	32,134 —	30,490 —
America	23,075 —	37,419 —
Burma	15,505 —	11,594 —
France	101 —	104 —
Naples	3,610 —	3,136 —
Papal states	1,103 —	1,369 —
Sardinia	2,460 —	2,564 —
Orack	44,160 —	46,244 —
Turkish	3,481 —	3,647 —
All others	1,516 —	2,106 —
Total	236,124 —	276,001 —

These islands possess few manufactures properly so termed. The wives of the villan or peasants spin and weave a coarse kind of woollen cloth, sufficient in grant part for the use of their families. A little soap is made at Corfu and Zante. The latter manufactures a considerable quantity of silk gros-de-Naples and handkerchiefs; the art of dyeing, however, is too little studied, and the establishments are on too small a scale. The peasantry, in general, are lazy, vain, delighting in display, and very superstitious. Those of Zante and Cephalonia are more industrious than the Corfiotes; in the first, particularly, their superior condition is probably to be ascribed, in part at least, to the fact that the nobles reside on their estates, and contribute by their example to stimulate industry. In Corfu, the taste for the city life, which prevailed in the time of the Venetian government, still operates to great degree. The Corfiote proprietor resides but little in his villa; his land is neglected, while he continues in the practice of his forefathers, who preferred watching opportunities at the seat of a corrupt government, to improving their fortunes by the more legitimate means of honourable exertion and attention to their patrimony. In this respect, however, a material change for the better has taken place within the last thirty years. The government of these islands, since 1817, has been vested in the high commissioner (who represents the sovereign of Great Britain), the senate, and the legislative assembly, which have jointly the title of the "parliament of the Ionian islands." The legislative assembly consists of 40 members, 29 of whom are elected by the *synclero*, or nobles of the different islands, Corfu, Cephalonia, and Zante returning seven each, Santa Maara four, and the three smaller islands sending four among them: the other 11 are styled *integrated*, being officers appointed by the high commissioner. The assembly elects its own officers, fixes the amount of the supplies, and has the power of originating new laws. The senate, consisting of five members, is elect-

ed by the legislative assembly out of their own number; but the president is nominated by the commissioner, who likewise confirms the election of the rest. This body is legislative, so far that it has a veto on the proceedings of the assembly; but its chief business is to regulate affairs during the recess of the legislative body, to decide on matters submitted to it by the commissioner, and to nominate the officers under the general government, subject to the approbation of the commissioner. The assembly and senate are elected for five years; but may be dissolved at an earlier period, either by the sovereign or his representative, with whom ultimately rests the confirmation, or veto, of every measure, appointment, or proceeding of the general or local government. The separate islands, likewise, have each a council of five members, selected out of a list of ten, furnished by the *synclero*, besides whom five other active functionaries are nominated by the senate to act as an executive body. The judicial power is lodged in a supreme court at Corfu, comprising four ordinary and two extraordinary members, the latter being the commissioner and the president of the senate; of the former, two are native Ionians, nominated by the senate, and two are appointed by the commissioner, who may be either Ionians or British subjects. The ordinary members decide common causes, and, in case of difference of opinion, appeal to the extraordinary members. Subordinate to this court are four tribunals on each island, making 21 in the whole, and under these again are justices-of-peace courts for minor offences and small civil suits; but the senate and high commissioner may reverse every decision whatever, if they think proper. The *senato*, or health establishment, the police, and the army, are under the sole direction of the high commissioner. The public press is, likewise, under the immediate control of the commissioner and senate. The religious establishment consists of an archbishop and bishops, with the vicars or curates of the Greek church, which is the dominant sect. Full liberty, however, is given to the adherents of the Roman Catholic, Protestant, and other creeds.

The revenues of the Ionian islands are principally derived from the export duties on oil and currants of 144 per cent., on wine of 6 per cent., and on soap of 8 per cent. *ad valorem*. The duties on imported merchandise are regulated by a tariff, and all articles not specifically included in it pay an *ad valorem* duty of 7 and 8 per cent. There are no direct taxes. The following is an official statement of the revenue and expenditure in these islands during 1837:—

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	£.		£.
Customs	34,561	General government	41,301
Land duty	400	Land do. on the assembly	26,645
Police on oil	4,514	Police on oil	1,500
Police on currants	4,401	Police on currants	1,500
Police on wine and spirits	2,601	Police on wine and spirits	1,500
Police on tobacco	2,000	Police on tobacco	1,500
Police on cattle	1,000	Police on cattle	1,500
Police on sheep	1,515	Police on sheep	1,500
Police on salt and gunpowder	2,000	Police on salt and gunpowder	1,500
Police on public property	1,100	Police on public property	1,500
Police on roads	2,000	Police on roads	1,500
Police on public buildings and schools	2,000	Police on public buildings and schools	1,500
Police on hospitals and other charitable institutions	2,000	Police on hospitals and other charitable institutions	1,500
Police on collection of revenue	2,000	Police on collection of revenue	1,500
Police on public works	2,000	Police on public works	1,500
Police on military protection	2,000	Police on military protection	1,500
Total	147,301	Total	139,211

Owing to the want of an efficient police, and to the gross corruption of the Venetian government, under which impunity might be secured for the foulest crimes, the state of society in the Ionian islands, when they were placed under theegis of England, was as bad as can be imagined. The inhabitants were at once lazy, ignorant, superstitious, cowardly, vindictive, and blood-thirsty. Perjury was so common as hardly to excite attention, and assassination was more frequent than in any other country, Corsica not excepted. But under the vigorous and equal government of Great Britain, a great change for the better has been effected; assassination is now comparatively rare, and the inhabitants are beginning to appreciate the advantages of honesty, fair dealing and industry.

Education in these islands has been progressively improving since the efforts of the Earl of Guildford first gave the impulse to the government and inhabitants. At Corfu there is a university supported by the government, in which instruction is furnished by competent professors in classical and scientific subjects; and the same town contains an ecclesiastical seminary for young men intending to enter the priesthood of the Greek church. Each of the islands has a "secondary" school for instruction in the Greek, Italian, and English languages, writing, arithmetic, &c., and in the chief town of each island there is a central school for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. District schools are established in many parts of all the islands. The whole educational establishment is under the direction of a commission of public instruction, and the Ionian government

makes large annual grants for building school-houses, providing books, staves, &c.

The only coins properly belonging to the Ionian islands, are a silver 3d. piece and a copper cent; but those mostly in circulation are Spanish doubloons and dollars, and Venetian dollars, received in payment for the produce exported to Spain and Italy. British silver coins are also occasionally met with. The chief standard of weight is the imperial troy pound of 5760 grains: 34 of these grains make a *calco*; 90 *calci* make an ounce, and 15 ounces compose a *libra scottia*. The *libra greeca* is equivalent to the pound avoirdupois, and 100 of these pounds make a *talento*. The English yard is the standard linear measure: 54 yards make a *casico*, 220 yards a *stadia*, and 1760 yards a mile. The gallon (equivalent to the English gallon) contains eight *metrets*.

The Ionian islands are frequently mentioned in the ancient history of Greece, but only as detached governments, and not under their collective form. After having repeatedly changed masters during the middle ages, they at length became the possession of the Venetians early in the 15th century. They were thenceforward governed by an Italian procurator; the Italian language was generally introduced into public acts and among the nobles; and Corfu was made the chief arsenal and port of the Venetian navy. In this state the islands continued till 1797, when they were seized by the French, who were confirmed in their possession by the treaty of Campo Formio. Two years afterwards they were taken by the Russians and Turks, and declared an independent republic, under their joint protection. The treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, restored them once more to the French, who retained them till 1814, when they were yielded to the English. By the arrangements of the congress of Vienna they were constituted a republic, and placed under the protection of Great Britain. The constitutional code was drawn up and ratified by the British government in July, 1817. (*Tables of Rev. & Pop. Suppl.*, p. vi.; *Part. Rep.*, 1817-20; *Priv. Off. Rep.*; *Turner's Lessons*, i. 90-100; and *Burgess's Lessons*, vol. i.)

IOWA. *See*, Livingston, co. Mich. Watered by Grand river. It has one saw-mill; five schools, 103 scholars. Pop. 265.

IOWA, territory, is bounded N. by the British territory of the Hudson's bay company; E. by Wisconsin territory and the state of Illinois, from which it is separated by Mississippi river, and a line due N. from its source in Itasca lake to the British possessions; S. by the state of Missouri; and W. by Missouri river, to the entrance of White-earth river, and following this river N. to the British possessions. It is between 40° 30' and 49° N. lat. and between 90° and 109° W. long., and between 14° and 90° W. long. from W. It is over 600 miles long, and at a medium 250 miles broad, containing about 150,000 square miles, or 96,000,000 acres. The Indian title to a considerable portion of this territory has not been extinguished. The population, in 1846, was 43,111. Of these there were employed in agriculture, 10,469; in commerce, 355; in manufactures and trades 1639; in mining, 917; in navigating the ocean, rivers, and canals, 91; in the learned professions, 365.

The territory is divided into 18 counties, which, with their population, in 1846, were as follows:

Counties.	Pop. 1846.	Counties.	Pop. 1846.
Cedar	1,656	Jones	471
Clayton	1,161	Lee	6,693
Clinton	221	Linn	1,773
Daleware	169	Louis	1,227
Damascus	6,875	Muscatine	1,943
De Buque	6,669	Scott	5,163
Henry	6,773	Van Buren	6,146
Johnson	5,773	Washington	1,494
Johnson	1,491	Total	43,111

Iowa city, on Iowa river, 33 m. W.N.W. Bloomington, was fixed on, in May 1838, as the permanent capital of Iowa.

The surface is moderately undulating, without mountains or high hills, excepting in the N. part, where are hills of considerable height. On the margins of the rivers are frequent ranges of bluffs, intersected by ravines. These bluffs are generally from 40 to 130 feet high, where a table-land usually commences, consisting of gently undulating timber land and prairie. The territory is well watered by rivers and creeks, the margins of which are skirted with a rich bottom land, and covered with timber. Probably nearly three fourths of the territory is destitute of trees, but the streams and timber are so happily diffused, that this circumstance occasions no great inconvenience. Some of the prairies have a level, where a rolling surface; some are covered with a rich coat of natural grass, affording excellent subsistence for cattle, and are frequently interpersed with hazel thickets and meadow shrubs, and, in the proper season, superbly decorated with flowers. The

soil, both on the bottom land and on the prairies, is generally good; the former consists of deep black mould, and in the latter it is intermingled with sandy loam, and sometimes with red clay and gravel. The soil on the high and rolling prairies will average from 18 to 24 inches deep, and on the bottom lands from 34 to 46 inches deep, and could not be exhausted by 100 years of successive cultivation. The productions of the soil are Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, pumpkins, melons, and all kinds of garden vegetables. The climate and soil are particularly favourable to the cultivation of fruit; and crab-apples, wild plums, strawberries, and grapes are indigenous and abundant. The ordinary yield of Indian corn is from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre; and of wheat from 30 to 35 bushels. Good wells are generally obtained at the depth of from 25 to 30 feet.

The agricultural statistics of 1846 give a favourable view of this country, which had very few white inhabitants before 1832. There were 10,794 horses or mules; 38,049 cows, cattle, 15,354 sheep, 104,899 swine; poultry valued at \$16,599. There were produced 154,663 bushels of wheat, 3795 of rye, 1,406,941 of Indian corn, 6312 of buckwheat, 516,265 of oats, 795 of barley, 234,063 of potatoes, 22,039 pounds of wool, 3138 of wax, 8706 of tobacco, 41,450 of sugar, 17,553 tons of hay, 313 of hemp or flax. The products of the dairy were valued at \$23,606, of lumber at \$50,360, of skins and furs at \$33,564.

The bottom lands on the rivers, which are occasionally overflowed, are subject to bilious complaints, fevers, and agues; but, as the rivers are not sluggish, their borders are less unhealthy than in many portions of the west. With this exception, the climate is healthy. The winter commences in December and ends in March. The climate of the settled part is not colder than that of New-York and Philadelphia. Snow rarely falls to the depth of more than six or eight inches. As far as N. or E. Prairie du Chien, the Mississippi is frozen over, as far as to be passed on the ice, far from four to six weeks in the winter. The summers are warm without being oppressively hot, and are refreshed by frequent showers.

Mississippi river runs on its E. border for its whole length, and is navigable for steamboats to the mouth of St. Peter's river. St. Peter's river rises near the sources of Red river, and, after a course of 230 miles, enters the Mississippi nine miles below the falls of St. Anthony. Des Moines river flows through its southern part, and enters the Mississippi at the foot of Des Moines's rapids, forming a part of its S.W. boundary. It is navigable for steamboats, in high water, for 100 miles, and for keelboats at all times. Iowa river is 300 m. long, and is navigable for steamboats to the junction of the Red Cedar, and for keelboats or light steamboats to Iowa city. Chequaque or Skunk river has a course of 136 miles, and affords much water-power. Red Cedar, the main branch of Iowa river, is navigable for keelboats, at certain seasons, for 100 miles from its mouth. The Wapipineon is 900 miles long, and enters the Mississippi 12 miles above Rock Island. It has a winding and rapid course, and affords much water-power. Maquoketa river forms the S. boundary of the mineral region, and enters Mississippi river six miles below Bellevue. It has the finest water-power in the territory. It has a natural bridge of solid limestone of 40 feet span. Turkey river, after a course of 150 miles, enters the Mississippi, opposite to Cassville, passing through the N. part of the settled portion of the territory.

Burlington, on the Mississippi, 1439 miles above New Orleans, and 948 above St. Louis, is a place of extensive trade. Du Buque is the metropolis of the mineral region. Fort Madison, Bloomington, and Davenport on the Mississippi, are places of considerable business. Iowa city, the capital, of recent foundation, is a growing place.

There were, in 1840, 14 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$62,300; 157 retail stores, capital \$437,530; 39 persons employed in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$16,350. Home-made, or family manufactures amounted to \$25,966; three tanneries had a capital of \$4400; two distilleries had a capital of \$1500; six flouring-mills, 37 grist-mills, and 75 saw-mills, employed a capital of \$166,650; 14 brick or stone, and 483 wooden houses, were built at an expense of \$135,987; four printing-offices, and four weekly newspapers, employed a capital of \$3700. The total capital employed in manufactures was \$190,645.

The university of Iowa, at Mount Pleasant, in Henry co., has been chartered by the territorial legislature, under the direction of 21 trustees. Seven academies have been incorporated. In 1840 there was in operation one academy, with 25 students. There were 63 common and primary schools, with 1500 scholars.

The Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians are the principal religious denominations; but there are Episcopalians, Friends, Roman Catholics, and some others.

The chief Indian tribes of the territory are the Sac and

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Pines, the Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatimies. The Sioux inhabit the N. part of the territory.

Iowa was separated from Wisconsin, and had a territorial government, which was organized July 4th, 1838. The governor and secretary of the territory, the judges, United States' attorney, and marshal, are appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate. The people elect 13 members of the council, and 26 members of the house of representatives, who constitute the territorial legislature. The governor, who is also superintendent of Indian affairs, is appointed for three years. The council are elected once in two years, and the representatives annually. Every two years the people elect a delegate to the United States' congress. All white male citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, and who have resided in the territory for six months next preceding an election, enjoy the right of suffrage.

In 1838 this territory was purchased of the Indians, and began to be settled by the whites in 1833. From November 1835 to June 1840, the amount of the sales of the public lands in the territory was \$608,967.

Iowa, county, Wis. Situated in the S.W. part of the territory, and contains 1300 sq. m. Bounded N. by Wisconsin river, into which flow several small streams. Drained by E. and W. branches of Pekotomokoe river. Lead and copper ore are abundant. It contained, in 1840, 4367 neat cattle, 303 sheep, 7618 swine; and produced 19,945 bushels of wheat, 76,683 of Indian corn, 9,694 of barley, 147,769 of oats, 68,328 of potatoes. It had 21 stores, 30 smelting houses, producing 8,990,000 pounds of lead, employing 198 persons, and a capital of \$168,500, one flouring-mill, four grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one distillery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 15 schools, 276 scholars. Pop. 3078. Capital, Mineral Point.

Iowa, city, p.v., capital of Johnson co., and of the territory of Iowa, 33 m. W.N.W. Bloomington, 86 m. S.S.W. Davenport, 75 m. N. by W. Burlington. Situated on the E. side of Iowa river, which is navigable to this place for keel-boats at all stages of the water. This place was the hunting-ground of the Indian until 1830. The first plateau from the river, half a mile long and 100 yards wide, is devoted to a public promenade. The second elevation is about 13 feet, and the third about 30 feet above the promenade. Upon the brow of the last runs Capitol-street, 130 feet wide, and is met at right angles by Iowa avenue, of similar width. The capitol on Capitol-street, and fronting Iowa avenue, is of Grecian Doric architecture, 190 feet long and 60 feet wide, and two stories high above the basement. It is surmounted by a dome resting on 22 Corinthian columns. It is worthy of being the capitol of the future state of Iowa. The village contains a church; 11 stores of different kinds, 25 dwellings, and about 800 inhabitants.

IPSAWICH. (See NEWBURY.)

IPSWICH, a pari. and mun. bor., river-port, and town of England, cap. co. Suffolk, on the Orwell, 40 m. S. Norwich, and 63 m. N.E. London; lat. 52° 4' N., long. 10° 5' E. Area of parliamentary borough, which includes 19 entire parishes and parts of six others, 7030 acres. Pop., in 1841, 94,340. The town occupies the foot of a range of hills gradually sloping to the river, which is navigable up to this point by vessels of 300 tons, and is crossed by a handsome iron bridge. The streets are irregularly built, and for the most part narrow; but some of them, which are new or have been recently widened, consist of neat and substantial buildings. On the whole, although containing a great many old-fashioned houses, the town presents a flourishing appearance, and is not only improving, but rapidly extending. It is lighted chiefly with gas, and the streets are either paved or macadamized. (Mun. Bound. Rep.) There are 19 parish churches, none very remarkable for architectural beauty, and several places of worship for dissenters. The other public buildings are the town-hall; the shire-hall; the custom-house, a respectable brick structure on the quay; a commodious market-house, erected in 1811; the corn exchange; the county jail, said to be well regulated; the borough jail; and the town library, kept as well as the grammar school, in an old building once a monastery of Black Friars. The grammar school, which was intended by his friend, Cardinal Wolsey, to form part of a college preparatory to Christ-church, Oxford, was chartered by Queen Elizabeth, in 1565. The master receives, for the instruction of 50 free boys (sons of freemen), a salary of £150 a year and a dwelling-house, and he is allowed to take boarders. A charity school, for maintaining, clothing, and educating 16 poor children, two national schools, and a Lancasterian school, furnished instruction, in 1834, to upwards of 600 children; and Sunday schools are attached to most of the churches and all the chapels. An institution for the support of widows and orphans of poor clergymen was established in 1704; and there are several almshouses. Two weekly papers are published in the town.

Ipswich formerly enjoyed a considerable share in the

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woollen and coarse linen trade; but manufacturing is now all but extinct, the trade in this district having been nearly annihilated by the cheaper goods made in the north. One manufacturer employs six looms in making cotton checks and cloths for sailors' shirts; and there is one sacking weaver. The town has no spinning factories; but small quantities of yarn are spun for the Norwich weavers. The present industrial establishments comprise two extensive iron foundries, a snuff-mill, a soap-work which produced, in 1839, 760,998 pounds hard soap, breweries, and two ship-building yards, with accommodations for constructing merchantmen of the largest size. The principal business of the town consists in the corn and coal trade. In 1838, 168,645 quarters of corn and grain (chiefly wheat and malt), exclusive of 57,003 cwt. of meal and flour, were exported; hence to London and other parts of the kingdom; and upwards of 40,000 chaldrons of coal are annually imported and supplied by the Stowmarket canal to the W. parts of the county. A general foreign trade of some importance, especially in Norway timber, is carried on. In 1838, there belonged to the port 154 vessels, of 11,300 tons burden, and the gross customs' duties, in 1839, amounted to £41,657. Constant communication with London takes place by means of steam-packets, arriving and leaving on alternate days; and the intercourse will be still more facilitated, as soon as the Eastern Counties railway shall have been completed. (*Handloom Weavers' and Municipal Boundaries Reports; Tables of Rev., Pop., &c.*)

The corporation, the first charter of which was granted by King John, and confirmed by subsequent monarchs, appears to have been, previously to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, one of the most regulated and most corrupt in the kingdom, "every power intrusted to it, its property, its patronage, and its charities, having been used for election purposes." (Mun. Report.) The present municipal officers are 10 aldermen, one of whom is mayor, and 30 councillors; the borough being divided into five wards, and having a commission of the peace, under a recorder. Corporation revenue, in 1839, £4388. A court for the recovery of small debts is held every Tuesday. Ipswich has sent two members to the House of Commons since the reign of Edward I., the franchise, till the passing of the Reform Act, being vested in freemen (by birth, servitude, gift, or purchase) not receiving alms. The boundaries of the old borough have not been changed. Registered electors, in 1839-6, 1418.

The ancient name of the town was *Gypneswich*, derived from its proximity to the confluence of the Gipping (now converted into a canal) with the Orwell. Its antiquity is proved by its destruction, in 991, by the Danes. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it comprised 800 burgesses. William the Conqueror erected a castle for its protection. Its ancient corporate privileges included admiralty jurisdiction over the river and port of Harwich, which was long subordinate to Ipswich, and an exemption from serving on county juries or holding county offices. During the 13th and 14th centuries, this town seems to have been a favourite resort of monks and clergymen, there being at that period not fewer than 21 churches and six religious houses. (*Kirby's Suffolk Traveller; Acc. of Ipswich; Mun. Bound. Rep.; Mun. Corp. Rep.*)

Ipswich, p.t., port of entry, and one of the capitals of Essex co., Mass., 36 m. N.B. by N. Boston, 406 W. Incorporated in 1634. It contains seven stores, one lumber yard, one falling-mill, two cotton factories with 3640 spindles, four tanneries; two academies, 90 students, nine schools, 985 scholars. Pop. 3800. The village is pleasantly situated on both sides of Ipswich river, 3 m. from its mouth. There is a stone bridge here with two arches, built in 1764. It contains a courthouse, jail, a bank; four churches, two Congregational, one Unitarian, and one Methodist; a female seminary, celebrated for the preparation of teachers. The falls, immediately above tide-water, afford good water-power. The river is navigable to this place. The tonnage in 1840 was 3730. The Eastern railroad passes through it, and three cars ply daily to Boston and Newburyport.

IRA, p.t., Rutland co., Vt. 70 m. S.S.W. Montpelier, 448 W. Organized in 1779. Watered by Castleton river. It contains a Baptist church; two saw-mills; five schools, 153 scholars. Pop. 431.

IRA, p.t., Cayuga co., N.Y., 100 m. W. Albany, 355 W. It contains a Presbyterian church; five stores, one furnace, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; 16 schools, 795 scholars. Pop. 3383.

IRASBURG, p.t., capital of Orleans co., Vt., 45 m. N. by E. Montpelier, 561 W. Watered by Black river. Chartered in 1781, to Gen. Ira Allen, its principal proprietor, from whom it was named. It contains a courthouse, jail; two churches; two stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one tannery; 10 schools, 371 scholars. Pop. 971.

IREDELL, county, N.C. Situated towards the W. part

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of the state, and contains 800 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by the Catwaha river. Drained by South Yaddkin river and its branches. It contained, in 1849, 15,770 neat cattle, 14,654 swine; and produced 109,444 bushels of wheat, 6419 of rye, 677,811 of Indian corn, 96,362 of oats, 92,539 of potatoes, 30,454 pounds of tobacco, 1,511,719 of cotton. It had 17 stores, 26 flouring-mills, 24 grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, three oil-mills, 14 tanneries, 150 distilleries; two academies, 190 students, one school, 25 scholars. Pop.: whites, 11,930; slaves, 3716; free coloured, 39; total, 15,665. Capital, Statesville.

IRELAND, a large and important island of Europe, in the N. Atlantic ocean. It is situated to the W. of Great Britain, being separated from the latter by St. George's channel on the S., the Irish sea in the middle, and the N. channel on the N.: the distance from St. David's Head, in S. Wales, across St. George's channel, to Carnarvon point, in Ireland, is about 47 m.; the distance from Holyhead, in N. Wales, across the S. border of the Irish sea, to Dublin, about 55 m.; and the distance from the mull of Cantire, across the N. channel, to the opposite coast of Ireland, about 134 m. And besides its proximity to England, Ireland has been long politically connected with that part of the empire: and since 1800, when its separate legislature was merged into the imperial parliament, it has formed a principal portion of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Ireland was called by Aristotle and Strabo *Ierne* (*Ἰέρνη*), by Cæsar, Tacitus, and Pliny, *Hibernia*, and by Meis and others, *Juverna*; these names being obviously derived from its native or aboriginal name of *Ir, Eri, or Erin*, whence also the modern name has been deduced. (*Cellarii Orbis Antiqui*, l. 449.)

Ireland is situated between the parallels of 51° 25' and 55° 23' N. lat., and of 6° and 11° W. long. It is of a rhomboidal figure; and though more compact than Great Britain, is deeply indented, particularly on its S.W. and N. coasts, with bays and arms of the sea. Its greatest length from Brow head, in Cork, to Fair head, in Antrim, is about 306 m.; and its greatest breadth from the W. coast of Mayo to the E. coast of Down, is about 163 m.; but in other places the breadth is much less, and there is no part of Ireland above 50 or 55 m. from the sea. Its area is estimated at 31,874 sq. m., of which 7114 sq. m. are water.

Face of the Country.—As contrasted with Scotland, or even the greater part of England, Ireland may be said to be a flat country. Still, however, the surface is in most parts much diversified; and even where it is quite flat, the prospect is generally bounded by hills or mountains in the distance. With the exception of the Devil's-bit and Sliebhloom mountains, which run N.E. and S.W. for about 30 m., intersecting Tipperary, and dividing King's and Queen's counties, most of the other mountains in Ireland are parcelled out into groups, or form only short chains. The principal group is situated in the S.W. corner of the island, in the counties of Kerry and Cork, adjoining the celebrated lakes of Killarney. Gurrane Tual, in Macgillycuddy's Reeks, in this group, the highest mountain in Ireland, has an elevation of 3404 feet above the sea. The Wicklow mountains, in the county of Wicklow, on the E. coast of the island, cover a considerable area; Lugnaquilla, the highest, is about 3000 feet above the sea. Some of the glens in this mountain group are celebrated for their beauty. The Mourne mountains, in the E. part of the county of Down, are also of considerable extent; and some of their peaks attain to an elevation of above 3700 feet. The mountains of Donegal, and those in the N. parts of Leitrim and Sligo, and in the W. parts of Mayo and Galway, constitute a formidable barrier along the N.W. and the greater part of the W. coast, and serve as one to attract the moisture brought from the Atlantic, and to break the fury of the storms from that quarter. Some of the Irish mountains are rugged and precipitous; but the greater number are smooth and rounded, admitting of cultivation a considerable way up their sides, and sometimes to their very summits.

The central portion of Ireland consists of a vast tract of level land, broken in some places by a few undulating hill ranges; but for a great part of its extent nearly an uninterrupted flat, extending in some parts, as between Dublin and the bay of Galway, quite from sea to sea. This great level consists partly of rich cultivated land; but it also comprises a vast extent of bog, partly in Kildare, King's county, and Roscommon, and partly in Meath, Westmeath, and Queen's county. Though not continuous, these bogs differ but little in elevation; and being in many parts separated only by narrow ridges of dry land, they have received the common appellation of the bog of Allen. Several rivers have their sources in this bog, the highest part of which may be elevated about 280 feet above the level of the sea. There are several very extensive levels in other parts of the country; and some of them, particularly in Tipperary

and Limerick, are not inferior in fertility to any land in the empire.

Ireland is very well watered, having to boast of an unusual number of rivers and lakes. At the head of the former is the Shannon, which, as a channel of internal communication, is not inferior, if it be not superior, to any other river in the United Kingdom. Excepting the Shannon, and, perhaps, the Erne, there is no river of any consequence flowing westward. The Blackwater, Suir, Nore, and Barrow, all considerable streams; and the Lee and Bandon, which, though much smaller, have a good deal of commercial importance, pour their waters into the Atlantic on the S. coast; the Slaney, Liffey, Boyne, &c. discharge themselves into St. George's channel and the Irish sea; and the Bann and Foyle have their mouths on the N. coast. The Shannon, after rising at the base of the Calkeagh mountain, in Ulster, runs through the centre of the island, traversing, or, rather, expanding into the lakes Allen, Ree, Derg, &c.; and, after nearly insulating the province of Connaught and county of Clare, falls into the Atlantic, by an estuary of great length and width. This fine river is navigable for 214 miles, or throughout its entire course, except about six or seven miles above Lough Allen. (*See SHANNON*.) The Blackwater or Broadwater is the chief river of Munster: it rises on the confines of Limerick and Kerry, and soon assumes an E. direction, which it generally preserves till about a dozen miles from its mouth, when it turns suddenly S., and falls into the ocean at Youghal harbour. Its course may be estimated at about 100 miles. The tide rises as high as Cappoquin, to which point it is navigable. Mallow, Fermoy, Lismore, an Youghal are on its banks. The Suir rises in the Sliebhloom mountains, and has generally a S. course till it approaches the Knock-me-le-down range of hills, which separates its basin from that of the Blackwater. It then turns E., and ultimately falls, together with the Barrow, into the estuary termed Waterford harbour. In a commercial point of view, this is one of the most valuable rivers of Ireland. Vessels of 500 tons come up to it to Waterford; besides which city, Carrick, Clonmel, Cahir, &c. are situated on it. The Barrow is decidedly the most important of the Irish rivers, after the Shannon: it has been elsewhere described (*Vol. I. p. 290*.) The Nore, its chief tributary, holds its course between the Barrow and the Suir: it has a general direction S.E., running past Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Inistoge. It is navigable for considerable vessels to the latter place, and for barges to Thomastown. The Slaney, like the two foregoing rivers, has in general a S.E. course; it rises at the foot of mount Lugnaquilla, county of Wicklow, and falls into the arm of the sea termed Wexford haven. Wexford, Enniscorthy, Newtown Barry, Tullagh, &c., are built on it: it is navigable for barges as far as Enniscorthy. The Lee and the Bandon have both an E. course; the former on which Cork is situated, is navigable to that city for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons; the Bandon has its mouth in Kinsale harbour. The *Boyne*, celebrated in Irish history, has been elsewhere noticed. (*Vol. I. p. 425*.) The *Liffey* is remarkable only as the river on which the metropolis is situated. The Upper Bann rises near the Mourne mountains, and runs in lough Neagh, which receives several other large streams. The outlet of this lake is the lower Bann, which has a N. course to its mouth, five miles below Coleraine, to which point only it is navigable for boats, and that with difficulty, from the rapidity of its current. Its salmon and eel fisheries are highly important and valuable. The *Foyle*, formed by the confluence of several streams near Strabane, runs generally N.N.E., and discharges itself into lough Foyle. Strabane, Lifford, St. Johnston, and Londonderry are on the *Foyle*, which is navigable to the latter city for the largest class of merchantmen, and to St. Johnston for barges. The *Erne*, Arrow, Moy, Kenmare, &c., require no particular notice.

Ireland is more remarkable for the number and extent of her lakes, or, as they are there called, *loughs*, than either Scotland or England, though they must, perhaps, in general, yield to those of the sister island in point of picturesque beauty. Lough Neagh, in Ulster (which see), ranks pretty high among the secondary European lakes, inasmuch as it extends over 100,000 acres. Lough Erne, county of Fermanagh, consists of two considerable lakes, connected by a winding strait, on an island in which the town of Enniskillen is built. Both these lakes are full of islands, some large and thickly inhabited, many well wooded, and the whole so disposed, and accompanied by such a diversity of coast, as to form a vast number of rich and interesting prospects. Loughs Corrib, Mask, and the lakes of Killarney, so celebrated for their surrounding scenery, are the other principal lakes. (*See KILLARNEY*.) The total extent of the Irish lakes has been estimated, as already seen, at 455,300 acres; of which, 32,474 acres are included in Lough Erne, 44,652 in Munster, 183,796 in Ulster, and 194,477 in Connaught.

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The term lough is also often applied in Ireland to arms of the sea nearly enclosed on all sides by the land, and frequently forming commodious harbours. Of these, the most celebrated are loughs Foyle and Swilly on the N., and Belfast and Strangford on the E. coast.

The Irish coast, particularly on the W. and S.W., is deeply indented with numerous bays, gulfs, and arms of the ocean, forming some noble havens. Ireland has been vaguely said to possess in all 14 harbours for the largest ships, 17 for frigates, and from 30 to 40 coasting vessels, independent of at least 34 good summer roadsteads. The principal inlets of the sea on the W. coast are Donegal, Sligo, Killybegs, Clew, Galway, Tralee, Brandon, Dingle, Bann (a matchless bay) and Dunmanus bays, and the estuaries of the Shannon and Kenmare; and on the S. the harbours of Cork (one of the finest in Europe), Waterford, Dungarvan, Youghal, and the bays of Courtmacsherry, Cloughakilly, &c. The E. coast has no good harbour; the principal inlets on that side being, exclusive of loughs Bangor and Belfast, the bays of Dublin, Dandel, and Dúnard, and Westford haven. The chief Irish headlands are Dunmore Head (which, exclusive of a few insignificant islands, is the most W. point of Europe) and Achill head, on the W. coast; cape Clear on the S., Carrmore point, on the S.E., and Fair and Malin heads, on the N. A great number of small islands and islets belong to Ireland, which lie chiefly along its W. coast. They are of little importance: the largest are Achill, Clare, N. and S. Arran, Valentia, and Rathlin (see *Riviera of Ptolemy*), on the N.E. coast.

The climate is more temperate and equable than that of other parts of Europe in the same latitude. The heat of summer is less oppressive, and the cold of winter less severe; and, when anything like immoderately hot or cold weather takes place, it lasts for a much shorter time. The great defect of the climate of Ireland is excess of humidity: not only is rain more frequent than in England, but the atmosphere, when there is no rain, is largely impregnated with moisture. This circumstance, the result of the insular position of Ireland, and of the prevalence of W. winds for three fourths of the year, accounts for the greater verdure of the country, and for the trees continuing in leaf much longer than in England. In the driest seasons, Ireland rarely suffers from drought, but the crops are often injured by too much wet. "It is a common saying in Ireland, that the very driest summers never hurt the land; for, although the corn and grass upon the high and dry grounds may get harm, nevertheless, the country in general gets more good than hurt by it; and when any deaths fall out to be in Ireland, they are not caused through immoderate heat and drought, as in most other countries, but through too much wet, and excessive rains." (*Boate's Nat. Hist. of Ireland*, 167, ed. 1692.) Hence, Ireland is naturally much better adapted for a grazing than for an agricultural country; a peculiarity noticed by Gnaeus Cambrinus, in his *Topog. Hibernia*, who says that it is more fruitful of pasture than of fruit, and of straw than of grain. *Pascuis tamen quàm frugibus, graminis quàm grano fecundior est insula*. It may also be worth mentioning, that the superiority of Ireland as a pastoral country was well known to the ancients. *Catullus*, says Pomponius Mela, *ad maturanda semina: tritici; verum adeo luxurians herba, non satis modo, sed etiam dulcibus, ut ex exigua parte dicti pecora implent.* (*De Situ Orbis*, lib. iii., § 6.) It is alleged that the atmosphere is less humid now than formerly; and this is only what we should be inclined, *a priori*, to infer from the cutting down of the woods, and the great extension of cultivation. Were drainage as extensively practised in Ireland as in England, there can be little doubt that the climate would be still farther improved; though, from the position of Ireland in respect of the Atlantic, it must necessarily be always distinguished for humidity. The average quantity of rain in a series of years was found to be 35 inches annually in Cork, and 31 in Derry. The changes of the seasons, and of the weather generally, are a good deal more uncertain even than in England; and the business of agriculture is proportionally hazardous. Thunder storms are less frequent and destructive in Ireland than in Britain. The mean temperature of the N. of Ireland is about 60°, of the middle 50°, and of the S. 59° Fahr. Its range at Dublin has been found to be between 14° 30' and 81° 50', the mean being about 49°. Peaches, grapes, and most other southern fruits do not ripen without much care and attention; but the broad-leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in the S. counties, and the arbutus is not native to any other country so remote from the equator.

The geology of Ireland differs greatly from that of England, and in a general point of view rather resembles that of France; Ireland being, like the latter, a basin surrounded by mountains of a primary or transition character. The Mourne mountains, and others in the N.E., are composed chiefly of granite, mica-slate, gneiss, porphyry, &c.,

similar to the mountain ranges on the opposite Scottish coast. Granite prevails in the Wicklow mountains, and it is found, together with gneiss, mica-slate, hornblende, quartz, old red sandstone, &c., in Mayo, and other parts of the W. Clay-slate, felspar, primitive greenstone, and limestone, are the other chief primary and transition rocks. Limestone is a very prevalent formation, it being found over the whole country, except in a few of the N. and W. counties; in many places sandstone protrudes through it in the form of knolls. In the N. the trap-field of Antrim, the largest basaltic formation in Europe, extends over an area of 800 sq. m., and presents, in the Giant's Causeway, &c., the finest specimens of columnar basalt. No tertiary beds, containing shells, &c., like those of the London and Paris basins, have been discovered; but the limestone in most parts abounds with fossil remains. Coal, the most valuable of fossils, is found in the S. and E. The principal coal-field is that of Kilkenny, which rests like the great coal formations of England, upon mountain limestone; the other coal-fields are those of the counties Tipperary, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, lough Allen in Leitrim, Monaghan, and another in Ulster, N. of a line drawn between Dublin and Galway. Little coal is, however, raised; the produce of the Kilkenny coal-field, according to the return in the Railway Report, not exceeding 55,000 tons coal and 53,350 tons culm. The coal that is raised is also very inferior. In fact, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and all the principal Irish towns, are supplied with coal from Great Britain. Iron is found in many parts of the country; and the great increase of iron-works in the earlier part of the 17th century is said by Boate to have been a principal cause of the destruction of forests in Ireland (p. 130). But these having been exhausted, and coal not having been found of such quality and in such quantity as to supply the deficiency, the Irish iron-works have been almost wholly abandoned. In Donegal and Galway, statuary marble, nearly equal to that of Italy, is found; and the black and gray marbles of Kilkenny are much prized, and exported to a considerable extent. There are copper and lead mines in Cork, Kerry, Wicklow, and other places. The copper mines of Allihies in Cork, is said to employ from 1200 to 1500 men. Small quantities of gold and silver have been found in Wicklow. Indeed, some stream-works were wrought in the latter county, on account of government, previously to the rebellion in 1796; and it is said that as much gold was obtained as paid the expense. But some mining operations in Wicklow, commenced by government early in the present century, having failed, all attempts to obtain the precious metals have been since entirely abandoned. Copper is the only metal which at present appears to repay the labour and expense of raising it: the ore is mostly sent to Wales to be smelted. Antimony, manganese, serpentine of excellent quality, fullers' earth, gypsum, limestone, slate, with beryl, garnets, &c., are the other chief mineral products. (*Railway Report*, App. B., p. 66, &c.)

The deficiency of good coal in Ireland is less felt as regards domestic than manufacturing purposes. About 2,800,000 acres, or nearly 1-7th part of the entire surface, consists of bogs, which are capable of furnishing an almost inexhaustible supply of peat at very little more expense than that of the labour required in digging it. About 1,576,000 acres of this peat soil are estimated to consist of flat red bog; the remaining 1,255,000, called mountain bogs, lie on the surface of the uplands. The red peat bogs, which form a remarkable feature of this country, are chiefly comprised in the great central plain of Ireland; and the space bounded N. by a line drawn from Howth head to Sligo, and S. by another from Wicklow head to Galway, would include the greater portion of the Irish bogs. Unlike the English moors, they are rarely level, but undulating; and in Donegal there is a bog completely diversified with hill and dale. These bogs consist of moist vegetable matter, containing a great deal of stagnant water; and, after heavy rains, fogs, &c., sometimes burst, and inundate or overwhelm the surrounding country. But they vary infinitely in wetness, as also in depth, composition, &c. The extensive bogs in the central part of the island, though separated from each other, have, as already stated, received the common name of the bog of Allen. The bogs in general rest upon a stratum of blue clay, based on limestone, and are invariably above the level of the sea; their greatest elevation, however, not exceeding 480 ft. Many conflicting opinions have been entertained with respect to the origin of these bogs. It has been contended by some that they are of no great antiquity, and originated in the cutting down of the forests, after the invasion of Ireland by Henry II., or at a somewhat earlier period. It is alleged that the recumbent trees having intercepted and dammed up streams of water with the rubbish carried along with them, the whole became gradually covered with a vegetation of moss, sedgy grass, rushes, and various aquatic plants. We believe, however, that there is but little foundation for this theory,

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and that the bogs owe their origin to natural causes, and not to a supposition cutting down of the forests. The English did not, till long after the reign of Henry II., spread themselves over any considerable portion of the country, and could not, therefore, be the agents in any very remote and extensive destruction of its woods, which, in fact, were both numerous and extensive long after the bogs had attained to about their present extent. (See *Bosch's Nat. Hist. of Ireland*, p. 118-122, ed. 1693.) The drainage and cultivation of these extensive portions of the surface of Ireland have long been regarded as objects of great national importance, and frequent attempts have been made to show that they might be effected at no very great expense. But there are but few examples in any part of the island, and those under very peculiar circumstances, of successful bog cultivation. The attempts to drain the bogs hitherto made in Ireland have not been very successful; and, even had they succeeded, it is doubtful whether the bogs would have produced any considerable return. It is, indeed, by no means clear, supposing them to be quite dried, that they would not, in most instances, be rendered still more worthless than at present. (*Walsby*, i. 165.)

The bogs are not, however, without their value: they supply the inhabitants with fuel. In these parts, indeed, where bogs are scarce, they are the most valuable properties in the country. In not a few localities, they have been wholly cut out; and where this is the case, and other bogs are not easily accessible, the inhabitants have sustained great privations from the want of fuel.

The diversity of soils is not nearly so great in Ireland as in England. It has no stiff clay soils, such as those of Essex, Hants, Oxfordshire, &c., nor any chalk soils, as those of Hertford, Wilts, Sussex, &c. Sandy soils are also rare. Loam, resting on a substratum of limestone, predominates in Ireland; and, though often shallow, it is almost everywhere very fertile. A large part of Limerick, Tipperary, Roscommon, Meath, Longford, &c., consists of deep fine friable loam, and is, perhaps, not surpassed by any land in Europe; it is not permanently injured by the bad system of culture to which it is subjected, and, if kept clean, will yield an almost interminable series of corn crops; and how bad soever the order in which it is laid down to grass, it is in no long time covered with the finest pasture. The deep rich grazing lands on the banks of the Shannon and Fergus are not surpassed by the best in Lincolnshire. A good judge of such matters, Arthur Young, contends that, acre for acre, the soil of Ireland is superior to that of England, though, as the proportion of waste land in the former is much greater than in the latter country, we incline to think that this is an exaggerated statement; but, had Mr. Young confined his remark to the cultivable land in both countries, it would have been quite correct. In fact, if we deduct the bogs and mountains, we believe that Ireland is about the richest country, in respect of soil, in Europe. As a grazing country, she is probably superior to any other, and certainly is surpassed by none.

The botanist Schultz not long ago complained that there were two great islands in Europe, Ireland and Sardinia, of which the *ferae* were unknown; and he might, perhaps, have said the same of the *fensae* of the former. The arbutus and myrtle have been already mentioned, and besides these plants, most of those common to Britain are met with. The wild animals do not materially differ from those of England. Wolves formerly infested the country, but they were extirpated under Cromwell. The Irish grayhound, which was of use in clearing the country of these animals, is about 3 ft. in height, of a light colour, and of such strength and courage that it is said to be more than a match for the mastiff or bull-dog; it is now, however, nearly extinct. The numbers of deer have greatly declined with the clearance of the forests, and the progress of cultivation. The native Irish horse is seldom more than 15 hands high, very hardy, and sure footed: it is used for all kinds of labour. A large blood-horse is reared extensively in Meath, and is to be found in most of the rich grazing counties. The native Irish cattle, a breed with short legs, large bellies, and white faces, have been, to a considerable extent, superseded by the introduction of the Holderness, Staffordshire, and Devonshire breeds, either pure or crossed. As compared with England, but few sheep are raised in Ireland. The native Irish sheep is small, and covered with nearly as much hair as wool; but it is now uncommon in a pure state, having been crossed with various English breeds. Most of the Irish sheep are at present long-wooled, and are usually of large size. A breed of fine short-wooled sheep is peculiar to the mountains of Wicklow. Goats are very generally kept, and bogs are universal. The native Irish hogs are of the worst possible breed, being tall, lengthy, and narrow in the loins; but improved breeds are now common: they are fattened principally with potatoes, and one or more is to be found in every house. Everybody is acquainted with the story of

St. Patrick having extirpated reptiles from Ireland. And there is this much of foundation for the legend—that neither of the three species of snakes found in England is met with in the country, a circumstance which is most probably to be ascribed to the great humidity of the soil and climate. The toad is, however, said to be met with at the S.W. extremity of the kingdom; and frogs, having been introduced in the last century, are general denizens of the pools. Moles are unknown; and Irish oak timber is said not to harbour spiders, &c.

There is now, whatever may have been the case formerly, a great want of wood in most parts of Ireland. And, however rich the soil, the appearance of the country is, in most parts, indicative of the poverty and depressed condition of the bulk of the population. Generally speaking, what are called farm-houses and offices in England do not exist in Ireland; and the aspect of the cottages which, in the vast majority of instances, are of the most wretched description; the smallness of the fields, which, instead of hedges and ditches, or stone fences, are usually divided by turf dykes; and the badness of the horse furniture, and of the agricultural implements, all impress the traveller with the most unfavourable convictions. But, how mortifying soever the contrast between the excellence of the soil and the state of the people, it is some satisfaction to know that it is less striking now than formerly. In many districts, a considerable advance has been made towards a better order of things; and the spirit of improvement has begun to scatter its seeds and spread its roots to most parts of the country. For table of provinces, &c., see next page.

Population.—The first authentic account of the population of Ireland is given by Sir William Petty, in his tract entitled the *Political Anatomy of Ireland*. Sir William was employed by government to superintend the survey and valuation of the forfeited estates, instituted during the protectorate; and so well did he execute his task that his survey continues, after the lapse of near two centuries, to be the standard of reference in the courts of law as to all points of property. He had, therefore, the best means of obtaining accurate information with respect to the numbers and condition of the people; and, as the result of his researches on these points are exceedingly curious, it is best to give them in his own words.

"The number of people in Ireland (1703) is about 1,100,000; viz., 300,000 English, Scotch, and Welsh Protestants and 800,000 Papists; whereof 1-4th are children unfit for labour, and 75,000 of the remainder are, by reason of their quality and estates, above the necessity of corporal labour; so as there remains 750,000 labouring men and women, 500,000 whereof do perform the present work of the nation.

"The said 1,100,000 people do live in above 300,000 families or houses, whereof there are about 16,000 which have more than one chimney in each, and about 94,000 which have but one; all the other houses, being 100,000, are wretched, nasty cabins, without chimney, window, or door-shut, even worse than those of the savage Americans, and wholly unfit for the making merchantable butter, cheese, or the manufactures of woollen, linen, or leather.

"By comparing the extent of the territory with the number of people, it appears that Ireland is much under-peopled; forasmuch as there are above 10 acres of good land to every head in Ireland, whereas in England and France there are but four, and in Holland scarce one" (*Polit. Anat. of Ireland*, p. 114, 118, ed. 1719.)

In 1731 an inquiry was instituted, by order of the House of Lords of Ireland, for ascertaining the pop., through the medium of the magistrates and established clergy, the result of which gives a pop. of 2,010,331. At this period, and for long after, Ireland was essentially a grazing country. To such an extent, indeed, was the pasture system carried, that in 1797, during the administration of private Bonties, a law was made to compel every occupier of 100 acres of land to cultivate at least five acres, under a penalty of 40s.!

According to the returns of the hearth-money collectors, which are believed to have been pretty accurate, the number of houses in Ireland is

Year.	Houses.	Pop.
1754 was .	385,430	2,379,634
1767 — .	439,646	2,544,976
1777 — .	448,430	2,600,556
1785 — .	474,323	2,843,928
1788 — .	659,000	3,000,000
1791 — .	701,102	4,508,612

In 1805, Mr. Newenham estimated the pop. at 3,375,488. An incomplete census was taken in 1813, from which the pop. was computed at 5,537,856. At length a complete census was taken in 1821, when Ireland was found to contain a pop. of 6,801,237. According to the last census, taken in 1831, the pop. amounted to 7,767,401; viz., Limerick, 1,908,713; Munster, 2,237,153; Ulster, 2,260,639; Connaught, 248,914; total, 7,767,401.

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A Table of the Provinces and Counties of Ireland; specifying the Number of Baronies and Parishes, the Extent in square Miles and Imperial Acres, with the Extent of the cultivable Land and the Space occupied by uncultivated Mountains and Bogs, and by Lakes in each County in Ireland; and specifying, also, the Population of each County in 1831, and their Population per square Mile exclusive of Lakes; with Totals for the Provinces and Kingdom.

Provinces and Counties.	Number of Barons.	Number of Parishes.	Extent in Square Miles.	Extent in English Statute Acres.	Whereof			Pop. in 1861.	Pop. per sq. m. ex- cl. Lakes.
					Cultivated Acres.	Uncultivated Mountains and Bogs.	Lakes.		
LEINSTER.									
Carlow	5	50	344	219,893	196,833	23,030	.	81,966	238.3
Dublin	6	107	396	946,631	937,819	10,812	.	380,167	979.3
Kildare	10	113	613	392,435	325,966	66,447	.	108,494	176.8
Kilkenny	9	127	803	513,696	417,117	96,569	.	193,696	241.0
King's	11	58	825	598,106	394,360	123,240	946	144,935	175.0
Longford	6	23	419	263,645	192,506	55,247	15,808	112,538	290.6
Louth	4	61	322	206,261	191,345	14,916	.	124,486	387.4
Meath	12	147	886	567,137	561,537	5,600	.	176,836	199.4
Queen's	8	50	620	396,810	335,828	60,972	.	145,851	233.6
Westmeath	12	68	604	396,251	313,935	55,968	16,334	126,878	236.6
Wexford	8	143	882	564,479	545,979	18,500	.	192,713	206.0
Wicklow	6	58	773	494,704	400,704	94,000	.	121,557	157.2
Totals	97	969	7,472	4,782,056	4,114,160	635,494	26,474	1,906,713	257.3
MUNSTER.									
Clare	9	79	1,254	802,339	394,113	259,594	18,635	268,289	211.6
Cork	16	269	2,765	1,780,563	1,082,893	700,780	.	810,739	293.1
Kerry	8	83	1,795	1,148,790	581,180	552,688	14,609	393,196	149.4
Limerick	9	125	1,054	674,783	569,802	91,981	.	315,355	299.9
Tipperary	10	186	1,263	1,613,173	819,698	189,147	11,398	408,593	257.9
Waterford	7	74	736	471,981	253,347	118,634	.	177,054	240.5
Totals	50	816	9,187	5,879,872	3,929,858	1,905,368	44,652	2,237,128	244.2
ULSTER.									
Antrim	8	77	1,186	756,866	483,106	225,970	40,790	325,615	293.8
Armagh	5	96	513	368,183	267,317	49,473	18,394	220,124	454.6
Cavan	7	30	740	478,440	421,469	30,000	31,987	227,933	323.3
Donegal	5	42	1,890	1,165,107	590,736	644,371	.	280,149	150.6
Down	8	60	955	611,404	505,677	108,569	158	332,012	268.6
Fermanagh	4	18	736	477,348	290,590	101,956	48,797	140,763	237.0
Londonderry	4	31	810	512,970	272,667	136,038	9,565	222,012	276.2
Monaghan	5	19	511	327,408	206,068	9,236	7,844	195,536	292.0
Tyrone	4	35	1,179	754,305	555,820	171,314	37,961	204,496	268.0
Totals	54	332	8,459	5,408,070	3,754,332	1,409,923	183,796	2,966,693	280.1
CONNAUGHT.									
Galway	16	116	2,260	1,510,392	955,712	478,957	77,992	414,684	185.2
Leitrim	5	17	657	420,375	266,640	158,167	25,568	141,524	226.6
Mayo	9	68	2,117	1,355,048	871,964	483,194	57,940	366,326	167.0
Sligo	6	36	968	609,405	433,335	131,063	24,787	940,613	273.4
Sligo	6	39	679	434,188	257,317	166,711	8,980	171,765	256.0
Totals	42	296	6,765	4,329,608	2,805,160	1,330,923	194,477	1,243,914	208.0
General totals	232	2,436	31,874	20,369,686	14,093,473	5,340,726	458,369	7,767,401	249.2

The extraordinary increase of pop. since 1785 has arisen from a variety of causes. The bounty acts of the 10th Geo. III. (1780), on the exportation of corn from Ireland, appear to have given the first great stimulus to corn cultivation in that country; and consequently to the breaking up of the large grazing farms; and this stimulus was continued and increased by the high prices of corn during the late war. The impetus thus given to the subdivision of farms was vastly increased by the enfranchisement of the Catholics in 1793; for, the great majority of the landlords being eager to increase their political influence, by increasing the number of voters on their estates, did not hesitate to subdivide them into small patches for that object. The influence of these accidental causes was powerfully increased by the practice that has always prevailed in Ireland of dividing property, whether freehold or leasehold, equally among the children. This pernicious practice has, in fact, done more than anything else to stimulate early marriages, and the increase of the pop.; and to bring about that minute division of the land that is now the grand source of the misery of the country, and the most formidable, by far, of all the obstacles to its improvement. Wherever, indeed, such a practice prevails, the land is necessarily, in a few generations, split into minute portions, and is occupied by a redundant and beggarly pop.

Considering the extent of bogs in Ireland, the backward state of its agriculture, the deficiency of manufactures and trade, and the fewness of the great towns, its pop. is astonishingly dense. There was, in fact, in 1831, at an average of the entire Kingdom, an individual for every 2.57 acres; whereas, in England, notwithstanding the number and magnitude of her great towns, and the vast amount of her manufacturing and commercial pop., there were 3.06 acres for every individual; and in Scotland there was only one individual to every eight acres! This wonderful density of pop. in Ireland is entirely ascribable to the interminable division and subdivision of the land, and the general dependence on the potato. But, however it may have originated, there can be no question that it is the immediate

cause of the abject poverty and depressed condition of the great bulk of the people. It is not too much to say that there are at present (1840) more than double the number of persons in Ireland than it is, with its existing means of production, able either fully to employ, or to maintain in a moderate state of comfort.

Rural Economy.—Ireland, generally speaking, may be said to be a country of small farms and cottier cultivation. Few of the tillage farms extend to 40 acres; the great majority being about five acres, and varying from five to 10 and 15 acres. It is obvious that farms of this size cannot, except under peculiar circumstances, be well cultivated. They are too small to admit of a proper division of labour, or rotation of crops; at the same time that, owing to the poverty of the occupiers, the stock and implements are of the most inferior kind. Drainage, though the most essential of all improvements, is all but unknown in the greater number of Irish farms; and, in the smaller class of occupancies, the potato, owing to its supplying the greatest quantity of nutriment from a given space, is always a principal crop. Owing to the difficulty, and sometimes impossibility, of the occupiers of a small patch of land finding employment in the neighbourhood when they are not fully occupied at home, they acquire lazy, careless habits. In consequence, many of the most ordinary operations of husbandry, such as the cutting down of weeds, and even the harvesting of corn and potatoes at the proper time, are neglected; and, on the better class of farms, about twice the number of labourers are said to be required for their cultivation than would be necessary in England or Scotland.

There being few, and those only inconsiderable manufactures in Ireland, not less, perhaps, than 4.5ths of the pop. directly depend for employment and subsistence on the soil. The competition for small patches of land is consequently very keen, and the rents greater than the occupiers can afford, though not greater than might be paid for them, were they consolidated into properly sized farms, and cultivated on an improved system. In Ireland, in fact, the possession of a piece of ground has long been a condition all

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but indispensable to existence; and we need not, therefore, wonder that the occupiers should cling with desperate tenacity to their small patches. This has led in most parts to a sort of tacit but well understood agreement among the cottiers, or small farmers, to support each other against intruders; and, in the greater part of Ireland, it is as necessary to the quiet possession of the land to secure what is called the tenant's right, or the good-will of the occupier, as it is to make a bargain with the landlord. Any tenant who should neglect this indispensable precaution would run a great risk of being disturbed in, or violently ousted from, his possession. Indeed, most of the disturbances by which Ireland has been so long agitated and disgraced have been of an agrarian character, or have been directly or indirectly connected with the occupancy of the land.

It is not necessary to enter into any lengthened disquisitions as to the various circumstances which have led to this minute parcelling of the land that is the bane and curse of Ireland. The greatest influence is no doubt, as already stated, to be ascribed to the habit of providing for the sons, and sometimes, also, the daughters of the occupiers of land, by giving them shares of their father's holdings. Had there been a poor-law in Ireland as in England, compelling the landlords to provide for all residents on their estates, in the event of their becoming unable to provide for themselves, the landlords would, it is most probable, have long since devised means for checking the progress of subdivision. But, having no motive of this sort, and believing that the rents promised them by the small occupiers would be paid without any deduction, they either sanctioned or connived at the practice, till it had well nigh parcelled out the whole country into miserable patches, and filled it with a redundant and beggarly population. Latterly, however, they have become fully aware of the pernicious consequences of the practice, and have, in many instances, exerted themselves to check it; and to consolidate the small patches into considerable farms. Their efforts to bring about these desirable results have been facilitated by the operation of the act against sub-letting, passed in 1835; and the introduction of an assessment for the support of the poor will, no doubt, make them more anxious to hinder the too minute division of their estates, and their occupancy by parties likely to become paupers.

A good deal of what is peculiar in the mode of occupying land in Ireland has grown out of the circumstances under which it was originally acquired by the ancestors of its present owners. About 9-10ths of the land of Ireland was forfeited under Cromwell and William III.; and this vast amount of property was mostly either gratuitously bestowed upon, or was acquired at a very small sacrifice by, noblemen and gentlemen of fortune and influence in England. Such persons could not be expected to leave England to reside in Ireland; and, in point of fact, they very rarely visited their estates in the latter, but satisfied themselves with taking what rents they could get for them. There was no sympathy between them and their tenants: the religious and political principles of one party were opposed to those of the other. The landlords looked upon their tenants as a sort of unwilling bondsmen, who, if any favourable opportunity should present itself, would immediately shake off their dependence on them; and the tenants regarded the landlords as usurpers unjustly intruded on the estates of others, and as enemies to the religion and rights of the Irish people. Very few had, or could be expected to have, any confidence in the stability of such a state of things; and it could not be expected that landlords should care much about the permanent interests of such estates, or that they should lay out any considerable sum on their improvement. To build a farmhouse or offices was an outlay which, for a lengthened period, no Irish landlord ever incurred; and even to this day the old habit maintains an ascendancy, and the great majority of landlords lay out little or nothing on buildings. In consequence of this practice, and of the general smallness of the holdings, and the poverty of the occupiers, the farm-buildings, if we may so call them, of Ireland, are, as already stated, quite unworthy of the name; and, in most instances, are wretched in the extreme. Such a thing as a barn is hardly known among the smaller occupiers; and the corn is not unfrequently thrashed on the public roads, which serve as barn-doors.

The circumstances thus shortly stated, as to the acquisition of landed property in Ireland, account for the introduction of middlemen, and for the prevalence of absenteeism, and of partnership tenures. Nothing could be more natural than that an English gentleman, possessed of an Irish estate, should prefer letting it for a round sum to a middleman, allowing the latter to transact with the occupiers. This relieved him from an unpleasant duty, for which, most probably, he was wholly unfit, and gave him a certain income with little comparative trouble. It is true, however, that a middleman, having no permanent interest in the soil, or in the welfare of the estate or its occupiers, will look only to

temporary advantages, and will be more likely than a landlord to harass the cultivators, and to squeeze out of them all that they can possibly afford. Hence it is that, speaking generally, it is bad policy for proprietors to resort to the agency of middlemen; and they are rarely employed, except, as in the case of Ireland, property be supposed to be insecure, or it be very difficult or inconvenient for the landlord to deal directly with the occupiers. In Ireland, too, the injurious consequences naturally resulting from the employment of middlemen were materially aggravated by the state of the law; which authorized the landlord, in the event of the bankruptcy of a middleman to whom the occupiers had paid their rents, to come upon the latter, and to force them to pay their rents over again to him! The sub-letting act obviated this injustice; and no landlord, who has let an estate to a middleman, can now come upon a sub-tenant with a demand for rent *bona fide* paid to his immediate superior.

It should, however, be observed, that these remarks apply only to the employment of middlemen who have leases of a reasonable length. But many, perhaps we should say the majority, of Irish middlemen, hold under very long leases; and when such is the case, they are to be regarded as the real landlords, and have all their interests and feelings.

Much has been said about the injustice done to Ireland by the absence of many of her great proprietors. But, in point of fact, several of the absentee estates, as those of the Marquis of Hertford, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fitzwilliam, &c., are the best managed, the least subdivided, and most prosperous of any in the country. Besides, whatever might have been the case formerly, absenteeism is not at present more prevalent in Ireland than in Scotland or the N. of England, a pretty conclusive proof of the hollowness of the complaints with respect to it. The truth is, that it is not that many of the Irish landlords have been absentees, but that, whether absent or resident, they have too generally acted as if the improvement of their estates, and the prosperous condition of the occupiers, were matters with which they had little or no concern, that the depressed and backward condition of the country is to be ascribed.

The same circumstances that occasioned the employment of middlemen seem also to have led to the still more baneful practice of letting lands in partnership to a number of tenants, sometimes, indeed, to a whole village, made jointly and severally liable for the rent. It is needless to repeat what we have elsewhere stated (vol. i, 133), as to the pernicious influence of this mode of occupancy. Nothing can be imagined more destructive. Wherever it prevails it forms an insurmountable obstacle to all improvement. But though it have prevailed, and still prevails, in many very extensive districts, especially in the wilder and more mountainous parts of the country, we are glad to have to state that it is generally on the decline.

A system which has received the name of *con-acre* is very prevalent in most parts of Ireland, but especially in Connaught. By *con-acre* is meant a pernicious custom, prevalent among the landlords and occupiers of the larger class of farms, of letting to the peasantry, or cottiers, small slips of land, varying from a perch to half an acre, for a single season, to be planted with potatoes, or cropped. Old grass land is frequently let out on this system; and then it is usual to allow the surface to be pared and burned. An intelligent witness examined by the agricultural committee of 1833 (Thomas B. Linsay, Esq.) stated, that when he left Mayo, "the country appeared as if it were all on fire; I should say that 1-3th part of the surface of the co. is either burning, or is now covered with ashes." The rent got for land subjected to this abusive treatment is enormous, running from £7 to £19 or £13 an acre! Potatoes are invariably planted on *con-acre* land, when it is broken up from grass; and afterward it is usual to take from it successive crops of corn, till it be reduced to a *caput mortuum*, when it is left to be recovered by the *vis medicatrix nature*! Wherever this practice exists, there cannot, of course, be the least improvement; and nothing but the extraordinary fertility of the soil could enable it to produce anything under so destructive a system. (*Agricult. Committee of 1833, Min. Evid.*, p. 333, &c.) In many parts the entire dependence of the peasantry being on these *con-acre* lands, when the crop fails they are reduced to the extreme of distress, and have rarely any choice between starvation and begging, unless it be to enlist under the banners of Captain Roak. *Con-acre* tenants dare not remove the crop from the ground without permission, which is seldom granted till the rent be paid. In most cases they are allowed to abandon the crop for the rent; but this is an alternative they make every sacrifice to avoid, as it involves the loss, not merely of their labor, but of their only means of supporting themselves during the ensuing season.

It has been said that the abject poverty of the Irish people is the principal cause of the depressed state of agriculture. But this very poverty has been principally occasion-

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ed by the circumstances now glanced at, and especially by the inveterate and most pernicious habit of spilling land. This has been at once the principal cause of the excessive increase and poverty of the pop., and of the wretched condition of agriculture; and no scheme for the improvement of Ireland that does not tend, directly or indirectly, to check or subvert this practice, is entitled to much consideration.

It must, however, be borne in mind that, though the previous remarks apply to the agriculture of Ireland taken as a whole, they do not apply to every estate, or even to every considerable district. Generally, it is most advanced in the eastern and northern counties, and is most backward in the S. and W., especially the latter. But in all the provinces some parts are much better cultivated than others; a few large estates still consist of pretty considerable farms; and the buildings upon and cultivation of some farms, occupied by landlords and principal tenants, would do no discredit to any part of the empire. These, however, are but exceptions, which it is to be hoped will every day become more numerous, to the ordinary state of things. The leading features of Irish agriculture are such as have been already delineated. No doubt, however, a spirit of improvement has insinuated itself into most quarters, which, notwithstanding the formidable difficulties in the way, can hardly fail to gather strength. The landlords, on whose conduct so much depends, are as already stated, becoming more alive to their real interests. Improved implements of husbandry have been introduced into most parts of the country; while the ready communication with England by means of steam, and the boundless markets that have thus been opened for most articles of Irish produce, afford the larger class of occupiers the means of augmenting their capitals and farms, and of improving their stock and culture. The course of tillage is still, however, the same in all its essential features; and hitherto the demand from England has led infinitely more to the extension of husbandry than to its amelioration. But it is difficult to suppose that it should not, also, have a ma-

terial influence on the latter; and, so soon as an effectual check is given to the practice, this, no doubt, will be the case. It must, however, be kept in mind, that the introduction of a better system of agriculture is, by dispensing with useless hands, for a while injurious, rather than otherwise, to the bulk of the labouring pop. "From north to south," say the railway commissioners, "indications of progressive improvement are everywhere visible; and most so in places accessible to the immediate influence of steam navigation. But all these signs of growing prosperity are, unhappily, not so discernible in the condition of the labouring people as in the amount of the produce of their labour. The proportion of the latter reserved for their use is too small to be consistent with a healthy state of society. The pressure of a superabundant and excessive pop. is perpetually and powerfully acting to depress them." (Report 9.)

The great dependence of the Irish people is placed, as every one knows, on the potato; and so much so is this the case, that a large portion of the pop. but rarely taste bread. Next to potatoes, oats, barley, and wheat, but especially oats, are the crops most commonly cultivated. Owing, however, to the humidity of the Irish climate, the country is not well fitted for wheat and barley, which are at once more precarious and not of so good quality as in England; but it is admirably suited for the growth of oats, the culture of which has rapidly increased. Turnips are cultivated only in some of the best farmed districts, and are not to be looked upon in the light of a general crop.

Ireland, however, is much better adapted for a grazing than for an agricultural country: and such, in this respect, is the excellence of the soil, that in most parts it never fails, however fed and exhausted when laid down to grass, speedily to clothe itself with a rich and luxuriant cover of herbage. We have noticed the improvements made in the stock in most parts of Ireland, by the introduction of improved breeds; and both the dairy and grazing systems of husbandry have been materially amended.

Account of the Quantities of Grain, including Flour and Meal, of the Growth of Ireland, Imported into Great Britain from Ireland, in each Year, from 1800 to 1899 inclusive.

Year.	Wheat and Wheat Flour.	Barley, including Bear or Malt.	Oats and Oatmeal.	Rye.	Poa.	Bran.	Malt.	Total.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1800	749	78	2,411					2,938
1801	150		375					525
1802	108,751	7,116	241,151	268	113	1,065	2,303	461,371
1803	61,907	13,479	206,350	733	611	1,633	95	343,547
1804	76,071	9,881	240,083	206	1,078	3,080		316,958
1805	84,867	15,436	202,302	235	1,634	3,010		306,894
1806	102,376	3,337	237,077	330	1,389	2,361		406,790
1807	44,988	23,048	308,649	431	1,390	3,777		463,185
1808	43,497	30,398	378,974	573	75	2,048		636,770
1809	66,944	18,619	345,783	425	38	2,699		932,478
1810	136,366	8,281	498,741	90	216	3,541		631,387
1811	147,945	9,713	375,757	31	50	4,081		498,680
1812	158,332	42,128	300,689	178	51	5,608		507,386
1813	217,154	63,580	601,406	480	77	4,455		977,164
1814	225,476	16,779	544,010	4	469	5,731		819,408
1815	169,544	97,108	597,537	307	485	6,371		881,168
1816	151,831	69,654	683,714	43	239	5,984		873,615
1817	55,481	90,766	611,117		18	5,275		695,651
1818	105,179	25,367	1,030,386	4	10	4,768		1,304,733
1819	133,839	30,311	769,613	2		3,994		967,680
1820	403,407	87,085	916,351	124	439	8,206		1,415,793
1821	608,708	98,084	1,108,940	550	2,474	4,980		1,693,816
1822	463,004	92,538	506,937	283	798	7,926		1,083,069
1823	406,606	19,574	1,103,487	198	686	5,540		1,596,183
1824	336,394	44,090	1,225,085	112	734	5,791	1,173	1,634,000
1825	204,018	154,356	1,089,856	290	1,431	11,265	10,896	2,303,998
1826	214,851	64,883	1,203,764	77	1,482	7,190	1,988	1,693,398
1827	402,555	67,791	1,343,967	256	1,382	15,037	572	1,896,460
1828	602,584	84,304	2,075,631	1,494	4,686	7,068	863	2,696,500
1829	519,617	97,140	1,673,699	508	4,435	10,445	2,011	2,307,944
1830	808,717	189,745	1,471,323	414	2,589	19,063	2,890	2,915,321
1831	567,496	185,409	1,653,701	515	4,148	15,680	10,686	2,439,128
1832	780,383	123,630	2,051,867	804	1,915	14,539	6,930	2,990,767
1833	644,811	101,767	1,768,590	106	2,646	19,114	7,917	2,737,441
1834	779,593	217,886	1,760,593	963	2,176	18,771	3,986	2,792,668
1835	661,776	136,942	1,636,767	614	2,447	24,335	10,357	2,079,436
1836	586,737	184,186	2,128,138	483	2,940	17,604	28,514	2,956,972
1837	534,463	167,473	2,374,875	1,016	60	25,630	4,174	3,030,983
1838	642,583	158,667	2,742,807	698	5,326	21,584	5,001	2,474,302

The rapid increase of the exports of corn and other raw produce from Ireland is very generally referred to as demonstrating the great improvement of agriculture; and, in so far as respects the increased exports of cattle, beef, and butter, the inference seems to be well founded. The breed of live stock has, as already stated, been very greatly improved; the system of stall-feeding has also been intro-

duced; and the increased exports of animal produce have been obtained, not only without any increase, but with a positive diminution, of the land in pasture. But it is quite otherwise with the extraordinary increase of the exports of corn and meal. The preceding table shows that they had increased from less than a million of quarters previously to 1817 to nearly three and a half millions in 1838! But no

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one will venture to affirm that agriculture has improved in anything like a corresponding proportion; and as the condition of the bulk of the people has probably not varied very materially during this interval, there cannot be a doubt that the increased exports of corn are principally to be ascribed to the extension of tillage. The late Lord Clement says, in his tract on the Poverty of Ireland, that "the export of grain has increased most rapidly from those parts where no agricultural amendment whatever is visible." (P. 37.) It has there been occasioned partly and principally by the breaking up of grass land, and partly by the occupiers being tempted, by the facility and certainty of the market, to sell every bushel they can spare, emboldened themselves principally on potatoes, and retaining the worst corn for seed and their own use. We are afraid, too, that the increased exportation of pigs may, to a considerable extent, be accounted for in the same way; by the ready market afforded by the steamers, and the anxiety of the peasantry to procure the means of paying their rent, though at the expense of their comforts.

Rent of Land.—There are no means of forming any accurate estimates as to the amount of rent in Ireland. The property tax did not extend to it; and all that we have to trust to in determining its rental are estimates deduced from the rentals of particular estates, or from valuations made for the assessment of the local burdens and for the adjustment of the composition on account of tithes. The first, unless made with unusual care, is rarely much to be depended on, and leads almost always to exaggerated conclusions. In 1757, Mr. Brown computed the gross rental of Ireland, inclusive of quit-rents, tithes, &c., at £3,594,000; and, in 1778, Mr. Young estimated it at £8,000,000. (*Wentworth's View of Ireland*, p. 322.) Mr. Wakefield, from minutes collected in his tour, estimated the average rental of Ireland at 97s. the Irish acre, or at 16s. 6½d. the imperial acre (vol. i. p. 305); and, notwithstanding the imperfect data on which it was founded, this estimate, though in excess, came pretty near the mark. No doubt, however, the elaborate estimate framed by Mr. Griffith, and contained in his evidence given in the Second Report of the Lords' Committee on Tithes (1833), is much more deserving of attention: it is principally bottomed on official valuations, and is probably, therefore, a little under the mark. According to Mr. Griffith, the average rent of Ireland, exclusive of the value of houses in Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, and other large towns, amounted to 12s. 5½d. per imp. acre. But the area assigned to the different counties and

to the kingdom in general, by Mr. Griffiths, on which he estimates the rent, includes the fresh water lakes or loughs, comprising an area of 435,369 acres: these, however, should certainly be excluded. Supposing this to be done, the average rent per statute acre of the land of Ireland will, according to the data published by Mr. Griffiths, be 12s. 3d. an acre; and allowing for the probable inferiority of the valuation for the local assessments to the actual rent, the latter may, perhaps, be taken at about 12s. 6d. an acre, at an average of the island, including mountains and bogs, but excluding lakes.

The annual value of the unimproved mountains and bogs has been variously estimated at from £300,000 to £700,000. If we suppose the latter to be the more correct sum, it will leave, on Mr. Griffith's hypothesis, a sum of about £19,000,000 for the *gross* rental of the cultivated land of Ireland, amounting to about 14,608,000 acres, equivalent, at an average, to about 16s. 3d. an acre; which, allowing for deficiencies in the valuation, may, perhaps, be increased to 17s. or 17s. 6d. an acre—a very high rent for a country occupied and formed in the manner of Ireland. And to this, as already stated, has to be added the sum, frequently a large one, paid in most parts by new tenants to the previous tenants or their heirs, on account of tenants' right.*

Fisheries.—The seas round Ireland swarm with fish. Cod, ling, and hake are found in great abundance on the Nymph Bank to the S. of Waterford. Flat fish also abound in many parts. Large shoals of herrings visit the coast annually; and the bays and creeks furnish great quantities of the smaller and more delicate species, as plaice, sprats, smelts, and sand-eels. The herring whale and smelt fish are often seen off the W. coast. But the fishery has never been either largely or successfully carried on by the Irish; and, at this moment, the principal supply of salt fish is derived from Scotland. In 1764 a system of bounties was established to encourage the trade, but without any material success. It was renewed in 1819 by a commission, which also gave loans for the purchase of boats and tackle. With such encouragement the number of fishermen and boats increased considerably during the ten years the system was in operation; but they declined proportionally on the withdrawal of the bounty.

The number, tonnage, and description of fishing vessels, and the number of men in 1833, when the system of bounties and loans commenced; in 1810, when it terminated; and in 1836, the latest year of which an official return has been made, were as follow:

Years.	Docket.		Half-docket.		Open-sail.		Row-boats.		Total Men.
	No.	Men.	No.	Men.	No.	Men.	No.	Men.	
1833	294	1,908	491	9,948	2,051	10,581	4,860	21,492	36,150
1830	345	2,147	760	3,838	2,483	12,500	5,563	46,313	64,771
1836	215		870		1,512		7,884		54,119

There are salmon and eel fisheries in most of the great rivers. The salmon fisheries in the Bann, near Coleraine; the Foyle; the Billick, near Ballyshannon; the Boyne, above Drogheda; and in various other parts, are very productive. At an average of the nine years ending with 1835, the produce of the Foyle salmon fishery amounted to 2814 cwt. a year. Irish salmon, packed in ice, is principally exported to Liverpool, Bristol, and London.

Manufactures.—Ireland is not, and never has been, a manufacturing country. Its unsettled turbulent state, and the general dependence of the population on land, have hitherto formed insuperable obstacles to the formation of great manufacturing establishments in most parts of the country; while the want of coal, capital, and skilled workmen, and the great ascendancy of England and Scotland in all departments of manufacture, will, there is reason to think, hinder Ireland from ever attaining to eminence in this department. And it is needless to add, that while manufactured goods can be produced cheaper in Britain than in Ireland, so long will the interests of the latter be best promoted by their importation. It is, whatever the Irish demagogues may say to the contrary, a contradiction and an absurdity to suppose that either individuals or states can be enriched by producing at home what it would cost less to bring from abroad.

The woollen manufacture was carried on to some extent in Ireland previously to the revolution of 1693, soon after which, in compliance with the interested solicitations of the English manufacturers, the export of Irish woollens to foreign parts was prohibited, and oppressive duties laid on their importation into England. But, though it be impossible too severely to condemn this selfish insulting policy, there is no solid ground for supposing that it was productive of any real injury to Ireland. Though the acts complained of had never existed, the result would have been the same. It is quite nugatory to suppose that, under any circumstances, the woollens of Ireland should ever have been able to come into competition with those of England, either in the home market, or anywhere else.

The existing woollen manufacture of Ireland is carried on upon a small scale. At Dublin, and other parts in the vicinity, some cloth of a better description is made; and other branches are carried on to some extent in Kilkenny and other places, more especially at Mountmelick and Abbeyfeix, in Queen's Co., and a few other places. It appears, from the returns of Mr. Stuart, Inspector of factories, that there were in Ireland, in 1835, 31 woollen mills; but they were upon so small a scale as to employ, in all only 1221 persons. The railway commissioners estimate the value of the wool produced in Ireland at about £300,000 a year. It is not suitable for the manufacture of any cloths but those of a very low price; but it is well adapted for the manufacture of woollen stuffs, and hence the recent extension of that department at Mountmelick and Abbeyfeix.

To compensate for the treatment of the woollen, the linen manufacture of Ireland was long the object of special patronage. It was fostered and promoted by a number of statutes, and placed under the superintendence of a board, with an annual grant of public money for distribution in premiums and bounties. The board, however, has been discontinued for some years, and the grants withdrawn. The manufacture is chiefly confined to Ulster. In 1834, the last year for which there is an official return, the total value of unbleached linen sold in Ireland amounted to £3,550,697, of which that sold in Ulster produced £3,106,305. The exports in 1835 amounted to 70,929,572 yards, of the estimated value of £3,735,354; and the value at present (1840) can hardly fail to exceed £4,000,000. The manufacture was at one time, and still is, very generally diffused over the country; the yarn being spun by the cottier's family, and woven by the cottier himself. But since the introduction of machinery for the spinning of

* The measurements of the different Irish counties given in this article are those of Mr. Griffith. They do not quite agree with those deduced from the Ordnance Survey, but the discrepancies are not material; and as the Survey will not be finished for some years, we thought it better to adopt Mr. Griffith's measurements throughout.

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yarn, and of power-looms, the old system has been to a considerable extent abandoned, and the yarn is now principally spun by machinery. A good deal of cloth is also made by power-looms; but the greater part continues to be woven in the houses of the cottiers, who are supplied with yarn by the agents of the manufacturers. In fact, but for this change of system, the manufacturers would have been wholly annihilated; as the manufacturers under the old domestic system could not have withstood the competition of Dundee, Leeds, &c. It is also of importance to observe that under the new plan the weavers, being regularly supplied with yarn, are kept constantly at work, and do not combine, at least to nearly the same extent as formerly, the incongruous occupations of weavers and farmers. This, as was to be expected, has tended to improve both businesses. In 1835 no fewer than 2,639,000 lbs. linen yarn were imported from Great Britain into Ireland; but we understand that, in consequence of the increased quantities of yarn produced by the mills in Belfast and the vicinity, the imports of yarn from Britain have since declined.

Distillation has been, for a lengthened period, an important business in Ireland. Previously to 1823, when the duty on spirits was 5s. 6d. a gallon, illicit distillation was extremely prevalent in Ireland; so much so, that the commissioners of revenue inquiry estimated the total annual consumption of spirits in Ireland at that period at 2,330,000 imp. galls., though, in 1823, no more than 2,336,367 paid duty! In 1823, the duty having been reduced to 2s. 10d. per imp. gall., 6,890,315 galls. paid duty in 1824, and 5,928,744 in 1825. In 1835 the duty was reduced to 2s. 4d. per gall.; and 1836 duty was paid on 13,996,343 galls. But it would seem as if the consumption had then attained to a maximum; for, in the course of 1830, and the present year (1840), great numbers of people in all parts of the kingdom were induced, principally by the exertions of a Roman Catholic priest, of the name of Matthew, to pledge themselves to abstain from spirituous liquors. It is difficult to learn the precise extent to which the temperance system has been carried, but there can be no doubt that it is in a very extensive operation. In 1830 duty was only paid on 10,315,709 gall., being 1,680,623 galls. less than in 1826; and it is said that the falling off during the current year will be still more perceptible. It is to be hoped that the resolution evinced in maintaining and enforcing this system may equal the ardour displayed in its introduction. The habit of drinking spirits, formerly so prevalent among the Irish, particularly when assembled at fairs and other public meetings, was the source of innumerable outrages; nor can there be a doubt that the general diffusion of habits of temperance will be of signal service to the country.

The silk trade was introduced by French emigrants shortly after the Revolution: its chief seat was in Dublin; but since the repeal of the protecting duties it has declined, so as to be now nearly extinct, with the exception of tabinet or Irish poplin, a mixed fabric of silk and worsted, for which there is a considerable demand. The first importation of cotton wool into Ireland, of which there is any authentic notice, took place in 1771. The manufacture was carried on with considerable success in several parts during the continuance of the protecting duties. On their withdrawal it declined for a while; but it has since revived, and is now prosecuted to a considerable extent, in the neighbourhood of Belfast, where there are several large mills, and at Portlaoine, co. Waterford, where there is a mill, that employs above 1000 hands.

Account of the Factories in Ireland, and of the Number of Persons employed in them, in 1836.

	Mills.	Steam Engines.	Water Wheels.	Persons employed.
Cotton	81, having	19	23	4,382
Woollen	31	4	23	1,251
Wine	—	—	37	9,017
Total	94	—	58	14,570

The total power in steam engines and water wheels is said to be equivalent to 650 horse-power; and of the persons employed, 8229 are said to be under, and 8946 above 16 years of age. (Return by James Stuart, Esq., *Factory Report*, p. 335.)

Commerce.—The exportation of the raw produce of the soil has always formed the principal commercial business carried on in Ireland. During the late war, she supplied a large share of the provisions required for the army and navy serving abroad; and she still sends large supplies to the colonial markets. Great Britain, however, is by far the best and most extensive market for all sorts of Irish produce; and her exports to this country, especially of corn and flour, and of butter, pigs, eggs, &c., have prodigiously increased. The conversion of grain into flour and meal has lately become an extensive business in Ireland; and many mills, erected for this purpose, are on an extensive scale, and are furnished with the best machinery.

By far the greater part of the trade of Ireland is carried on as a cross-channel trade with Great Britain, and especially with Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow. Its trade with foreign countries, and with British colonies, is comparatively inconsiderable. This is evident from the *first* and *third* of the following tables, the first of which gives an account of the estimated value of the total exports and imports of each port of Ireland in 1835; and the *third*, an account of the export and import trade of the island with foreign parts only, from 1830 to 1839, both inclusive.

I. Account of the estimated Value of the total Exports and the total Imports of each Port of Ireland in 1835.

Names of Ports.	Exports, 1835.			Imports, 1835.		
	Value.			Value.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Armagh and Kilmore	36,181	0	0	2,970	0	0
Arklow	5,677	0	0	8,702	10	0
Baltimore . . .	5,417	10	0	11,391	19	0
Belmont	70,099	0	0	12,508	0	0
Ballycroy . . .	50,634	0	0	6,770	0	0
Ballycroy . . .	1,791	0	0	2,000	13	3
Ballyshannon .	11,130	0	0	9,584	0	0
Baltimore, &c. .	37,144	0	0	17,767	0	0
Bantry	9,252	0	0	11,289	0	0
Berehaven . . .	77,380	0	0	30,091	0	0
Bolton-Del . . .	2,940	0	0	—	—	—
Belfast	4,341,794	3	0	3,065,427	11	10
Carrick	3,650	0	0	10,572	0	0
Coleraine and Portrush	165,000	0	0	65,900	0	0
Cork	2,509,946	0	0	2,751,094	0	0
Donaghadee . .	60,464	0	0	7,570	0	0
Down	11,353	0	0	1,201	0	0
Drogheda	708,077	0	0	239,540	0	0
Dublin	2,245,543	0	0	4,430,201	0	0
Dundalk	452,613	0	0	107,053	0	0
Dungarvan . . .	60,496	0	0	18,312	18	0
Galway	50,1984	0	0	105,752	18	0
Killybegs	36,706	0	0	2,198	0	0
Kilrush	36,150	0	0	2,749	0	0
Kinsale	13,479	0	0	18,268	0	0
Larne	66,309	0	0	1,555	6	7
Limerick	708,430	0	0	239,540	0	0
Londonderry . .	1,040,513	0	0	750,054	0	0
Newcastle . . .	3,201	10	0	3,156	0	0
Newport	2,899	0	0	—	—	—
Newry	615,000	0	0	600,711	0	0
Ree	68,074	0	0	38,207	0	0
Stranmillis . . .	73,626	4	0	20,499	0	0
Sligo	301,490	0	0	124,008	0	0
Tralee	42,215	0	0	7,260	0	0
Waterford . . .	1,502,245	0	0	1,274,354	0	0
Wexford	341,150	0	0	621,417	0	0
Wick	37,906	0	0	30,617	0	0
Wicklow	66,265	0	0	16,674	0	0
Youghal	215,216	0	0	30,210	0	0
Total	17,394,513	11	10	15,307,107	4	6

III. Account of the Trade of Ireland with Foreign Parts, during each of the Ten Years ending with 1839.

Years.	Imports.		Exports.		Exports.	
	Official Value.		Official Value.		Real Value.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1830	1,189,844	602,079	860,000	—	—	—
1831	1,536,228	609,329	916,953	—	—	—
1832	1,248,325	614,778	633,547	—	—	—
1833	1,122,964	300,054	361,924	—	—	—
1834	1,452,890	348,150	500,597	—	—	—
1835	1,447,303	634,036	454,800	—	—	—
1836	1,497,549	368,785	825,141	—	—	—
1837	1,518,427	346,131	800,666	—	—	—
1838	1,288,115	350,984	420,074	—	—	—
1839	1,657,354	471,537	532,071	—	—	—

The shipping of Ireland is but inconsiderable, compared with that of Great Britain; but it has increased considerably within the last ten years. We subjoin an account of the vessels built and registered, and of those belonging to Ireland, with their tonnage and men, in each of the 10 years, ending with 1839.

Years.	Built and Registered.		Belonging to Ireland.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
1830	45	3,354	1,434	101,050	7,794
1831	39	2,435	1,447	106,774	8,044
1832	25	1,969	1,456	108,128	8,228
1833	55	3,818	1,162	116,345	8,288
1834	87	5,650	1,526	119,208	8,751
1835	50	3,321	1,627	121,735	8,964
1836	32	1,917	1,553	125,469	9,189
1837	38	2,291	1,494	120,202	9,065
1838	40	2,817	1,776	151,508	10,583
1839	48	4,594	1,663	160,399	11,568

Account of the Gross Customs' Revenue collected at the different Ports of Ireland in 1839.

Ports.		Customs.	Ports.		Customs.
		£.			£.
Baltimore . . .	449	—	Limerick . . .	116,790	—
Belfast	341,443	—	Londonderry .	89,468	—
Coleraine . . .	4,969	—	Newry	47,657	—
Cork	345,732	—	Ree	36,590	—
Drogheda . . .	9,938	—	Waterford . .	178,123	—
Dublin	686,057	—	Wexford . . .	9,121	—
Dundalk	15,615	—	Wick	8,423	—
Galway	91,099	—			

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II. Account of the Quantities of the Principal Articles imported into and exported from Ireland in 1835 and 1836.

Imports.			Exports.				
		1835.*	1836.		1835.*	1836.	
Coal, culm, and cinders	tons	736,453	1,001,378	Cows and oxen	num.	63,326	98,150
Corn, malt	qrs.	—	4,380	Horses	—	2,140	4,635
— other sorts	—	—	5,581	Sheep	—	72,191	125,488
Hops	cwt.	—	12,944	Swine	—	65,919	376,191
Bark, oak, for tanners	tons	—	6,086	Grain, viz., wheat	qrs.	933,340	430,282
Beer and ale	bb.	—	333	— barley	—	154,632	169,946
Fish, herrings	tons	111,506	—	— oats	—	1,533,904	1,573,094
Salt	bus.	1,646,614	—	— other grain	—	32,638	30,637
Sugar, British, refined	cwt.	66,369	43,967	Wheat, flour, and oatmeal	cwt.	598,184	1,984,659
Spirits, British and Irish	galls.	—	368,030	Potatoes	—	—	823,386
— foreign, rum	—	33,965	37,340	Provisions, bacon and hams	—	362,378	379,111
Metals unwrought	—	—	4,650	— beef and pork	—	604,953	376,179
— iron	tons	17,908	19,330	— butter	—	474,161	587,680
— lead	—	—	1,468	— lard	—	35,961	79,897
— tin	cwt.	—	1,336	Soap and candles	—	48	—
Cast iron	tons	—	7,063	Eggs	num.	—	38,944,800
Iron, foreign	—	—	9,839	— crates	—	—	2,976
Stones, slate	—	—	18,894	— boxes	—	—	10,625
Wool, sheep's or lambs'	lbs.	—	811,508	Feathers	cwt.	—	6,438
Woolen yarn	—	579,051	65,113	Hides and calf-skins	num.	—	57,857
Linen yarn	—	—	2,658,008	Wool, sheep's or lambs'	balen.	—	33
Cotton yarn	—	2,702,523	563,914	— lbs.	—	—	764,104
Cotton manufactures	yds.	4,986,656	14,173,080	Flax and tow	cwt.	51,596	163,940
Woolen manufactures	—	3,394,918	7,694,000	Lead and copper ore	—	—	477,660
Wool, cotton, foreign	lbs.	4,065,930	2,646,356	Spirits	galls.	689,569	439,473
Wool, sheep, foreign	—	—	155,068	Beer	—	—	2,068,668
Linen, Irish	yds.	—	30,508	Cotton manufactures	yds.	10,587,458	1,039,695
— British	—	—	393,653	— pgs.	—	—	6,593
Silks, raw and thrown, foreign	lbs.	68,138	9,073	Cotton yarn	lbs.	—	13,626
Tinned plates	boxes	—	8,039	— yds.	—	56,114,515	79,309,378
Leather	pks.	—	2,196	Linen	boxes	—	134
Wrought iron, hardware	—	—	18,396	— balen.	—	—	7
Machinery and millwork	—	—	9,361	Silk manufactures	yds.	—	8,409
Glass and earthenware	—	—	14,108	Woolen manufactures	—	—	100,239
Haberdaashery and apparel	—	—	6,177	Other articles	value	£465,380	£369,394
Asbes	cwt.	—	13,428	<i>Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.</i>			
Barilla	—	112,836	3,448	Tea	lbs.	—	37,530
Indigo	lbs.	—	96,183	Coffee	—	14,814	47,442
Hides	cwt.	—	74,897	Sugar	cwt.	36,236	2,932
Tallow	—	186,147	87,867	Molasses	—	—	7,397
Sugar, foreign	—	260,634	186,069	Tobacco	lbs.	1,118,936	92,754
Tea	lbs.	3,660,656	4,794,316	Wine	galls.	64,995	78,063
Coffee	—	335,981	1,965,768	Rum	—	35,897	2,195
Tobacco	—	3,964,034	4,467,746	Hemp	cwt.	—	1,739
Wines	galls.	968,949	304,031	Other articles	value	£39,449	£10,775
Flax seed	bus.	535,331	946,458				
Other articles	value	£3,021,973	£1,379,783				

* It is supposed that many of the articles which appear blank in the columns for 1836, and are detailed in those for 1835, are returned in the Aggregate Value of "Other Articles."

The great preponderance of the customs' revenue of Dublin results from its being the principal port for the importation of wine, sugar, timber, and other taxed articles. Its trade is really inferior to that of Belfast, and but little superior to that of Cork.

Roads are generally well laid out, and kept in good order. They are made and maintained partly by turnpike trusts, but chiefly by county presentments, or assessments on the counties. The latter amounted, in 1839, to the sum of £487,093. The system of macadamizing was practised in Ireland for many years before it attracted public attention in Great Britain.

Canals.—The Grand canal, commenced in 1765, is carried from Dublin to Robertstown, 35 m. W., whence proceed two branches, that to the right to the Shannon harbour, on the Shannon, near Banagher, and thence on the W. of the river to Ballinasloe, 94 m. from Dublin, with a branch of 84 m. to Kiltbeggan; that to the left to Athy, 55 m. from Dublin, with a branch of 11 m. from Monastereven to Portlannington and Mountmelick. The summit level is 300 feet above the sea. The Barrow is navigable from Athy, for small craft, to the Scar, 43 m., thence for larger vessels, by Ross to Waterford, 30 m.

The tonnage and tolls on the Grand canal, for the eight years ending with 1837, were,

Years.	Tonnage.	Toll.	Years.	Tonnage.	Toll.
1830	294,749	33,464	1834	325,473	36,123
1831	237,810	26,783	1835	313,366	36,006
1832	316,418	34,532	1836	394,770	38,953
1833	298,738	38,054	1837	315,910	37,557

The Royal canal, commenced in 1789, extends from Dublin to Rathbarry on the Shannon, 98 m., with a branch of 5 m. from Kiltbeggan to Longford. Its greatest height above sea level is 307 feet. The Shannon has been rendered navigable from Limerick almost to its source, and is traversed by steamboats both for passengers and goods. Its navigation is, however, exposed to considerable interrup-

tions; but works are now in progress by which these will be, in a great measure, obviated, and this great channel of internal communication rendered much more available than at present. The Boyne navigation from Drogheda to Navan, and the Lagan from Belfast to Lough Neagh, are partly river and partly still water. The Ulster canal, now in progress, is intended to connect Lough Neagh and Erne. The Bair Navigation Company was incorporated in 1837, for making a ship canal to Carrick-on-Suir. The railway, from Dublin to Kingstown, 6 m., is the only undertaking of the kind as yet completed. It is used chiefly for passengers. It was opened on December, 1834. The receipts for the three following years were, 1835, £30,983; 1836, £38,136; 1837, £33,890. The number of passengers during the same period was 3,000,000; annual average, 1,900,000; daily, 5,243.

Acts have been passed for railways from Dublin to Drogheda, from Belfast to Armagh, from Dundalk to Bellinagh, and from Dublin to Kilkenny. The commissioners appointed to consider and report on a general system of railways for Ireland, drew up a most valuable and elaborate report, in which they recommend that government should construct some of the principal lines. This, however, is a question of great nicety and difficulty; and their recommendation has not hitherto been acted upon.

Banks.—Banking business in Ireland has long been, and perhaps still is, in a very unsatisfactory state. Till 1763, when the Bank of Ireland was incorporated, the business was wholly in the hands of individuals. The privileges given to the Bank of Ireland were similar to those of the Bank of England, as to the restriction of private banking establishments to six partners. Its capital, at its commencement, was £200,000. Increased, in 1791, to £1,000,000; in 1797, to £1,500,000; in 1803, to £3,500,000; in 1821, to £3,000,000. In 1894 there were 30 registered private banks; and since then several others were opened, but they have all closed or failed, except four in Dublin. The system of joint-stock banks came into operation in Ireland, in 1823,

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operating within a circle extending 65 m. round Dublin, of which the Bank of Ireland had a monopoly.

Account of the Joint Stock Banks existing in Ireland on the 4th day of January, 1839; specifying the Date of the Establishment of each Bank, the Number of its Branches, and the Number of Partners in each in the Years 1836, 1837, and 1838.

Name.	Date of Issue.	Number of Shares.	Number of Shares.		
			1896.	1897.	1898.
Millerton Joint Stock Company	1825	24	special	1st.	G. 4.
Provincial Bank of Ireland	1885	34	680	707	723
Northern Building Company	1887	11	210	201	195
Bank Company	1887	17	280	296	280
National Bank of Ireland	1835	56	256	280	499
Lancaster National Bank of Ireland					
National and Commercial Bank of Ireland	1884	50	5,050	5,000	5,075
Queen's National Bank	1888	3	605	587	608
Curry-on-Shire National Bank	1836	1	381	416	571
Western National Bank	1886	4	624	651	618
Weston and Emancipation National Bank	1888	2	360	417	395
Tottenham National Bank	1888	6	680	688	699
North Western Bank	1888	6	411	444	445
New Britain Company	1890	9	638	705	579
Royal Bank of Ireland	1836	1	804	309	284
Southern Bank of Ireland					
York National Bank	1887	1		50	
Edinburgh National Bank	1887	1		375	546

The system of savings' banks, under an act passed in 1815, is gradually being extended. The total number of depositions and deposits was in

	Depositors.	Deposits.
1895	£58,698	£1,008,653
1896	74,333	2,158,085

Revenue.—The revenue of Ireland is raised from the same sources as in England, except the assessed taxes, which have not been extended to Ireland. But, owing to the depression of one of the great trunk of the Irish people, and their inability to consume the taxed articles, the revenue of Ireland falls far short of what it might be expected to amount to from the magnitude of the population. In fact, the revenue of Ireland, with a population (in 1846) of 8,500,000, hardly equals that of Scotland with a population under 2,000,000.

We submit an account of the gross and nett receipt of the public revenue of Ireland in 1839, showing the rate per cent. which it cost to collect the gross revenue.

	Gross Receipts.			Nett Receipts, deducting Expenses.			Rate per cent. at which Gross Receipts were collected.		
	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Customee	2,018,580	1	0	8,018,580	1	0	11	0	0
Excise	1,915,570	1	0	1,914,885	3	4	10	7	11
Stamp	47,185	9	5	458,437	8	10	4	18	4
Postoffice	265,300	3	7	227,349	10	4	42	19	8
Receipts from	6,942	16	9	6,942	16	9			
Totals	4,578,696	11	6	4,579,695	17	11	11	18	6

But, exclusive of the above, or of the public revenue, a considerable sum is annually raised by grand jury presentments, that is, by assessments on the counties made by the grand juries, for the constructing and keeping up of roads, prisons and bridewells, police and police establishments, and for charitable purposes, &c. In 1828 the presentments in question amounted to the gross sum of £1,131,046, distributed as follows:—

Account of the Sums raised by Grand Jury Presentments in Ireland, in 1838; specifying the Objects for which they were raised, and the Amount appropriated to each.

Descriptions of Works.	Total.	
	£	s. d.
1. New roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, quays, or cutting down hills, and filling up bays and ditches	112,973	10 11
2. Repairs of roads, bridges, pipes, gulleys, walls, &c.	234,110	6 0
3. Court or sanitary houses, erection or repairs	11,714	4 0
4. Jails, bridges, houses of correction, building or repairing	6,721	7 0
5. All other prisons and bridewell expenses, including salaries	60,212	6 0
6. Police and police establishments, and payments to witnesses	145,705	3 10
7. Salaries of all county officers not included above	110,518	5 0
8. Public charities	117,670	10 0
9. Payment of aid votes to government	250,201	13 5
10. Miscellaneous, not included in the above	74,020	0 0
	£,121,063	10 4
Subsidy repayments, &c.	7,610	5 0
Total for the whole of Ireland	£,128,673	15 4

This, however, is but a small gain, compared with what is assessed for similar purposes in England. But the weight of local taxation on the land will now be considerably increased, through the operation of the compulsory provision for the support of the poor; though that will be far more than counterbalanced by the good effects of which it cannot fail to be productive.

The constitution of Ireland is modelled on that of England; but, for a lengthened period, the native Irish, comprising the great bulk of the population, were effectually excluded from all participation in its benefits, and were, in fact, reduced to a state of *helotism*. This conduct, it is needless to add, was little less injurious to the conquered than to the conqueror. "As the English would neither in peace govern the Irish by the law, nor could in war root them out by the sword, they needs became prick in their eyes and thorns in their sides." But nations are slow and reluctant learners; and that selfish short-sighted policy, whose effects were thus so forcibly exposed by Sir John Davies (*Discovers, &c.*, p. 190. ed. 1747) in the reign of James I., flourished in its full vigour down almost to our own times! The granting of the elective franchise to the Catholics, so late as 1793, was, in truth, the first great step in the progress to a better system, which was happily consummated by the repeal of the last remnant of the penal code in 1829. The odious distinctions by which society was formerly divided, have no longer any legal or statutory foundations. Adherence to the religion of their ancestors has ceased to entail upon the Catholics a denial of their political franchises; and all classes now participate equally in the rights and privileges granted by the constitution. The legislature consisted, previously to the union, of a chief governor, under the name of lord lieutenant, with power to appoint a council deriving thence, a house of lords and a house of

deputy during absence; a *clerk* or *secretary* of the commons. Under Henry VII. the prostration of the Irish parliament was effected, by transferring the right to hold parliaments, which had been vested in the lord lieutenant, and to originate bills, to the king and the English privy council. The first parliament, in which members were returned from all parts of Ireland, sat in the beginning of the reign of James I. The number of members varied at different times, but was ultimately fixed at 300, two for each county, two for Trinity College, and the remainder for cities and boroughs, the representatives for the latter being in most instances, nominated by their proprietor or patron. Previously to 1763, the members held their seats for life, so that they could hardly be considered as representatives even of the Protestant part of the nation, and had but little sympathy with popular feelings. At this epoch, however, parliaments were made electoral. Since the union, Ireland has been represented in the imperial parliament by 98 temporal peers, elected for life by the whole body of Irish peers; four knights, who sit according to annual rotation of seats; six, from the union till the passing of the Reform Act, it was represented in the House of Commons by 100 members, two for each county, two each for the cities of Dublin and Cork, one for Trinity College, and one each for the 31 boroughs of Armagh, Athlone, Bandon, Belfast, Carlow, Carrickfergus, Cashel, Clonmel, Coleraine, Downpatrick, Drogheda, Dundalk, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniskillen, Galway, Kilkenny, Kinsale, Limerick, Lisburn, Londonderry, Mallow, New Ross, Newry, Portarlington, Sligo, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, and Youghal. The Reform Act gave Ireland five additional members, which were assigned to Trinity College, Belfast, Galway, Limerick, and Waterford, which, consequently, have now two members each. The electoral franchises in counties is vested in the same class as in England, with the substitution of £30 for £50, and 14 for 20 years; and in cities and boroughs in freemen resident within seven miles, and 210 freeholders. The electoral boundaries of the boroughs were fixed by a late statute. The executive government is vested in the lord lieutenant, or, in his absence, in the lords justices, generally the prime lord chancellor, and commander of the forces, and a privy council nominated by the crown, and consisting chiefly of the high judicial and ministerial functionaries. The lord lieutenant is assisted by a chief secretary, a member of the House of Commons, now usually also a cabinet minister; and who, being in effect secretary for Ireland, is especially responsible for its government. The salary of the lord lieutenant is £30,000 a year, with liberal allowances for residence and household.

The judicial establishment is vested, as in Great Britain, in the lord chancellor, removable at pleasure, assisted by the master of the rolls, and in 12 judges, four for each of the courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, all of whom hold office during good behaviour. Two appeals from the law judges go through each of the six circuits, into which the country is distributed, twice a year, to decide on criminal and civil cases. The judges of the courts of Probate and Admiralty are generally practicing barristers. A baronet also presides, along with the co. magistrates, at the assizes.

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the Courts of Quarter Sessions. Petty sessions, at which at least two magistrates must be present, are held weekly, or once a fortnight, in every district. Each corporate town has a judge, or recorder, and local magistrates, elected by the corporation; and every manor has its courts under a seneschal or bailiff nominated by the proprietor. The lord chancellor has the power of appointing and removing the co. magistrates, for whose conduct he is responsible. An act passed in 1840 (3 & 4 Victoria, cap. 108.) for remodelling the municipal corporations in Irish towns. It gives the right of voting at municipal elections to all persons resident in boroughs, or within 7 m. of their boundaries, occupying houses, shops, or other premises within the same of the annual value of £10.

The conservation of the peace is committed, in the case, to a lord lieutenant, aided by an indefinite number of deputy lord lieutenants, all nominated by the crown and by the high sheriff, selected, as in England, from lists prepared by the judges of assize. The police consists of a well-organized constabulary force, which consisted, on the 1st of January, 1830, of 8416 men, under an inspector general, two deputies, and four provincial inspectors, appointed by the crown, and removable at pleasure.

The larger towns have each a corporate police; and a military force, varying in numbers according to circumstances, is distributed throughout the country.

There are 45 county or town prisons, penitentiaries, and houses of correction, and 98 bridewells or places of temporary confinement. The superintendence of the prisons is committed to two inspectors-general, who make annual reports to parliament, and to a local inspector. The prisons are generally well constructed and regulated. The following table, extracted from the inspectors' reports, exhibits a view of the number of committees and convictions, and of the number of the latter visited with the highest and lowest grades of punishment, from 1836 to 1838 inclusive:

Year.	Committees.	Convictions.			
		Total.	Imprisoned Six Months and under.	Capital.	Executions.
1836	16,318	9,716	6,333	331	34
1837	19,081	10,397	6,846	346	37
1838	14,635	9,399	6,449	311	21
1839	15,371	9,449	6,588	334	38
1840	16,794	9,908	7,008	362	39
1841	16,103	9,985	6,940	377	37
1842	16,056	9,750	6,805	319	39
1843	17,819	11,414	8,336	337	36
1844	17,381	14,353	11,180	197	43
1845	21,323	15,216	10,797	179	37
1846	23,891	16,110	12,454	173	14
1847	14,404	9,586	6,186	154	10
1848	15,723	9,808	6,345	30	3

The regular troops stationed in Ireland at the undismembered periods, during the last 10 years, have been as follows:

Year.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.
1830	913	8,197	17,268	30,498
1839	894	9,084	21,961	34,059
1847	867	1,299	15,323	15,526
1848	898	1,463	14,076	16,244

The military department is under the control of the commander of the forces, whose head quarters is at Kilmaham. He has under him five general officers, who respectively command one of the five military districts into which the island is divided. The ordnance, which is a branch of that of Great Britain, has its chief station at the Pigeon House Fort: attached to it is the staff of the trigonometrical survey of Ireland. There is, at Kilmaham, a hospital for decayed and disabled soldiers, similar to that of Chelsea.

Religious Establishments.—The ecclesiastical arrangements that prevail in Ireland are at once anomalous and irrational. The Reformation never made any considerable progress in the country, the new doctrines being espoused only by the English settlers within the pale. But after protestantism had been adopted by the bulk of the English people, and had been made the established religion on this

side the water, it was determined to establish it as the state religion in Ireland. In pursuance of this resolution, the Catholic clergy were ejected from their livings, which were bestowed upon divines attached to the doctrines of the church of England. This change did not, however, occasion any corresponding change in the religious feelings of the people, who seemed, indeed, to become the more attached to their ancient faith, according as their clergy were treated with harshness and injustice. In every other country, the established religion, if there be one, is that of the great majority of the people; but in Ireland the established religion is and long has been that of a small minority; and that minority, be it observed, consists principally of the wealthy and best educated classes, who could, without difficulty, supply themselves with religious instruction! Such an arrangement is obviously inconsistent with and subversive of every principle of sound policy and common sense. The grand object of an establishment should be the provision of religious instruction and consolation for the great bulk of the community, and especially for those who are too poor to be able to provide it for themselves. But, in Ireland, the reverse of all this obtains. The established religion is alien to and repudiated by nine tenths of the population, and regarded it as erroneous in principle, and as a usurpation upon the rights and property of their clergymen. These feelings are natural; and it is an irony to suppose that they should be got rid of, so long as the existing arrangements are maintained. A Catholic establishment in England would not, in fact, be more irrational and absurd than a Protestant establishment in Ireland; and, so long as the latter is permitted exclusively to enjoy the revenues appropriated by the state for the support of religion, so long will it be an object of disgust and hostility to the Catholic people and clergy, that is, to the great majority of the nation, and be productive of the most implacable animosities.

Previously to the late regulations affecting the established church in Ireland, the country was divided into four archbishoprics, corresponding nearly with the four civil provinces, and these were further subdivided into 20 bishoprics, held by 18 bishops.

Under the new arrangements, the archbishoprics of Cashel and Tuam are reduced to bishoprics, thus dividing Ireland into the N. and S. provs., nearly according to a line drawn from the N. of Dublin co. to the S. of Galway Bay. The bishoprics are to be reduced to ten, and their annual incomes regulated as in the following table. The alterations take place on the demise of the existing incumbents. Those already altered are printed in italics:

	Ann. Income.
<i>£</i>	
ARMAUGH and Clogher	12,170
<i>Meath and Clonmacnoise</i>	5,921
<i>Derry and Raphoe</i>	8,033
Down, Connor, and Dromore	5,996
Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin	7,478
Tam, Kildare, and Scherbury	5,030
DUBLIN, Glendalagh, and Kildare	9,391
<i>Oserry, Leighlin, and Ferns</i>	6,550
<i>Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore</i>	7,254
<i>Cloyne, Cork, and Ross</i>	5,600
<i>Killalee, Killybegs, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh</i>	4,538
<i>Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe</i>	5,300

The other dignitaries are 33 deans, 26 prebends, 23 chancellors, 21 treasurers, 34 archdeacons, two provosts, and one sacristan. Besides these dignitaries, there are 178 prebendaries, and nine canons. Twelve of the cathedrals have subordinate corporations, consisting of five canons, 30 vicars-choral, and 15 choristers. The number of ecclesiastical par. is 3248, consolidated into 1235 benefices. The parochial clergy is maintained by tithes and glebe lands, and in cities and large towns by minister's money.

The total amount of the income of the various members of the Protestant episcopal church, during the three years ending with 1831, was returned to parliament as follows:

	£
Archbishops and bishops	151,198
Deans and chapters	1,043
Economy estates of cathedrals	11,056
Other subordinate corporations	10,586
Dignities (not episcopal), and prebends without cure of souls	34,482
Glebe lands	92,000
Tithes	585,000
Ministers' money	10,300
Total	865,535

There seem, however, to be good grounds for thinking that the income of the archbishops and bishops given above is below the truth. It principally consists of the rent of lands let on lease, or rather on leases renewable by law. The total extent of land belonging to the different sees has

* The great diminution of the numbers of committees and convictions in this and the subsequent year, as compared with the preceding years, is thus accounted for by the inspectors: "In the past years the criminal law returned by the several com. in Ireland included common assaults and other cases tried before magistrates, while the English criminal law was confined to assizes and quarter sessions. This difference having occasioned an unfair view of the comparative amount of crime, the tables have been subsequently made upon the same principle as in England." In order to afford a view of the total amount of crime, a table is prefixed, stating the amount of petty charges decided by magistrates: viz.—

Years.	Committees.			
	Assizes and Quarter Sessions.	Petty Sessions, Magistrates.	Total Committees.	Committees for Drunkenness.
1837	14,804	8,640	34,423	5,709
1838	15,723	9,729	35,453	10,404

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been returned to parliament at about 670,000 (668,574) acres. Now we have seen that the average rent of Ireland may be estimated at about 13s. 6d. an acre; and assuming the church estates to be only of a medium quality, which they are believed to exceed, they should, on this hypothesis, be worth £450,250 a year. But supposing that, owing to the defective system under which they are occupied, they only produce 6s. an acre; still, even at that extremely low rate, their gross rental would amount to £301,000. At all events, it is sufficiently clear that the episcopal and glebe lands, if properly managed, would afford a revenue more than sufficient to provide for the religious instruction of the entire Protestant pop. of Ireland, without having recourse to tithes.

We also incline to think that the amount of tithes given in the above statement is considerably underrated. The following statement laid by Mr. Griffith, the engineer, before the lords' committee, on tithes, throws a good deal of light on this subject. It can be of course, however, be regarded only as an approximation. "Ireland is divided into four archdioceses, 25 bishoprics, 9450 parishes; and contains 20,000,000 statute acres. There are 1429 beneficed clergymen; 1330 par. under the composition act, and 911 par. not under the composition act. The

	£	s.	d.
Gross amount of the composition for those par. which have compounded for tithes is	462,419	0	0
Average amount of the composition for those par. which have compounded	297	9	6
Average proportion of the composition for tithes to £1 sterling in the value of the land		0	1 2½
According to the best data I have been able to procure, and from my own knowledge of the value of land in Ireland, I am of opinion that the gross annual value of the land, rated at a moderate rent, may be about	12,715,378	0	0
Rating the average amount of the tithe at 1s. 3½d. in the pound sterling, of the value of land, it would appear that the gross amount of tithes in Ireland would be	821,214	16	7
(If all the lands in Ireland were liable to tithes, which is not the case, consequently the total amount is less than that sum.)			
If we take the average amount of the compositions for those par. which have compounded, and multiply that sum by 9450, the total number of par. in Ireland, we shall have the sum of	704,313	15	0

This is probably the nearest approximation to the true amount of the tithe of Ireland."

In addition to the unpopularity attaching to the church of England in Ireland, from its being the church of a minority, the fact of its deriving the largest portion of its income from tithes, has tended materially to increase the odium under which it has long laboured. Tithe is everywhere a most vexatious and impolitic tax; but in Ireland it has been peculiarly noxious; for there the land being mostly split into small portions occupied by poor Catholic cottiers, the payment of tithe to Protestant clergymen is not only felt to be a most oppressive burden, but it is, at the same time, looked upon as a sacrifice imposed for the promotion and advantage of heresy and error. It has also been very unfairly assessed. By a resolution of the Irish H. of C. in 1755, grass lands obtained an exemption from tithes; so that while a tenth part of the produce of a potato garden or slip of land, on which, perhaps, a numerous family was dependent, went to the establishment, the herds of the opulent grazier contributed nothing to its support. Under such circumstances, we need not wonder that, for a lengthened period, the payment of tithes in Ireland has been made with extreme reluctance, and that their collection has, in innumerable instances, been productive of outrage and bloodshed. At last it became next to impossible, in many parts of the kingdom, to derive any revenue from this source; and in consequence it was attempted to substitute compositions or fixed payments for tithes in the room of tithes themselves. But, though productive of some advantage, this measure was comparatively useless, from its leaving the composition to be paid by the occupier and not by the landlord. To obviate this defect, an act was passed in 1828 (1 & 2 Victoria, cap. 106), abolishing compositions for tithes, and substituting in their stead a fixed payment of three fourths of their amount, to be made by the landlords or others having a perpetual interest in the land. This act, by relieving the tithe-collector from the necessity of coming into contact with the great bulk of the occupiers,

has obviated a prolific source of predial disturbance, and been, in so far, advantageous. Still, however, it must not be supposed that either this or any other device should ever reconcile the Irish people to the appropriation of a large revenue to the exclusive use of the church of a small minority of their number. The effect of this preposterous arrangement is to insult and alienate the bulk of the population, who would be more or less than men if it ceased to encounter their rooted hostility.

The Roman Catholic church is arranged nearly in the same manner as the established church previously to the late changes. There are four archbishops, the same in name and provincial rank as those of the Protestant church, and 23 bishops. Eight of the bishops—Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down, and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe—are suffragan to Armagh. Dublin has but three suffragans—Kildare and Leighlin united, Ferns, and Ossory. Six are suffragan to Cashel, namely, Ardfer and Aghadoe (usually called the Bishop of Kerry, Cloyne, and Ross) Cork, Killisloe, Limerick, Waterford, and Lismore. Tuam has four suffragans—Achoury, Clonfert, Killaia, and Galway. The bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmacdagh and Kiffenora is alternately suffragan to the archbishops of Tuam and Cashel. The wardenship of Galway, formerly an exempt jurisdiction, subject only to the triennial visitation of the archbishop of Tuam, has been lately erected into a bishopric, under its former archiepiscopal jurisdiction. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propaganda fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead; and his recommendation is almost invariably attended to. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedralism. The last is an annual sum, varying from £3 to £10, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, perhaps, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription. There are numerous monasteries and convents.

Exclusive of the injuries inflicted on the Roman Catholics of Ireland, by the seizure of the funds belonging to their church, and their appropriation to the support of the clergy of the church of England, they laboured for a lengthened period under the most degrading disabilities. The treaty of Limerick, in 1691, between the generals of William III. and those of James II., guaranteed to the Irish Roman Catholics the same religious privileges they had enjoyed during the reign of Charles II. But this treaty was most shamefully broken; and, during the reigns of Anne, George I., and George II., a series of acts were passed, constituting what has been called the Catholic penal code, which had for its object the extermination of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the provisions of these statutes. Their spirit was succinctly and truly described by Mr. Burke: "The laws made in this kingdom (Ireland), against papists were as bloody as any of those that had been enacted by the popish princes and states; and when these laws were not bloody, they were worse: they were slow, cruel, outrageous in their nature, and kept men alive only to insult in their persons every one of the rights and feelings of humanity." (*Letter to Sir H. Langrishe*.)

Everybody knows that this atrocious code entirely failed of its object, and that, instead of being exterminated, the Roman Catholic religion gained new strength and vigour from the persecution to which it was exposed.

Per damna, per cunctas, ab ipso
Ducit opes antiquaque fides.

In the earlier part of the reign of George III., the leading statesmen of England became alive to the impolicy and mischievous operation of parts, at least, of the penal code; and its more offensive provisions were gradually repealed. In 1793, the elective franchise was conceded to the Roman Catholics; but they continued, down to a comparatively late period, to be excluded from the privilege of having seats in the legislature, of being members of corporations, and of holding numerous public offices of trust and emolument.

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At length, in 1820, the Roman Catholics were fully emancipated from all civil disabilities on account of religion, and were placed, as respects their political rights and franchises, nearly on the same footing as Protestants.

That this measure was a great boon to Ireland is most true; but, though it allayed, it was not enough to extinguish religious feuds and animosities. Justice, and the most obvious dictates of policy, require, as already stated, either that the Roman Catholic should be made the established religion of Ireland, or, at all events, that the Roman Catholic clergy should participate, proportionally to the number of their flocks, in the emoluments now exclusively engrossed by the clergy of the church of England. It is a contradiction and an absurdity to suppose that a great and decisive majority should ever quietly submit to be deprived of privileges possessed by a minority. This, however, is the state of things in Ireland; and till it be radically and completely changed, the country will, no doubt, continue as heretofore, to be disgraced and distracted by religious dissensions.

The Protestant dissenters are found chiefly in Ulster. They are classed in congregations, an indefinite number of which forms a presbytery, and delegates, partly ministers and partly lay elders, form the general synod, which regulates the ecclesiastical concerns of the body, and is presided over by a moderator chosen annually. The Synod of Ulster is coexistent with the establishment of the Presbyterian doctrine and discipline in Ireland. The Southern Association, or Presbyterian Synod of Munster, was formed about 1660; the Presbytery of Antrim separated from the Synod of Ulster in 1787, and the Remonstrant Synod in 1820. The number of presbyteries and congregations in each body, and in the Seceding and Covenanters' synods are as follows:

	Presbyteries.	Congregations.
General Synod of Ulster	34	226
Presbyterian Synod of Munster	8	15
Presbytery of Antrim	1	13
Remonstrant Synod	4	27
Seceders	10	188
Covenanters	4	26

The Methodists are divided into two societies—the Wesleyan and the Primitive Wesleyan; the number in both societies is 26,944. The Independents, or Congregational Union, a separate body from Presbyterians or Methodists, have 36 congregations. Their classification in districts, stations, and missions, is as follows:

	Districts.	Stations.	Missions.
Wesleyan	11	44	10
Primitive Wesleyan	9	26	28

The Society of Friends, or Quakers, are most numerous in Dublin, the Queen's Co., and Armagh. The United Brethren, or Moravians, have establishments in Dublin and Antrim. The Jews have a synagogue in Dublin.

The numbers attached to each religious persuasion in Ireland, in 1834, were, according to the returns of the Commissioners of Public Instruction, as follow:

Denominations.	Number.	Confessional Prop.
Established Church	632,064	10-726
Roman Catholics	6,477,713	80-212
Presbyterians	662,268	8-222
Other Dissenters	31,538	0-395

Or, in round numbers, out of every hundred souls, 11 are of the establishment, 81 Roman Catholics, and eight Protestant dissenters.

Education.—The principle of educating the great body of the people was fully recognised at the Reformation. An act of 28 Henry VIII. bound every beneficed clergyman by oath, on his incumbency, to keep or cause to be kept a school in his parish. A subsequent act of Elizabeth required the bishop and beneficed clergy of every diocese to maintain a grammar-school. But in nine cases out of ten, the oath and the act were alike disregarded; and the few schools that were organized were founded on sectarian principles, being intended for the exclusive use of the dominant sect. In 1733, a society was established by charter, for founding schools at the public expense, in which the children of the poor should be taught the elements of literature, and instructed in useful works. But though the avowed object of this society, which exerted itself to undermine the Catholic religion by educating Catholic children in the principles of the Protestant faith! But this attempt at proselytism was soon discovered; and the schools were, of course, deserted by all but Protestants, and have, in fact, served as so many foci for the dissemination of bigotry rather than of really useful instruction. But though thus thrown upon their own resources, the Catholic peasantry of Ireland are by no means uneducated, at least, if we understand by education, instruction in reading, writing, and the common rules of arithmetic. But we regret

to have to add, that the moral character of their education has too generally been of the most objectionable description; and that, instead of improving, it has not unfrequently tended to debase and pervert the mind, and to familiarise the young with immorality and disorder. In these respects, however, great improvements have been effected within these few years, and the character both of the country schoolmasters and of the school books (formerly of the worst possible description), have been greatly ameliorated.

In 1816, a society in Dublin, for the suppression of vice, received a large parliamentary grant for the instruction of the poor on the principles of the established church; and, in 1819, a society for the instruction of the poor, not professing to avoid any interference with the religious opinions of the pupils, received a much larger annual grant. The latter of these associations was called the *Kildare-street Society*, from the place of its meetings.

These societies failed, however, in producing a general effect. The grants of public money, by which the chartered schools were chiefly maintained, were withdrawn, from a conviction of their inefficiency, and of the abuses which had crept into their management. The grants to the society for the suppression of vice, and the Kildare-street Society, were also withdrawn, in consequence of their want of success, and of their real or supposed interference with the religious tenets of the pupils. In 1853, the public money hitherto parcelled out among these associations was vested in the Lord Lieutenant, to be expended in promoting the education of the children of every religious denomination, under the superintendence of commissioners forming a Board of National Education. Education in the national schools is entirely confined to the common and most useful branches of secular knowledge, the religious instruction of the pupils being, in every case, left to the care of their parents and the pastors of the denominations to which they belong.

The commissioners comprise some of the highest dignitaries, both of the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches; and some distinguished Protestant and Catholic laymen. They seem to have discharged their important functions with great diligence and impartiality. The schools they assist in establishing, though opposed by the bigots of both factions, appear to be making the most satisfactory progress; and will, no doubt, be productive of great public benefit. We subjoin an account of the national schools in operation in Ireland on the 30th of September, 1852, specifying the number and sex of the children by which they were attended, and the number and sex of the teachers belonging to them.

Provinces.	No. of Schools.	No. of Children.			Teachers.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Ulster	243	22,618	21,408	63,991	497	569
Munster	264	20,424	22,282	53,726	330	326
Leinster	408	36,047	31,268	67,325	343	128
Connaught	142	11,897	7,204	19,101	166	41
	1057	109,986	102,974	212,971	1264	453

The Sunday School Society, formed in 1809, for the moral and religious instruction of children unable to attend schools on week days, had in connection with it, in 1832, 2975 schools, attended by 20,883 teachers, and 214,164 pupils. It is maintained wholly by voluntary contributions.

There are three collegiate institutions for instruction in the higher departments of science and literature: Trinity College, Dublin, the only university entitled to confer degrees in all the faculties, the Roman Catholic College, at Maynooth, and the Academical Institution in Belfast; the details of each of these are given in the account of their respective localities. (See DUBLIN, MAYNOOTH, BELFAST.)

Poor.—Provision for the relief of disease and accidents, and for the preservation of health, is made by a board of health in Dublin, an infirmary in each county, fever hospitals in those districts most subject to that complaint, dispensaries, and lunatic asylums. These are wholly supported by assessments made by the grand juries of the counties in which they are established, except the dispensaries, which require a voluntary contribution, equal to the sum raised by county taxation. There are 10 district lunatic asylums, appropriated for the reception of patients from one or more counties, each of which contributes to its support in a fixed proportion, according to the number it is entitled to send thither. Besides the institutions received into the asylums, there are 1560 which are distributed as follows: In houses of industry, and local asylums, 1254; in private asylums, 213; in infirmaries, 9; and in jails, 84. The state of disease, and that of excre, as far as reported, are as follows:

* Of the above, 1268 schools, 1479 were in existence on the 30th of Sept., 1852, the number of children in attendance upon them was 192,577. The remaining 102 schools were opened after the 30th of Sept., and so returns of attendance will be received from them until the usual period, viz., the 31st of March, 1853; but from the general information which we have respecting them, the attendance upon them may be stated at about 12,000, making altogether about 206,000.

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	Males.	Episcop.	Males.		Total.	Males.	Fem.
Manufactures	748	68	645	929	1793	946	847
Other emp.	337	238	314	677	1000	500	500
Total	1085	306	959	1606	2691	1446	1245

Notwithstanding the great natural advantages of the country, it has, as already seen, been overpowered with a redundant population, in such depressed circumstances as to be involved in the extreme of destitution on any failure of the potato crop; and there is also, at all times, much suffering arising from the pressure of want. Down to a very recent period, there was no efficient provision for the relief of the poor, who, in consequence, had to depend wholly on private benevolence. Mendicity was practised to an extraordinary extent, and strangers in Ireland were shocked by the swarms and disgusted by the importunity of beggars of all ages and sexes, and in the most object state of poverty, that infested the roads and public places. Such a state of things was a disgrace to a country pretending to be civilised; but discreditable as it was, it could not be materially improved without instituting a compulsory provision for the support of the poor, which was long successfully resisted, though the prevalence of false and unfounded theories with respect to its operation in this country. At length, however, sounder opinions gained an ascendancy; and parliament became impressed with the conviction that it was indispensable, in order to preserve the tranquillity of the country in seasons of scarcity, to make some more effectual provision for the support of the poor. This has been done by the act passed in 1838, which introduced the principle of compulsory assessment for the poor into Ireland; and which, while it will serve to protect the population from falling a sacrifice to the extremity of want, will be a new and powerful motive to the landlords to oppose the splitting of farms, and to take a greater interest than they had hitherto done in the condition of the cottiers and others inhabiting their estates. In both these respects, the compulsory assessments, when once brought fully into operation, will, we doubt not, be eminently useful. This new system is placed under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners for England, and several unions have been formed, and various vestryhouses have been, and others are in the course of being, erected.

Race, Character, and Condition of the People.—It seems to be admitted on all hands that the first inhabitants of Ireland, of whom history has preserved any account, belonged to the great Celtic family. Much ingenious conjecture has been expended on the question whence Ireland derived her earliest colonisers; and the claims of Britain, France, Spain, Syria, and even Troy, to the honour of being the mother country of the Irish, have all been supported with some hearing and much confidence. We shall not enter on this slippery arena; but shall content ourselves with observing that, owing to the greater proximity of Britain to the continent, it is most probable that she was peopled before Ireland; and the latter being nearer to Britain than to the continent, it is, for the same reason, most probable that she was either wholly peopled from Britain, or principally from her, but partly also from Gaul.

Though there be no direct evidence of the fact, it may, perhaps, be inferred that Ireland was visited at an early period by Phœnician, or rather Carthaginian ships; but, in those days, this must have been a long and perilous voyage; and there are no grounds whatever for thinking that it was of common occurrence, or that the Phœnicians ever made any settlement in the country.

The Irish belong to what is called the Celtic division of the Celtic family; having, as is supposed, emigrated from Britain when the latter was invaded and settled by the Cimbric or Northern Celts. About the period when the Romans withdrew from Britain, a tribe called the Scotti began to acquire a preponderant influence in Ireland, which, from the 8th to about the 11th century, was thence called *Scotia*. But about the latter period this tribe, having effected a settlement on the W. coast of N. Britain, its name was transferred to that country, which still retains it, and Ireland again recovered its old name of Hibernia, Ierne, or Ireland. The greatest diversity of opinion exists, and an almost impenetrable obscurity hangs over every circumstance connected with the establishment of the Scotti in Ireland. Collected from Belgium are known to have settled in it, and Pakenham supposes that they were the progenitors of the Scotti; but this is disputed by Moore and others, who contend that the settlement of the Scotti in Ireland is comparatively recent; and that they were of Scandinavian origin.

But though these Belgian or Scandinavian immigrants succeeded in obtaining an ascendancy in parts of Ireland, they were not sufficiently numerous to make any considerable change in the language, character, or institutions of the Celtic inhabitants. The conquering tribes themselves, one after another, became mingled with the general mass,

leaving only in those few Teutonic words, which are found mixed up with the native Celtic, any vestige of their once separate existence." (*Moore's Ireland*, i. 98.)

The number of English settlers in Ireland was long inconsiderable. Till the plantation of Ulster, in the reign of James I., they were mostly, indeed, confined to the E. and S.E. counties; where, though they had partially changed the language, they had effected comparatively little change in the habits and manners of the people. The pop. of Connaught, and generally of all the western and of a large portion of the other parts of the island, may, even at this day, be considered as of nearly pure Celtic origin; and in several of the remotest districts Celtic is now the ordinary language of the common people. And, notwithstanding the differences that may easily be traced in different parts, from the intermixture of English and Scotch blood, the entire population has a peculiar and distinctive character, that is not to be mistaken. It may, in general, be said of the Irish, that they are ardent in their affection, credulous, vain, fond to excess of flattery, insatiable, easily influenced by sudden impulses, and usually in extremes. They want not merely the foresight and prudence, but also the resolution and steady perseverance of the English and Scotch; and though their bravery be unquestionable, and they will undertake anything, they are apt, if they do not succeed at the first onset, to become dispirited, and to despond. They are eminently witty, hospitable and social; though often parsimonious, prodigality is one of their distinguishing traits; as is their light-hearted, contented disposition; but this frequently degenerates into thoughtlessness; and, how advantageous soever in some respects, by disposing them to be satisfied with existing circumstances, tends to hinder their making any persevering and well-concerted efforts for their improvement.

Dr. Crumpe^r, in his valuable essay on the employment of the people, has the following statements with respect to the character of the lower Irish: "Two leading and naturally allied features in the character of the lower Irish are idleness and inequity, especially when hired and employed to perform the work of others. The moment an overseer quits them, they inevitably drop their work, take snuff, and fall into chat as to the news of the day; no traveller can pass them without diverting their attention from the business in hand, and giving rise to numerous surmises as to his person, errand, and destination. The most trivial occurrence, especially in the sporting line, will hurry them, unless restrained, from their occupations. Even the sedentary manufacturer will, on such occasions, quit his employment. Nothing is more common than to see a weaver in the N. start from his loom on hearing a pack of bounds, and pursue them through a long and fatiguing chase. A tendency to pilfering and theft is very predominant among them, and connected with this vice is the prevalence of low cunning and lying; and, as their accomplices, may be mentioned a fawning flattery. The blunt honesty, the bold independence of the English yeoman, are wanting; and in their stead too generally substituted the petty dishonesty of the vassal, the servility and artifice of the slave. Drunkenness is an evil of considerable magnitude in the catalogue of national vices. It is one to which the lower Irish are peculiarly addicted, and that from which the most serious obstructions arise to their industry and employment. That vile beverage, whiskey, so cheaply purchased, and so generally diffused, affords them an easy opportunity of gratifying this destructive passion. As one consequence of the general prevalence of ebriety, the lower Irish are remarkably riotous. I do not here so much allude to Whiteboyism, and other public disturbances, which owe their origin chiefly to other causes, as to their quarrels among themselves. Their fights are frequently the scenes of confusion, riot, disturbance, and bloodshed. Contentions, too, risings, and outrage among tradesmen, are far from unusual, and on pretences that are truly ridiculous. The Irish are, also, to a remarkable degree, lawlessly inclined. It is well known that instead of being anxious to apprehend offenders, or to assist in the execution of the law, they are, in general, ready to give the former every assistance to escape; and to assist the latter, unless aided by superior force." (*Essay*, p. 170-175.)

We believe that this, though not a very flattering, is a perfectly fair statement; but the defects of national character, specified by Dr. Crumpe, mostly originate in circumstances that either have been, or admit of being, obviated. Drunkenness, happily, is now, one should think, in a fair way of being eradicated from the list of Irish vices; and with it will disappear the riots and disturbances to which it gave birth. The idleness of the Irish is, as already stated, a consequence of the minute division of the land, and of the impossibility of its occupiers finding any regular or

^r An intelligent physician at Limerick, whose work received a prize awarded by the Royal Irish Academy for the best essay on the subject of which it treats.

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continuous employment. Irish labourers in England, when employed at piece-work, are remarkably industrious; and so, no doubt, they would be at home were they accustomed to constant work at fair wages. Their propensity to combination and outrage, and their readiness to obstruct the course of law, and to assist the escape of malefactors, are the natural consequences of centuries of oppression and misgovernment. Down to a very recent period the native Irish had not, and could not be expected to have, any confidence in the law. They were, in fact, a proscribed and enslaved race, among whom it would have been preposterous to look for "blat honesty," and "bold independence." But though the "oppression and extortion" to which the Irish were formerly subject have wholly disappeared, their effects will, it is to be feared, be long visible. They can only, indeed, be removed by slow degrees; by government pursuing a consistent and impartial course; placing the Catholics on a level with the Protestants, in respect of religious endowments as well as of civil rights; diffusing sound instruction; discouraging agitation, and enforcing the empire of the law; and adopting every practicable method for preventing the further splitting of the land, and for promoting its consolidation into larger farms. Wages in Ireland vary from about 1s. to about 6d. a day; but at neither rate is employment constant, and in parts of the country half the labourers are all but unemployed for nearly half the year. Under such circumstances, it is needless to add that their food, clothing, &c., must, speaking generally, be of the most inferior description. In these respects, however, there are some material differences; and in the N.E. and Eastern countries, but especially the first, the condition of the peasantry is much superior to what it is in the S.W. and West.

We subjoin, from the Report on Railways*, the following statements with respect to the condition of the pop. in the N.E., S.E., E., and W. divisions of the country.

"In the first (N.E. division), they are better lodged, clothed, and fed than in the others: the wages of labour are higher, being, at an average, about 1s. per day; and their food consists chiefly of meal, potatoes, and milk. They are a frugal, industrious, and intelligent race; inhabiting a district for the most part inferior, in natural fertility, to the S. portion of Ireland, but cultivating it better, and paying higher rents in proportion to the quality of the land, notwithstanding the higher rate of wages.

"In the southern districts we find a population whose condition is, in every respect, inferior to that of the northern. Their habitations are worse; their food inferior, consisting at best of potatoes and milk, without meal: the wages of labour are found reduced from 1s. to 8d. per day; yet the peasantry are a robust, active, and athletic race, capable of great exertion, often exposed to great privations, ignorant, but eager for instruction; and readily trained, under judicious management, to habits of order and steady industry.

"The population of the midland (eastern) districts does not differ materially in condition from those of the south; but the inhabitants of the western district are decidedly inferior to both, in condition and appearance: their food consists of the potato alone, without meal, and in most cases without milk; their cabins are wretched hovels; their beds straw; the wages of labour are reduced to the lowest point, upon an average not more than 6d. per day. Poverty and misery have deprived them of all energy: labour brings no adequate return, and every motive to exertion is destroyed. Agriculture is in the rudest and lowest state. The substantial farmer, employing labourers, and cultivating his land according to the improved modes of modern husbandry, is rarely to be found among them. The country is covered with small occupiers, and swarms with an indigent and wretched population. It is true, that some landed proprietors have made great exertions to introduce a better system of agriculture, and to improve the condition of their immediate tenants; and a few of the lesser proprietors have made humble attempts to imitate them; but the great mass of the population exhibits a state of poverty bordering on destitution.

"The distinctions we have drawn as to the usual diet of agricultural labourers in the different parts of Ireland, are strictly applicable to those only who have regular employment. When they are out of work, which is the case in many places during three or four months of the year, the line is not so easily perceived. Then a reduction in the quantity as well as in the quality of their food takes place; but still, though on a diminished scale, their relative local degrees of comfort or of penury are maintained nearly according to the above classification. In no extremity of privation or distress, have the peasantry of the northern counties approached to a level with those of the W.; while

Leinster and the greater part of the S., though sometimes reduced to the lowest condition, retain, generally, even in the most calamitous periods, a shade of superiority. There are districts, indeed, in every quarter of the land, where through peculiarities of situation, or other causes, distress falls with an equal pressure upon all; but such exceptions are rare, and so limited in extent, as scarcely to qualify the foregoing observations." (*Report*, p. 5.)

In another part of the same report, commissioners give the following information with respect to the deterioration in the condition of the lower orders: "Among the effects of the rapid increase of pop., without a corresponding increase of employment, the most alarming, though, perhaps, the most obviously to be expected, is a deterioration of the food of the peasantry. It could scarcely be thought, indeed, that their customary diet would admit of any reduction, save in quantity alone; yet it has been reduced as to quality also, in such a way as sensibly to diminish their comfort, if not to impair their health. Bread was never an article of common use among the labouring poor; but it is now less known by them than formerly. Milk is become almost a luxury to many of them; and the quality of their potato diet is generally much inferior to what it was at the commencement of the present century. A species of potato called the 'lumper,' has been brought into general cultivation, on account of its great productiveness, and the facility with which it can be raised from an inferior soil, and with a comparatively small portion of manure. This root, at its first introduction, was scarcely considered food good enough for swine; it neither possesses the firmness or qualities of the better varieties of the plant, nor is it as palatable as any other, being wet and tasteless, and in point of substantial nutriment, little better, as an article of human food, than a Swedish turnip. In many counties of Leinster, and throughout the provinces of Munster and Connaught, the 'lumper' now constitutes the principal food of the labouring peasantry; a fact which is the more striking, when we consider the great increase of produce, together with its manifest improvement in quality, which is annually raised in Ireland, for exportation and for consumption, by the superior climates." (p. 81.)

This certainly is a very unfavourable statement; but it is not possible that wealth should increase in the hands of the upper and middle classes, without the lower ultimately participating in its advantages.

History.—The early accounts of Ireland are singularly disfigured by fable. It was not invaded by the Romans, whose knowledge of it could, therefore, be derived only from the reports of the Britons, or of natives of Ireland in Britain. The fair presumption, however, is, that its inhabitants were then more barbarous than even those of this island.† In the 5th century Christianity was introduced into Ireland by St. Patrick, a native of N. Britain, who, in his youth, had been carried a captive into Ireland. Along with the gospel the British missionaries introduced the letters and learning of Rome; and a school founded at Armagh, not long after, became famous in most parts of Europe; but it would be as inconsequential to infer, from the fact of this and a few other schools existing in the country, that it was then distinguished by literature and civilization, as it would be to allege that such was the case with the Western Islands, and the adjacent parts of the mainland of Scotland, in the 8th century, because there was then a celebrated monastery and school in Iona!

The accounts of the political state of Ireland, previously to the English invasion, are obscure and contradictory. This much, however, may be gleaned from them, that the island was parcelled out into a number of semi-independent states, which sometimes did, and sometimes did not, acknowledge their dependence on a chief prince or king of all Ireland. Incessant hostilities were waged by the petty sovereigns against each other, which were not even interrupted by the invasion of the Danes in the 9th century. The latter, in no very long space, became masters of the greater part of the coasts of the island; and occupied the ports of Dublin, Wexford, Waterford, and Cork, where they were taken by the Irish.

The successors to the petty sovereigns, or to the chiefs of clans or septa, were called *tanists*, and were generally elected from the family or kindred of the reigning prince or chieftain during his lifetime. Females were excluded from the succession, and minors were never chosen as *tanists*; the object being to have a prince of mature years always at the head of the seigniorial or clan, who might be able to direct their operations, and to defend them from hostile attacks. The laws of the Irish were such as might

* The statements in this report, which was drawn up by the late Mr. Drummond, Under Secretary for Ireland, are of the highest authority. It was compiled in 1828.

† Prepositus Meis, who has given so accurate an account of the soil of Ireland, and of the richness of its pastures, says, *Cultus erat super occidentali coasta et omnium vicinorum (Gweri, p. 104) colonis etiam, (Ib. II. c. 6.)* (Shabo (ib. iv.) gives some extraordinary details respecting the Irish, which, however, he does not state of his own authority, but merely as having been reported to him.

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be expected to prevail among a rude and barbarous people; and were administered in the open air by hereditary judges, denominated *brathens*. The most atrocious crimes might be compounded for by the payment of an *eric*, or fine; and, in all cases a considerable portion, and in some cases the whole of the fine went to the lord, or chief of the sept, his interest obviously led him to encourage rather than to repress crime! The laws with respect to the succession to fixed property were such as would have alone served to extinguish all industry. "Through the whole country," says Leland, "the tenure of lands determined with the life of the possessor; and, as the crimes or misfortunes of men frequently forced them from one tribe to another, property was eternally fluctuating, and new partitions of lands made almost daily. Hence the cultivation of lands was only in proportion to the immediate demands of nature, and the tributes to be paid to superiors." (*Hist. of Ireland*, Introd., p. 34.)

A people with such institutions could not be otherwise than barbarous; and such, in fact, they were. They had made little or no progress even in the most necessary arts; and were, with few exceptions, entire strangers to civilization and refinement. "Neither was it possible to reform the evil customs that prevailed among the Irish, without altering their government; nor could that be accomplished by any other means than by being subjected to some more civilised foreign power." (*Lytton's Henry II.*, v. 58.; where the reader will find an excellent account of the state of Ireland previously to the English invasion.)

Soon after the English conquest effected by Henry II., in 1171, the island was divided by John into 13 counties. But, though the king of England received the submission of the Irish chieftains, and was nominally lord of Ireland, his authority was, for a lengthened period, only partially recognised. The native families of O'Connor, O'Neill, O'Melaghlin, Byrne, and O'Toole, still asserted, and, to a certain degree, exercised sovereign authority in Connaught, Ulster, and part of the midland districts. Even in Leinster and Munster, where the English were principally settled, and which had partially adopted the laws and constitution of England, the sovereign authority was far from being generally or firmly established. The allegiance of several of the great feudal barons, who held extensive tracts of land, was frequently little better than nominal. The English families of De Burgh in the W., of Desmond in the S., and of Butler in the central parts, adopted the manners of the natives, and often became the declared and most dangerous enemies of their mother country. At one time there were nine counties palatine, with independent jurisdiction, in the part of the island subject to England, and distinguished by the name of the *pal*. The miseries resulting from the interminable disorders inseparable from such a state of things, were increased in 1315 by an invasion of the Scotch, under Edward, brother of Robert Bruce. He overran the greater part of the country, but was finally defeated and killed near Dundalk. The resources of the country were also wasted in rebellions, and its youth carried away to fight the battles of their masters on the continent, or in England, during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. After the death of Richard III., and the accession of Henry VII., had terminated this sanguinary struggle, Ireland was chosen by the defeated party of the Yorkists as a theatre on which to commence a system of operations for the dethronement of the new monarch. In consequence, Lambert Simnel was sent thither by the Duchess of Burgundy, as the descendant and representative of Edward IV., his title was acknowledged by the Anglo-Irish, and he was crowned in Dublin with all the ceremonies attendant on the inauguration of the ancient Irish sovereigns. A similar, though less vigorous effort was afterwards made in favour of Perkin Warbeck, whose title was also acknowledged in the S. of Ireland.

In 1493, a parliament assembled at Drogheda, under the presidency of Sir Edward Poyning, then lord-deputy, passed some very important statutes. By one of these, afterwards well known in Irish history by the name of "Poyning's Law," effectual provision was made for maintaining the ascendancy of the government of England over the legislature of Ireland. With this view it was enacted, that no parliament should in future be holden in Ireland without license from the king; and that no bill or draft of a law should be submitted to its consideration, without having been previously sent over to England by the Irish government for the approval, alteration, or rejection of the king; so that the power of the Irish parliament was thus, in fact, limited to the mere acceptance or rejection of bills approved or modified by the English government.

This act was much and justly complained of at a later period; but, when passed, it was a decidedly popular measure. Parliaments had previously been, for the most part, the mere instruments of the faction that happened to

be ascendant at the time; so that their enactments were often conflicting, and the administration wanted consistency. Poyning's law obviated, in some measure, these defects; and parliament henceforth became dependant rather on the government of England than on any particular faction or party in Ireland.

Early in the reign of Henry VIII. the spirit of insurrection broke out in a formidable shape. The chief authority had previously been exercised for a lengthened period by the rival families of the Fitzgeralds and Butlers, whose heads were the Earls of Kildare and Ormond. The former of these noblemen was at this period lord-lieutenant. On being summoned to England, to answer charges brought against his government, he appointed his son, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, his deputy. The latter, on a false rumour of his father's execution in London, not only threw up the reins of government, but declared himself an open enemy to the English monarch, ravaged the pale, and laid siege to Dublin, where he was repulsed by the gallantry of the citizens. Having soon after surrendered to Lord Grey, the new lord-lieutenant, he was sent prisoner to England, where he expiated his offences on the scaffold, along with several of his near relations, who, though unconnected with his acts, were unjustly implicated in their consequences. The introduction of the Reformed doctrines, which was effected with equal violence and contempt for the prejudices of those within and without the pale, brought a new element of discord into Ireland. The native Irish were devoted adherents of the church of Rome. Their hostility to the new doctrines did not, however, display itself openly during the reign of Henry, who, about this time, changed his title of lord to that of king of Ireland, nor in the reign of his protestant successor, Edward VI.; but it broke out with unrelenting fury in that of Elizabeth. O'Neill, who possessed nearly the whole of Ulster, instigated by the court of Spain, hoisted the standard of rebellion. He was supported by a Spanish armament, which took possession of Kinsale, without, however, being able to maintain itself in that position. After a lengthened contest O'Neill was forced, by the energetic and prudent measures of Lord Mountjoy, to an unconditional submission; and his subsequent flight from Ireland, on the imputed charge of another insurrection, terminated the war. Ulster was soon after divided into counties, and planted with numerous bodies of English and Scotch settlers, which laid the foundations of the improvement of that province, and gave it a distinctive character. The reign of James I., and the earlier part of that of Charles I., formed a period of undisturbed tranquillity. But the disputes between the latter and the English parliament afforded the Irish a flattering though fallacious prospect of regaining their independence and re-establishing their religion. To effect this object, an insurrection was secretly organised, on a very extensive scale, embracing, not only the native Irish, but many Roman Catholic families of English descent. This formidable conspiracy broke out in 1641. The treachery of one of the conspirators prevented Dublin from falling into their hands; but the insurrection broke out simultaneously in Ulster, and soon after spread into most other parts of the country. The most horrible excesses were committed by the conspirators, which were sometimes fearfully retaliated; and the country continued to be a prey to all the horrors of civil war till 1649, when Cromwell appeared in the field, at the head of a well-disciplined and powerful army. Having taken Drogheda by storm, he delivered it up to military execution; and such was the terror inspired by the fate of the city, that almost all the strongholds belonging to the party of the Catholics soon after fell into his hands, and the English supremacy was, for the first time established in every part of Ireland.

The confiscations that followed Cromwell's success were upon so vast a scale that about *four fifths* of the soil was transferred to new proprietors, either parliamentary soldiers, or speculators, called adventurers, who had advanced money to carry on the war.

After this tremendous visitation Ireland continued tranquil, and began to advance considerably in prosperity, till the events connected with the revolution of 1688 again made it the theatre of fresh and sanguinary contests. After the flight of James II. from England, he landed, with a view to retrieve his fortunes, in Ireland, where he was received with open arms by the Catholics; and having brought with him from France a number of experienced troops and officers, partly Irish and partly French, he soon found himself at the head of a powerful army. Luckily, however, he was wholly without the talents necessary to ensure success in such an enterprise. The battle of the Boyne, on the 1st of July, 1690, gained by William III., turned the scale completely in favour of the latter; and the battle of Aughrim, on the 12th of July, 1691, when the British under Ginkell, afterwards earl of Athlone, obtained a decisive victory over the troops of James II., commanded

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by St. Ruth, who fell in the action, was the last great effort made by the Irish to achieve their independence. The remains of the Irish forces, having retreated to Limerick, capitulated under conditions embodied in the famous convention called the treaty of Limerick. We have already noticed the violation of this treaty. It is due, however, to the memory of our great deliverer, William III., to state that he was no willing party to its violation. This is entirely to be ascribed to the intolerance of the English and Irish protestants, who, flushed with victory, did not hesitate, despite the stipulations to the contrary in the treaty, to trample the Catholics under foot, and as far as possible to exterminate their religion. "By the total reduction," says Mr. Burke, "of the kingdom of Ireland, in 1691, the ruin of the native Irish, and in a great measure, too, of the first races of the English, was completely accomplished. The new interest was settled with as solid a stability as any thing in human affairs can look for. All the penal laws of that unparalleled code of oppression, which were made after the last event, were manifestly the effects of national hatred and scorn towards a conquered people whom the victors delighted to trample upon, and were not at all afraid to provoke. They were not the effects of their fears, but of their security. They who carried on this system looked to the irresistible force of Great Britain for their support in their acts of power." (*Letter to Sir H. Langrish, p. 44*.)

The violation of the treaty of Limerick being accompanied by the most extensive confiscations, and followed up by the enactment of the penal code, completed the prostration of Ireland. There being no longer any means of rising, nor even security at home, the aspiring Catholic youth sought employment and distinction in the service of France, which, for a lengthened period, drew large supplies of recruits from Ireland. Hence, by a singular contradiction, the same revolution that established freedom of conscience and a liberal system of government in England and Scotland, established an odious despotism and persecution in Ireland. In the words of Mr. Burke, "it established, in defiance of the principles of our revolution, the power of the smaller number, at the expense of the religious liberties of the far greater, and at the expense of the civil liberties of the whole."

But, as already stated, the penal code failed to effect its object; and, instead of being exterminated, the Catholics gradually acquired a still greater numerical superiority. At length, in the earlier part of the reign of George III., the rigour of the code began to be abated, and the Catholics ceased to be regarded as mere *feræ naturæ*.

One of the most curious chapters in Irish history is that connected with the embodying of the volunteers in 1782, and the revolution that was soon after effected in the constitution of Ireland. The difficulties in which Great Britain was then involved having occasioned the withdrawal of the greater number of the troops from Ireland, rumours were propagated of an expected invasion of the island by the French; and, to meet this contingency, the Protestants of Ulster and other parts took up arms, and formed themselves into volunteer corps. These bodies soon became sensible of their strength; and having appointed delegates and concerted measures, they proceeded to set about reforming the constitution. In this view they published declarations to the effect that Ireland was a free and independent kingdom, and that no power on earth, except that of the king, lords, and commons of Ireland, could legally enact laws to bind Irishmen. These declarations, which struck a direct blow at the superiority hitherto claimed and asserted by the British parliament, might, and most probably would, at another time, have been successfully resisted. But Great Britain, being then engaged in a desperate contest with her revolted colonies, and with almost all the great European powers, prudently made the concession demanded by the Irish volunteers; and the *Independence of Ireland* was proclaimed amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of popular rejoicing.

In truth, however, this independence was apparent only. The wretched state of the elective franchise in Ireland was totally inconsistent with any thing like real independence; and so venal was the Irish parliament, that any minister, how unpopular soever, had no difficulty in securing a majority in that assembly. Hence the anticipations in which the more sanguine Irish patriots had indulged were destined soon to experience a most mortifying disappointment; and this, and the hopes inspired by the French revolution, terminated in the rebellion of 1798, which was not suppressed without a repetition of the former scenes of devastation and bloodshed.

The British government at length wisely determined to effect a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, and to suppress the separate legislature of the latter. This measure, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition, was happily carried, and took effect from the 1st of January,

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1800. And, unless it were resolved or wished to put an end to all political connection between the two countries, nothing could be more inexpedient and absurd than the existence of a separate independent legislature for Ireland. Perpetual jealousies could not have failed to arise between it and the legislature of Great Britain, which must necessarily in the end have led to estrangement, and probably separation. A legislative union was the only means of obviating these and other sources of mischief: its repeal would make Ireland a theatre for all sorts of projects and intrigues, and it would be sure to be followed, at no distant period, by the dismemberment of the empire. Its maintenance should, therefore, be regarded as a fundamental principle of policy: and, to give it permanence and stability, every effort should be made to remove all just grounds of complaint on the part of the Irish people, and to make the union one of national interest and affection, as well as of constitutional law.

IRONDEQUOIT, p. l., Monroe co., N. Y., 5 m. N. Rochester, 323 m. W. by N. Albany, 373 W. Bounded N. by Lake Ontario, W. by Genesee river, E. by Irondequoit bay. It contains two grist-mills, three schools, 128 scholars. Pop. 1382.

IROQUOIS, county, Ill. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 1428 sq. m. Drained by Iroquois river, and its tributaries, sugar and spring creeks. Kankakee river, crosses its N. part. It contained in 1840, 3692 neat cattle, 2453 sheep, 7365 swine; and produced 15,624 bushels of wheat, 116,750 of Indian corn, 41,426 of oats, 6321 of potatoes, 17,464 pounds of sugar. It had seven stores, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, one tannery, one pottery; seven schools, 110 scholars. Pop. 1685. Capital, Mazonery.

IRKUTSK, GOVERNMENT OF. See SIBERIA.
IRKUTSK, a city of Asiatic Russia, cap. of Eastern Siberia, on the Angara, at its confluence with the Irbit, about 30 m. from the N.W. shore of Lake Baikal, 500 m. S.E. Krasnojarsk, and 1450 m. in nearly the same direction from Tobolsk; lat. 53° 16' 30" N., long. 104° 19' 48" E. (*Erman, Reise um die Erde*, ii. 413, &c.) Pop. with its garrison, about 15,000. It is situated in a wide plain, 1240 ft. above the level of the sea; the mean temperature of the year being -0.3 E., or rather below the freezing point. The Angara, which is about 1000 ft. broad at Irkutsk, divides the city into two nearly equal parts. It is fortified and defended by a citadel, and has four suburbs. Of about 1900 private houses, only 50 are built of stone; the rest are chiefly of wood, or faced with painted planks. The streets are broad, but altogether unpaved; from the solidity of the ground, however, they are not dirty; and Erman says, that, in many respects, Irkutsk is much more agreeable than Tobolsk. It has 33 churches, 12 of which are constructed of stone; an exchange, also a stone edifice, and a good bazaar with numerous shops. The Baikal admiralty house and building docks on the Angara, medical college, gymnasium, and *comptoir* of the Russo-American Company, are said to be worthy of a European city; the government-house, theatre, several convents and hospitals, and a prison, are among its other public edifices. It is the seat of an archbishop, and of a Russian governor, whose authority extends over the immense provinces of Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Okhotsk, Kamtschatka, and Russian America, including Bodega and the other settlements on the coast of California, distant nearly 1900 long. It has numerous educational establishments, including, besides the gymnasium, with a library of 8000 volumes, an episcopal seminary, high school of navigation, with classes for instruction in the Tartar, Chinese, and Japanese languages; normal, secondary, Lancasterian, and other schools, and a cabinet of mineralogy. It has an imperial factory of woollen cloth for the supply of the troops in Siberia, manufactures of linen and other piece goods, glass, hats, soap, leather, &c.; and is the residence of numerous artisans in the different trades common in Europe. It is the great entrepôt for the commerce of N.E. Asia, importing tea, rhubarb, fruit, paper, silks, porcelain, and other manufactured goods from China by way of Kiachta, and furs, &c. from Kamtschatka, the Aleutian Islands, and Russian America; which articles are here exchanged for European goods sent from Petersburg and Moscow by way of Tobolsk. It has also some trade with Bokhara and Khokan. The total annual amount of its commerce is estimated at 4,000,000 paper roubles (or francs), one fourth of which has sometimes been transacted at its annual fair in June. (*Erman, Reise um die Erde*, ii. 413; *Ritter, Asien Erbkundt*, ii. 199-134.; *Stein, Geog.*; *Dict. Geog.*, &c.)

IRRAWADDI (*Erivati*, "the Great River"), an important Asiatic river, the principal in India beyond the Brahmaputra. It has its sources near the E. extremity of the Himalaya range in Tibet, about lat. 28° N., and long. 97° 30' E., not far from the sources of the Lohit, a principal branch of the Brahmaputra. With the exception of

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the delta to the W., at Shamo and Ava, it flows generally S. through the centre of the Burman empire, which it traverses in its entire length, till it falls, by numerous mouths into the bay of Bengal (or rather the Eastern ocean) between Cape Negrais and the Rangoon river, in about the 16th deg. of N. lat., and between 93° 30' and 97° E. long. Its course may be estimated at about 1800 m., during which it passes through 12 degs. of lat. It receives at Yadda, lat. 21° 43' N., long. about 96° E., its principal tributary, the Ning-thoe, or Kyo-dwem, from the N. Its delta commences about lat. 17° 45'. This is a vast alluvial plain, about 130 m. in length, N. and S., and where widest about as many miles across, intersected by a vast number of arms of the river, that frequently interlace each other. Of its numerous mouths, the Rangoon and Bassala rivers, flowing respectively the E. and W. boundaries of the delta, are the principal. Most of its mouths are navigable for large craft; and those of Bassala and Rangoon for vessels drawing five fathoms' water. The harbour of Negrais, formed by the mouth of the river of same name, is said to be, without exception, the most secure in the bay of Bengal. The Bassala branch, which may be considered the proper continuation of the main stream of the Irrawaddi, is about 700 yards in width at the point where the Rangoon river separates from it. From the apex of the delta to Yadda above Ava, the breadth of the Irrawaddi is seldom less than 1 m., and often 4 m. It may be ascended as far as Ava, at all seasons, by vessels of 300 tons; and in the rains they may proceed to the Mogooing river, a sailing distance of about 600 m. from the sea. Above Yadda, the river suddenly contracts to 150 or 200 yards in breadth. It is navigable for canoes up to Shamo; but in the dry season it is in many parts dangerous, from its passing over rocky ledges and through precipitous defiles. About 50 m. from its source, it has been observed with a width of 30 yards, during the dry season.

The current is not, in general, remarkably rapid; even above the Mogooing, the Irrawaddi in the dry season, flows only at the rate of about 2 m. an hour. (Malcolm, i. 171.) But in the inundations, from June to Sept., it flows so rapidly that, in the delta, its current would be too powerful for boats to stem were it not for the assistance of the S.W. monsoon, which sets in the opposite direction. During inundation it has a breadth of about 1 m. above Shamo, and in some places below Ava of from 4 to 6 m. At the former place its rise is as much as 30 ft. at Ava about 38 ft., at Promé about 30 ft., and in its delta 10 ft. The latter river becomes at that period almost an uninterrupted expanse of water, it being at ordinary times little above the level of high tides. The quantity of water discharged by the Irrawaddi, as compared with that discharged by the Ganges, is roughly estimated by Capt. Hanny, in the *Asiat. Journ.* of Bengal, as 1 to 1-33. In the plain of Pegu, and in the undulating country through which the Irrawaddi flows in the middle part of its course, it includes a great number of islands and sandbanks; though these, in various parts, would seem, from a comparison of the statements of voyagers with those of Crawford to be less numerous than formerly. In the upper parts of its course, on its left or E. bank, the Irrawaddi receives some large affluents, as the Shwemo Kha, Pin-tang or Shamo river, Lung-tchen, &c. Its chief affluents on the opposite side are the Mogooing and Ning-thoe, which join it about the middle of its course. The last, as already stated, is its principal tributary; and after its junction, the Irrawaddi receives no stream of any importance. Sakaling, the present metropolis, and Ava and Amaraapura, former capitals of the Burman empire, Shamo, the great mart for the Chinese trade with Birmah, Yadda, Pagan, and Promé, are situated upon the main stream, and Rangoon and Bassala upon the branches bearing their names. Besides these cities, numerous towns and large villages are built on or near the banks of the river, the great mass of the Burmese population being accumulated on the Irrawaddi, leaving the rest of the country, in great part, an uninhabited desert.

The Irrawaddi is to the Burman empire what the Nile is to Egypt, the source of life and abundance, and the main artery and great commercial highway of the country. "The number of trading boats on the river is astonishing. We pass scores every day, and sometimes hundreds; the largest of them carry 10,000 or 12,000 bushels of uncleaned rice, the smaller 300 or 400. Their chief laden seemed to be rice, salt, and gae-poo. In ascending they are for the most part drawn by the crew with a rope upon the bank, or propelled by setting-poles; sailing only when the wind is fair, and neither too strong nor too weak. They are generally from three to four months in ascending from the delta to Ava.

"The boats on this river, though of all sizes up to 300 tons, are of but two general descriptions. All retain the canoe shape, sharp at each end. Large boats have one mast and a yard of long slender bamboo to which is sus-

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sended a square sail. The sail is made in sections, the entire ones only being used in strong winds, and the others added at the sides when necessary. Sometimes a small sail is temporarily fastened above the yards to the ropes, by which it is sustained. The deck extends from 5 to 10 ft. beyond the sides with large bamboos fastened beneath, making at once a platform for the men, when using their setting-poles, &c., and an outrigger to prevent their upsetting. The vessel itself is wholly covered with a regular Burman house, well thatched, which carries part of the cargo, and furnishes cabins to the family and boatmen. Over the roof is a platform, on which the men stand to work the sail. They are manned by from 15 to 25 or 30 men, and sometimes 40 or more." The smaller-sized vessels are of an elongated shape, like the foregoing, and do not merit a particular description.

"No one can ascend the river without being impressed with the hardihood, skill, energy, and good-humour of the Burman boatmen, and the happy adaptation of their boats to the navigation. In ascending, much of the way must be accomplished by setting-poles. For these they use straight bamboos, of a species which is almost solid and very strong. The end is applied not to the front of the shoulder, as with us, but above the collar-bone, or on the top of the shoulder. Bending forward till their hands touch the deck, they bring the resistance perpendicular to the spine, and thus possess far greater power than is possible by our mode. When but slight exertion is required, the pole is applied as with us." (*Malacca's Trav.* in S. E. Asia, i. 90, 91, 95, 97.)

Near the Irrawaddi, in the prov. Bassein, are celebrated teak forests, covering the hill-ranges bounding the valley. Petrifications of wood, bones, &c., are common along this river; and Mr. Crawford collected on its banks a great number of fossil remains, including those of two species of mastodons, the rhinoceros, hippopotamus, tapir, hog, ox, deer, antelope, gazelle, alligator, emys, and crocodile. (See *Trans. of the Geolog. Soc.*, and *Appendix to Crawford's Embassy*, &c.) Coal (anthracite) has been discovered along its course, and about 40 m. S. Pagan are some rich petroleum wells on the E. bank, respecting which see STRANGE, i. 372. (*Pemberton, Rep. on the E. Frontier*; Crawford, *Cox. Synops.*, &c., in *Mod. Trav.*, xi.; *Malacca's Trav.* in S. E. Asia; *Asiat. Journ.* of Bengal, &c., *passim*.)

IRVINE, a royal and parli. bor., seaport and market town of Scotland, co. Ayr, on a rising ground on the N. bank of the river of the same name, the estuary of which forms its harbour, 22 m. S.W. Glasgow, and 12 m. N. by W. Ayr. Pop. of the town and par., 3500. A suburb has arisen to the S. of the river, which is connected with the town by a bridge, the widest and handsomest in the co. There are other suburbs, not in the royalty, but comprised, since 1688, within the parli. bor. The parish church, situated on a rising ground between the town and the river, with a handsome spire, is the most striking building in the bor. There is a chapel of ease, as also chapels belonging respectively to the Annotated Synod and relief. On the N. of the town an academy was erected in 1814, at an expense of £2500, of which the burgh contributed £1333 4s. 6d.; the remainder being raised by public subscription. This seminary, which embraces all the branches of a learned and commercial education, has fully realized the object of its founders. There are various other schools; also several libraries, and a newsroom. Eglington Castle, famous in the sporting world for the "tournament" held there in 1836, is in the immediate vicinity of the bor. There is a regular custom-house establishment in Irvine; coals are its chief article of export, of which from 40,000 to 60,000 tons a year are shipped, chiefly to Ireland. There are about 150 weavers, working in connexion with the Glasgow manufacturers, or for local consumption. There are three branch banks in the town. Irvine was created a royal bor. by Robert Bruce, in 1306. The Carmelites, or white friars, had a monastery here, founded in 1412, by Ranken of Fifehatten. The bor. unites with Ayr, Campbeltown, Oban, and Inverary, in returning a member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1830-40, 524. David Dickson, author of *Therapeutics Sacra*, and various other theological works, and subsequently professor of divinity in the University of Edinburgh, was long minister of Irvine. John Galt, author of *Annals of the Parish*, and other works, was a native of this place; and Burns was for a short time engaged in business here as a flux-drawer. (*Boundary Reports*; *Pitcairns's History of the Family of Kennedy*, p. 180-184; *Keith's Scottish Bishops*, p. 454.)

Irvine, p. v., capital of Estlin co., Ky., 69 m. S.E. Frankfort, 324 W. Situated on the N.E. side of Kentucky river. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and 260 inhabitants.

IRWIN, county, Ga. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 9079 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Ockmulgee river. Drained by Allapaha and Little rivers, and their branches. It contained in 1840, 14,529 neat cattle, 1223

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sheep, 9374 swine; and produced 2903 bushels of wheat, 33,546 of Indiana corn, 11,173 of potatoes, 1798 pounds of rice, 31,100 of cotton, 28,770 of sugar. It had four stores, one flouring-mill, four grist-mills, one saw-mill; one school, 23 scholars. Pop., whites, 1773; slaves, 206; total, 2039. Capital, Irwinville.

IRWIN, L. Venango co., Pa., 19 m. S.W. Franklin b. Drained by Scrub Grass creek. It contains one store, four grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, one pottery; four schools, 141 scholars. Pop. 1111.

IRWINTON, p. v., capital of Wilkinson co., Ga., 30 m. S. Milledgeville, 696 W. Situated 4 m. W. of Oconee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, an academy, a Methodist and Baptist church, several stores, 35 dwellings, and about 900 inhabitants.

IRWINVILLE, v., capital of Irwin co., Ga., 105 m. S. Milledgeville. Situated a little E. of Allapaha river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and a few stores and dwellings.

ISABELLA, county, Mich. Situated in the N. part of the settled portion of the peninsula, and contains 579 sq. m. Watered by Chippewa and Salt rivers. It is unorganized, and attached for judicial purposes to Ionia co.

ISCHIA (an. *Æmaria*, *Marina*, and *Pitheuse*), an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to the k. of Naples, 8 m. S.W. from the promontory of Misenum, and 18 m. W.S.W. Naples. It is about 7 m. in length, and 30 in circ. having an area of 91 sq. m., and a pop. of about 24,000. Nearly in its centre is M. San Nicolo or Epomeo (an. *Æpomeus*). This, though now an extinct, was formerly an active volcano, the eruptions of which are noticed by Strabo (lib. v.) and Pliny (lib. II, § 89); and which burst forth with great fury in 1301, since which it has been quiescent. It is 2513 ft. above the level of the sea, and the whole island falls in a gentle slope from it to the sea, except on the N., where its sides are more abrupt. Ischia obviously, indeed, owes its origin to volcanic agency, and consists wholly of volcanic matters. Its bold and rocky shores present an imposing appearance from the sea; and the favourable impression it makes at a distance is not dispelled on landing, it being remarkable both for fertility of soil, and beauty of situation. Besides a great quantity of wine, it produces olives and a variety of fruits, with wheat, maize, pulse, and excellent herbage. It is well supplied with game, especially partridges. Sulphur and other useful mineral products are abundant, and there are numerous hot springs and natural vapour baths, especially at its N.W. extremity. The inhabitants are partly husbandmen, and partly sailors and fishermen. The manufacture of straw hats, baskets, and earthenware, are carried on to some extent.

Ischia is divided into two cantons: chief towns, Ischia and Foria; the former on the E. and the latter on the W. coast. Ischia, the cap. with 3000 inhabitants, is "a pretty town of white buildings, and the residence of a bishop. A round rock, as black as if just launched out of the bowels of a volcano, forms a kind of haven by means of a causeway communicating with the town; its summit and sides are covered with houses, old towers, and ruinous fortifications, huddled together, and accessible only on one side by a steep winding road." (Switzerland, II, 13.) On this rock stands an old fortress, in which the last princes of the house of Aragon took refuge, when Naples was conquered by the French. This building is now used as a state prison. Foria is ill built, and without a harbour.

The poets account for the volcanic phenomena of Ischia as for those of Vesuvius and Etna, by ascribing them to the violent efforts of Typhoeus and the other giants buried below them to escape from their prison:

Apparet proci Isariæ, que turbata alto
Fœdatus præmit laptem, flammea rebelli
Ore ejactam. *Silvæ Italicae*, lib. II, l. 147.

See also *Æneid*, ix., lin. 714.

Ischia was, at a remote period, colonized by the Etruscans and Chalcidians, and afterward by Syracuseans sent thither by Hiero, who, however, abandoned the island in consequence. It is said, of a violent eruption of Mount Epomeo, B.C. 470.

(Besides the authorities referred to above, see *Cramer's Anc. Italy*, II, 183; *Rampoldi, Orographie*; *Dict. Geog.*, &c.)
ISERE, a frontier dep. of France, in the E. part of the kingdom, formerly included in the prov. of Dauphiny; between lat. 44° 44' 30" and 49° 53' N., and long. 4° 48' and 9° 25' E., having E. Savoy, N. the dep. Ain, and W. Rhone, Loire, and Ardèche, from all which it is separated by the Rhone, S.W. Drome, and S.E. Hautes Alpes. Length, N.W. to S.E., about 95 m.; average breadth about 40 m. Area, 890,031 hectares. Pop. (1836), 573,645. This dep. is very mountainous, especially its S.E. part, and its scenery is in general highly picturesque. The Alpine chains that traverse it rise in the *Col de Sauges* to an elevation of 11,017 ft. (3358 metres), and in the *Pic de Balland* to 10,309 ft. (3140 metres) above the level of the sea. Some of the valleys are spacious, and many very fertile; that of Grail-

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venach, through which the Isère flows, is one of the richest in France. There are a few plains in the N. and W., and numerous lakes and marshes, but none of the latter is of any considerable size. Next to the Rhone, the chief river is the Isère, which gives its name to the dep. It rises in the E. part of Savoy, runs with a tortuous course, generally S.W., and falls into the Rhone about 5 m. N.E.E. Valence, after a course of 186 m., 166 of which are navigable. Its chief affluents are the Romanche and Drac; Grenoble stands on its banks. West winds predominate in this dep., and the annual fall of rain is estimated at nearly 35 inches. In 1835, the arable lands were estimated at 316,367 hectares, meadows 66,718, vineyards 37,608, forests 168,690, and heaths, wastes, &c., 171,900 do. Agriculture is backward, but improving. In 1835, 2,730,190 hectolitres of corn, chiefly wheat and rye, were said to have been harvested, being a larger supply than was produced in any of the surrounding dep., besides 10,771,900 hectolitres of potatoes, or more than double the quantity grown in any other dep. of France. But it should be borne in mind that these returns, though given in the official tables, are but little to be depended on; and are, in fact, nothing but rough approximations. The vine is pretty generally cultivated, and the produce of wine amounts to about 450,000 hectolitres a year. Chestnuts, almonds, and other fruits abound, and large quantities of ratafia, and other liqueurs, are made. The number of mulberry trees had increased nearly a third between 1820 and 1834: in 1835, 420,256 kilog. cocoons were collected. Good cavalry horses and mules are bred. In 1830, the stock of black cattle amounted to about 137,000 head; the breed is generally small, but the cows are good milkers, and some superior cheese is made. The sheep yield excellent wool, and many flocks from the surrounding dep. are sent to pasture in summer in the mountains. Poultry are reared in great numbers. In 1835, of 195,450 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 80,650 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and 31,468 at from 5 to 10 fr.; the number of large properties is a good deal below the average of the departments.

Isère is one of the richest departments of France in respect of minerals, and mining is one of the chief occupations of its inhabitants. Gold and silver mines were wrought till the commencement of the present century. At present, iron, copper, zinc, and lead are the chief metallic products; but mercury, blameth, antimony, and cobalt are likewise obtained; as are also coal, sulphur, alum, marble, granite, gypsum, &c. There are 10 large smelting furnaces, and numerous forges and steel factories. Paper, silk stuffs and yarn, coarse woollens, table linen, sail and packing cloth, gloves, especially at Grenoble, cotton and woollen yarn, crapes, straw hats, mineral acids, &c., are the other chief manufactures. Lyons is the great entrepôt for the produce of Isère. The department is divided into four arrondissements, the chief towns of which are Grenoble, the capital, St. Marcellin, La Tour du Pin, and Vienne. It sends seven members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1838-39), 1731. Total public revenue (1831), 19,251,875 fr. This department abounds with remarkable natural curiosities, and Roman and other antiquities. One of its most remarkable establishments is the *GRANDE CHARTREUSE*, which see. (*Hugo*, art. *Isère*; *French Official Tables*; *Guide du Voyageur*, &c.)

ISIRI. See THAMES.

ISKARDO, a commercial town of Little Tibet, on the Upper Indus, about 130 m. N.W. Leh, but at present little known. It is reported to be a large fortress of irregular construction, and the capital of a district of same name. (*Burns's Travels*.)

ISLAMABAD, a town of India-beyond-the-Brahmaputra, belonging to the prov. of Bengal, district Chittagong, of which it is the cap., on the river Chittagong, 8 m. from the bay of Bengal, and 134 m. S.E. Dacca. Pop. 12,000 (*Malcolm*), about 9000 of whom are of Portuguese descent. "The streets are in good order, and the bazaar abundantly supplied with every sort of domestic and foreign produce. The mode of building, and the general aspect of everything, is decidedly Bengalee. About 300 vessels, chiefly brigs of from 40 to 100 tons, are owned in the place, and many vessels from other places resort thither. The chief exports are rice and salt. Large Maldivé boats come annually, during the fine season, with cowries, tortoise-shell, camels, cocoa-nuts, and coils for rope; and carry away rice and small manufactures." (*Malcolm*, I, 134.) This town is the emporium of a great extent of country, and the resort of numerous merchants. A kind of cotton canvass is made in its neighbourhood, and vessels of considerable burden are built. Islamabad has two Portuguese churches, and a large English school established in 1818. (*Malcolm's Travels in S.E. Asia*.)

ISLAND CREEK, p. t., Jefferson co., O., 145 m. E. by N. Columbus, 971 W. Pop. 1867.

ISLAY. See HESLIDES.

ISLEBOROUGH.

ISLEBOROUGH, p. t., Waldo co., Me., 54 m. E. Augusta, 643 W. It consists of a large and several smaller islands in Penobscot bay, opposite to Northport and Lincolnville. Incorporated in 1786. It has good harbours and a fertile soil, and contains one store; five schools, 237 scholars. Pop. 777.

ISLE LA MOTTE, t., Grand Isle co., Vt., 13 m. W. St. Albans, 28 m. N.N.W. Burlington. It consists of an island in Lake Champlain. Chartered in 1789. It has one store. Pop. 425.

ISLE OF WHITHORN. See WHITHORN.

ISLE OF WIGHT, co., Va. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 400 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by James river, W. by Blackwater river. It contained in 1840, 6351 neat cattle, 480 sheep, 22,980 swine; and produced 4136 bushels of wheat, 291,153 of Indian corn, 29,193 of oats, 77,082 of potatoes, 30,534 pounds of cotton. It had 31 stores, 19 grist-mills, nine saw-mills, one tannery, 395 distilleries; one academy, 31 students; 28 schools, 309 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4918; slaves, 3768; free coloured, 1808; total, 9672. Capital, Isle of Wight C.H.

ISLIP, p. t., Suffolk co., N. Y., 191 S. by E. Albany, 371 W. Bounded S. by the Atlantic, Great South bay, on its E. part, contains several islands belonging to it and abounds with fish and wild game. It contains two churches, five stores, one grist-mill, one paper-mill, two tanneries; 10 schools, 577 scholars. Pop. 1909.

ISMAL, a strongly-fortified town and harbour of Russia in Europe, in Bessarabia, on the N. side of the Kilian arm of the Danube, about 43 m. from the Black sea, lat. 45° 21' N., long. 28° 50' 15" E. Pop. 12,000. Ismail was stormed by the Russians under Suwarow, in 1790, by whom it was given up to an indiscriminating pillage and massacre. But latterly it has recovered, at least in part, from this barbarous devastation. It has a considerable trade, exporting corn, hides, tallow, &c. The customhouse and quarantine are of the bar class. Owing to the shallowness of the water over the bar of the Kilian mouth, vessels bound for Ismail generally enter the Danube by the Boulnech or middle mouth. (See DANUBE, in this dictionary; and *Hagemeister on the Black Sea*, p. 94, Eng. trans.)

ISPAHAN (*Apsadana*), a celebrated city, formerly the cap. of Persia, and once so extensive and populous that the Persians said of it, in their inflated phraseology, "*Safoan aspe siben*"—"Ispahan is half the world." (*Chardin*, II., 3.) It is situated in the prov. Irak Adjilmi, of which it is the cap., as well as of a begler-beglik, of the same name, 211 m. S. Teheran, and 263 m. S.S.W. Bushire. Lat. 32° 25' N., long. 51° 50' E. Pop. variously estimated at from 200,000 to 50,000; the latest estimate of Morier fixing it at 80,000. This, however, is unquestionably too low; and the population, most probably, exceeds 100,000. (*Ritter*, II., 48.) This city, which was at the height of its glory during the reign of Shah-Abbas, in the 17th century, now presents to the traveller, in its buildings at least, little beyond the magnificent ruins of its former greatness. It stands in the midst of an extensive plain, abundantly watered by the Zenderood, a river about 600 ft. broad; and is surrounded by groves, avenues, and spreading orchards. "Among the first objects that struck our eyes," says Sir R. K. Porter, "were the numerous noble bridges, each carrying its long, level line of thickly-ranged arches to porch-like structures, some fallen into stately ruin, others nearly entire, but all exhibiting splendid memorials of the Sefi race. The B. avenue, through which we entered the town, terminated at the great bazaar of Shah-Abbas, the whole of which enormous pile is vaulted above to exclude heat, yet admit air and light. Hundreds of shops, without inhabitants, filled the sides of this once great emporium, the labyrinth of which we traversed for an extent of nearly 2 m., till we entered the *Meidan Shâh*, another spacious theatre of departed grandeur." (*Travels*, II., 37.) This vast oblong, formerly enriched with shops, in which every commodity of luxury and splendid manufacture was exposed, is of very large dimensions, being (according to Porter) 2600 feet long, and 700 feet broad, and in the centre of each of its sides stands some edifice remarkable for grandeur or character, while the remaining parts composing the square are occupied by uniform ranges of building, once used as apartments for the nobility and officers of the Persian court, the lower part being open, and forming a noble arched walk. On the N.W. side is the great painted gate of the bazaar, on which, in former times, stood the celebrated clock of Ispahan, and on the opposite side is the Meshed-Shah, a superb mosque built by Shah-Abbas, and dedicated to Mehedi, one of the 12 Imams. The centre of the N.E. side is occupied by another mosque, called Looft Ullah, which faces the Ali-Kapli, a noble gate, surmounted by a dome, the marble ornaments of which still remain. Above the gate is a pavilion, pointed out as the place where Shah-Abbas was wont to sit and witness the games and exercises of his troops in the *Meidan*; but only a few wooden col-

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umns, pieces of glass, and decayed paintings remain to attest its former beauty, as described by Chardin. The summit of the tower commands a view of the city in its whole extent, presenting a succession of narrow, unpaved streets, rulous houses, mosques, and shapeless structures, broken by groups of various tall trees, which once made part of the gardens attached to the houses now fallen to decay. In the S. part of the city is a large tract of pleasure-ground, called the *Chahar-Bagh*, which consists of a series of eight gardens, or *paradises*, watered by canals, basins, and fountains, adorned with numerous palaces or pavilions, and enclosed with four majestic walls. In the centre of the enclosure is the palace of the *Chahel Sileon*, or forty pillars, the favourite residence of the later kings of the Sefi dynasty. Its front, which is entirely open to the garden, is sustained by a double range of columns, each shooting up from the united backs of four lions of white marble; and within are several large apartments, on which all the caprice and cost of Eastern magnificence have been lavished. The walls of the saloon, in particular, are embellished with large paintings, which, without exhibiting much taste, or correctness of design, are still useful as illustrations of the manners and habits of the Persians. The suburb of Julfa, which is situated S. of the Zenderood, and connected with the Chahar-Bagh by a bridge 1000 ft. long, having 34 arches, was originally founded for a body of Armenians, whom Shah-Abbas transplanted from their own country (Julfa on the Araxes), and stationed here, with full toleration of their religion, and many valuable mercantile privileges. They were known all over the East for their manufacturing industry; and their quarter, which was inhabited exclusively by Christians, formerly comprised 13 churches, and some of the handsomest private residences and gardens in the city, the population of this industrious quarter alone having exceeded 30,000 at the close of the 17th century. At present, however, it is little more than a mass of ruins, the few remaining houses being tenanted by a population whose moral condition, according to Sir R. K. Porter, has suffered a deterioration corresponding to the decline of their fortunes. The suburb of Abbasabad, which lay W. of the city, and that of the Guebers, or fire-whippers, on the S. side, near Julfa, are entirely destroyed.

Ispahan has, within the last 30 years, begun to revive from its desolation; and the spontaneous efforts of the inhabitants, in trying to better their condition, were ably seconded by the exertions of Hadji Mohammed Hussein Khan, the *Amân-ol-moluk*, or second minister of the shah, who employed his immense wealth and influence in the improvement of his native city. A new palace, near the *Shetl Sileon*, has been completed, and extensive repairs have been made in the bazaars, streets, and fountains; besides which, a large tract of land, close to the river, has been enclosed to form rice plantations, the produce of which now forms an important article of commerce. The manufacture of all kinds of woven fabrics, from the most costly gold brocade or figured velvet to the most ordinary calico or coarse cotton, is pursued on an extended scale; partly on raw materials raised in the surrounding district, and partly also on silk and cotton wool introduced from Ghilan and other provinces of Persia: many hands are also employed in making gold and silver trinkets, paper and paper boxes, penceases, ornamental book covers, firearms, sword-blades (of steel, from India), glass, and earthenware. These goods are sent to all parts of the East, Ispahan being the chief emporium in Persia, and on the great line of communication between India, Caubul, and China, on the E., and Turkey, Egypt, and the Mediterranean, on the W. Its trading prosperity, however, like that of Bushire, is much obstructed by the monopolies and injudicious taxes of the government. The inhabitants of Ispahan are considered the best manufacturers in Persia, and education seems to be very general. Every one above the lowest order can read and write; and artisans and shopkeepers are familiar with the works of their favourite poets. The merchants form a distinct class: frugal, and even penurious in their habits, they seldom make any display of wealth, and are extremely wary and circumspect in their commercial speculations, owing, no doubt, to the severity of their sufferings during national disturbances, when they have been usually selected as the first victims of plunder and oppression. Their houses are mean on the outside, with low, narrow entrances, but are often fitted up internally with great luxury. These merchants, with all their affliction of poverty, have capitals embarked in trade which vary from 50,000 to 150,000 tomans, and not only control in a great degree the whole trade of Persia, but are able also, it is said, to influence prices in the markets of W. Hindostan. Owing to insecurity and bad government, the interest of money in Ispahan varies from 12 to 36 per cent. a year; and the farming population are often compelled to pay 60 per cent. for the loans required to enable them to meet the exactions

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of the government. If trade exist at all under this wretched system, how great would it become under a government that should establish security, and give full scope to the enterprise and ingenuity of a people who are among the most industrious in W. Asia! (See *Hagemeister; Essai sur l'Asie Occidentale*, p. 266-275.)

The origin of Ispahan is uncertain; but its position seems to identify it with the *Isapadana* of Ptolemy. Under the caliphs of Bagdad, it became the capital of Irak, and rapidly increased in wealth, population, and trade. This rising prosperity, however, received a severe check during the invasion of Timour, who took the city in 1367, and gave it up to military execution. The troops massacred 70,000 of the inhabitants, whose heads, piled on the walls of Ispahan, long attested the merciless severity of the conqueror. From this desolation the city gradually revived under the Sells; but it did not become the residence of royalty till Shah-Abbas the Great made it the metropolis of Persia, embellished it with stately mansions, and rendered it not only a luxurious capital, but filled it with merchants, artificers, and agriculturists from Europe as well as Asia, whose united industry soon made it the great emporium of the Asiatic world. The city was at this time 24 m. in circuit, and comprised, according to Chardin, 160 mosques, 48 colleges, 1800 caravanserais, 273 public baths, and 19 cemeteries; while the population amounted, according to the same author, to 600,000 persons; but other authors raise it to 1,100,000; and the inhabitants of 1400 villages are said to have derived their subsistence from its prosperity. There can, however, be no doubt that these statements are grossly exaggerated; and, in fact, merely show that Ispahan was then a rich, flourishing, and populous city. "Its bazaars," says Sir R. K. Porter, "were filled with merchandise from every quarter of the globe, mingled with rich bales of its own celebrated manufactures;" and the shah's court was the resort of ambassadors from the proudest kingdoms of the East, as well as of Europe. This prosperity, however, was but of short duration; for, in 1722, Persia was invaded by the Afghans, and Ispahan, after sustaining a siege of eight months, during which the adjacent country was laid waste by the barbarous policy of the enemy, was reduced to its present ruinous state: the walls were so completely destroyed that all traces of them are obliterated, the palaces dismantled and robbed of all their ornaments, and the people massacred without mercy. Nadir-Shah recaptured the city in 1727, but he took no steps to restore its ancient glory. The sovereigns have resided at Teheran during the last 70 years; and Ispahan has gradually fallen to a state of decay, from which even its commercial importance has not been able to preserve it." (*Chardin*, vol. iii., passim; *Porter's Travels*, ii., 37-68; *Quincy's Travels*, iii., 62-68; *Ritter*, ix., 40-56.)

ISRAEL, t. Probé co. O. Organized in 1808. It contains the villages of Clayburg, Fairhaven, and Morning Sun. Pop. 1547.

ISRAEL'S RIVER, N. H., rises in the White Mountains, and enters Connecticut river at Lancaster.

ISSOIRE, a town of France, dep. Puy-de-Dôme, cap. arrond., on the Creuse, 19 m. S.E. Clermont. Pop. (1836) 5741. It is well built and clean; in its centre is a spacious market-place. It has manufactures of copper kettles and other copper wares, with some trade in walnut oil, hemp, and wine.

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ISSOUDUN, a town of France, dep. Indre, of which it is the most important, though not nominally the chief town, cap. arrond., on the Theols, which is here crossed by three bridges, 16 m. N.E. Chateauroux, and on the high road between that city and Bourges. Pop. (1836) 9406. It stands partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly in the plain at its foot; it is said to be better laid out and built than any other town in the centre of France, and is remarkably clean. It owes its regularity and beauty principally to the numerous devastating fires it has undergone at different times; during one of which, in 1651, the citizens repulsed and put to flight the troops of Louis XIV., then investing the place. Issoudun was formerly a fortress of some strength, and possessed a large castle, a portion of which, now remaining, serves as a prison. The town has four churches, two hospitals, a new town-hall, barracks, a small theatre, and several public walks. It is the seat of a sub-prefecture, of a tribunal of original jurisdiction and commerce, and of a chamber of manufactures. It has linen and woollen cloth and parchment factories, and was formerly a place of considerable commercial activity; but it has not yet recovered the injury done to its industry by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. It is of great antiquity, having been one of the towns laid waste by the Burgundians to arrest the progress of Julius Cæsar. (*Hugues, &c.*)

ISTRIA. See ILLYRIA.

ITALY (Lat. *Italia*, Fr. *Italie*), one of the most celebrated and fertile countries of Europe, the seat of the greatest empire of antiquity, and of art, science, and civilization, when the surrounding countries were immersed in barbarism. It is finely situated, comprising the whole of the central peninsula of S. Europe, with the extensive and rich country to the N. of the peninsula, and included between the Alps and the Mediterranean. It extends between lat. 37° 46' and 46° 30' N., and long. 6° 30' and 18° 30' E., having N.W. France and Savoy, N. Switzerland and the Tyrol, N.E. Carinthia, Carniola, and the Hungarian Littoral, E. the Adriatic, and on all other sides the Mediterranean. In antiquity, it was known by the names of *Hesperia*, *Avonia*, *Saturnia*, *Cenotria*, &c.; but these names, though loosely applied to the whole country, were strictly applicable only to particular portions of its surface. Various derivations have been assigned to the term Italy. (*See Fucicelati, Lexicon, voce Italia*.) In the first instance, it is said to have designated only its more S. portion, or what is now the peninsula of Calabria Ultra; but in the course of time it superseded every other name, and was gradually extended to the whole country from the Alps southward. In shape, Italy has been familiarly likened to a boot, the heel formed by the Terra d'Otranto, and the foot by Calabria, both in the Neapolitan dominion. The general direction of the Italian peninsula is S.E. and N.W.; its length, from mount St. Gothard to cape Spartivento, in Calabria, is nearly 750 English miles; its breadth varies from about 380 m. in N. Italy, to less than 80 m. near its centre; and in one part of Calabria it is no more than 18 m. from sea to sea. The area of the mainland may be estimated at about 100,000 sq. m.; but three large islands, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, and many smaller, as Elba, Iachia, the Lipari group, &c., belong to Italy. It has long been divided into a number of Independent states; the names, area, population, &c., of those at present existing in it may be seen in the following table:

States.	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Pop. by latest Census.	Pop. to sq. m.	Capitals.
Kingdom of Naples and Sicily:				
Naples	31,621	(1836) 6,021,584	190.4	Naples.
Sicily	10,510	(1836) 1,935,641	184.2	Palermo.
			7,956,925	
Kingdom of Sardinia, &c.:				
Continental, &c. (excluding Savoy)	15,373	(1836) 3,561,998	231.7	Turin.
Insular	9,547	594,632	55	Cagliari.
	24,920	4,086,631	164	
Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.	18,063	(1836) 4,707,630	260.6	Milan and Venice.
Illyrian government of Trieste (belonging to Austria)	4,055	471,470	116.9	Trieste.
	22,116	5,179,100	234.1	
Papal States	17,910	(1833) 2,738,436	158.7	Rome.
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	8,381	(1839) 1,481,079	176.6	Florence.
Duchy of Parma	2,968	(1833) 465,672	155.3	Parma.
" Modena	2,009	403,000	192.6	Modena.
" Lucca	413	(1836) 165,748	401.3	Lucca.
Republic of San Marino	92	7,600	345	San Marino.
Total	119,555	22,478,192	186	

(*Serristori, Statistica d'Italia; Bowring's Reports, &c.*)

Physical Geography.—The frontier of Italy is extremely well defined. She is defended on the N., the N.E., and N.W. by the vast bulwark of the Alps, the passes of which might be easily guarded and made impervious to hostile attack. She has everywhere else a sea frontier; so that,

while she is protected by a natural rampart against attacks by land, she has every facility, by means of her extensive sea frontier and numerous ports, for internal and foreign commerce.

Though bounded by the Alps, only a comparatively

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small portion of the surface of Italy is covered with alpine ramifications. The mountain system exclusively belonging to the peninsula is that of the Apennines. (See vol. I., 112, 120.) These mountains, which may be regarded as a continuation of the maritime Alps, at first run E. along the Mediterranean shores in the Sardian territory; and then, turning gradually S., divide Tuscany from the Papal States, passing through the peninsula nearly in its centre, and sending off numerous branches on either side. At length, near lat. 40° 45', the main ridge divides into two separate chains, the principal of which continues S. to the extremity of Calabria, while the other runs E.S.E. through the Terra d'Otranto. The mean elevation of the Apennines is about 6000 ft.; Monte Corno, the summit of the Grai' Sassid'Italia, in Abruzzo Ultra, is, however, 9531 ft. in height, and is capped with snow during the whole year; Monte Velino is 8128 ft.; and Monte Sibilla, in the Papal States, 7212 ft. high; and many other summits in central and extreme S. Italy approach the latter in elevation. The Apennines are much less rugged than the Alps, and abound with rich forests, and pasture land, on which numerous flocks of sheep are fed. They are of great service to the country, by the numerous rivers which have their sources in them, and by their influence in moderating the summer heats. Italy is also famous for its volcanoes; those of Etna, Vesuvius, and Stromboli, in the Lipari islands, being, if not the greatest, by far the most celebrated and best known of any on the globe.

But, though for the most part mountainous, Italy has some plains of great extent and extraordinary fertility. Of these, the most extensive and richest is that of Lombardy, or of the Po. This noble plain extends from the foot of the Alps, near Suse, to the mouths of the Po, in the Adriatic, a distance of about 250 m., with a breadth varying from 50 to 150 m., including nearly the whole of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, the central portion of the Bardiian dominion, most part of the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the N. legations of the Papal States. This great plain is extremely well watered; the numerous rivers and streams that rise in the Alps, and pour down into the plain, afford a vast and inexhaustible supply of water; and from these an infinite number of canals have been cut, that diffuse the fertilizing element over the whole country, and give to its corn and rice fields, and its variegated meadows, extraordinary productiveness. The soil, though different in different parts, is for the most part loamy, and very fertile. The surface is generally divided into small farms of from 10 to 60 acres; and, if not scientifically, is at least carefully and economically cultivated. The fields are enclosed by lines of fruit-trees, mulberry-trees, poplars, and oaks; and their growth is so luxuriant that in many parts the country has the appearance of a vast forest. This plain has to boast of an immense number of cities, many of which are of great antiquity and considerable size, and all of them adorned with noble buildings and valuable works of art. Probably, on the whole, the plain of Lombardy may be called the garden of Europe; and, at all events, it is certainly the garden of Italy.

The next great plain stretches along the W. shore of Central Italy for about 300 miles, from Pisa, in Tuscany, to Terracina, between the Papal States and Naples. Within these limits are included the Tuscan maremma, great part of the *campagna* of Rome, and the Pontine marshes (anc. *Pomptinæ paludes*.) This plain is, in all respects, very different from the former. Though in antiquity, and to a certain extent, also, in the middle ages, it was celebrated for its fertility, and was highly cultivated and populous, it is now comparatively a desert. This is a consequence of the prevalence of *malaria*, which infects these districts to such an extent as to render them, at certain periods of the year, all but uninhabitable. They are necessarily, therefore, for the most part in pasture; and are occupied by a vagrant population, who reside in the country only in the healthy season. In the *campagna* of Rome the shepherds who have charge of the flocks are obliged, during the summer season, to repair every night to the city, or to some other town, as sleeping in the country would be fatal; it is then also extremely dangerous to travel by night through the Pontine marshes. The vagrant population of this extensive tract, and those who live on its borders, have all an emaciated, unhealthy, cadaverous aspect; and where the plain is cultivated, the labourers who come from other parts of the country to assist in the harvest frequently fall victims to the pernicious influence of the atmosphere, or have their constitutions injured for life. In the Tuscan maremma, the soil has in many places become, from neglect, sterile and unproductive; but in the *campagna* of Rome, and the Pontine marshes, the soil is, in most parts, extraordinarily fertile, is covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and, were it properly cultivated, would yield immense crops.

— There are no hills in the *Campagna*. Its undulations

do not arise from elevations of the surface, but from depressions; it may be described as a *plateau* from 100 to 300 feet above the level of the sea, traversed by wide and shallow valleys, which occupy 1-4th or 1-5th part of its surface. Some of these valleys are dry, others have small sluggish streams, and they are from 50 to 150 feet deep. There is a strip of swamp along the sea-coast, probably two or three miles broad; but, with this exception, the *Campagna* di Roma seems to be generally dry; for the wet lands seen in some of its small valleys are such as we find in every country, and are not worth mentioning as an exception. Its present appearance is bleak and deserted in a remarkable degree. There are scattered clumps of brushwood; but the eye ranges over it for miles often without discovering a single timber tree, and I have seen nothing deserving the name of woodland or forest within its vast bounds. Fences are rare, except near Rome; a gentleman's country house, or villa, is not to be seen in it, nor a decent farmhouse; and even the cottages are so few and far between, that in the 40 miles from Rome to the hills near Civita Vecchia, I am satisfied that I did not see 80 houses, of all descriptions. It is divided into immense estates, usually let in small lots, on the *mezzage* system, and is kept mostly in pasture, or rather less, or 1-10th part being under the plough, or rather less, for it is laboured with the latter.

“The Pontine marshes are 24 miles long, and probably 12 broad. The work of draining was commenced under the Roman republic, was continued by the emperors and popes, and is not yet entirely finished. The journey through them is monotonous beyond anything I have met with. A canal 50 feet broad, the grand trunk of the drainage, extends along the whole length, in a line mathematically straight. The soil thrown out of this canal forms a raised bank, five or six feet above the water, and 80 or 100 feet broad. An excellent road passes along this bank, with a double row of lofty trees on each side. You travel mile after mile on this road, on the same unvarying straight line, with the same endless vista before you, longing for some hill or valley, or turn of the road, to break the fatiguing uniformity of the scene. It was upon this canal that Horace travelled in a truck-hoist, on his journey to Brundisium. The marshes are not altogether uninhabited. A few houses are met with on the road, and others are seen in the distance. The surface is chiefly in pasture; but part is planted with tall reeds used for vine props, part covered with brushwood, probably raised for fuel, and some small patches are ploughed. Very little wet marsh is now visible till you come to the north or higher end, where there is a considerable tract still undrained. The general surface of the plain inclines eastward and southward, so that the inland part is actually lower than that towards the coast on the north; and, like the Neapolitan *campagna*, the level ground abuts sharply against the mountains.” (*MacLaren's Notes on Italy*, p. 65.)

Various and very conflicting causes have been assigned for the increase of *malaria*, and the consequent depopulation of these extensive and once fertile territories. They were always, indeed, rather unhealthy; but their unhealthiness has been prodigiously aggravated in modern times. It is believed by many that its deterioration has been, in a considerable degree, owing to the wanton destruction of the woods and forests, by which the land was shaded in antiquity, and screened from the fiery beams of the summer sun. No doubt it is in part also a consequence of the obstructions that have been allowed to grow up in the courses and at the mouths of rivers, by which their waters have been formed into stagnant and noxious marshes. But the last-mentioned circumstance may itself be ascribed to what we believe has had by far the greatest influence, that is, to the decay of population and industry, occasioned by the irruptions of the barbarians, the ravages of war, and the influence of epidemics. The ill success that attended the efforts of the Grand Duke Leopold to reclaim some portions of the maremma, by establishing colonies in them, appears to have led many to believe that they were absolutely irreclaimable. Certainly, however, this is not the case. The great works, principally of a hydraulic character, that have of late years been undertaken and carried into effect in Tuscany, by which large tracts of the maremma have been converted into productive estates, show what may be done by judicious efforts on a large scale. Hitherto, indeed, the land that has been reclaimed, and made tolerably healthy, bears but a small proportion to what is still abandoned and pestiferous; but the example has been set, and what has been done and is doing in Tuscany, will probably lead to similar efforts being made by the Papal and Neapolitan governments. (See TUSCANY.) Mr. MacLaren says of the *Campagna* di Roma, that, “having seen it I find it difficult to believe that, in the hands of an industrious people, enjoying the advantages of good government, it should not become fertile, populous, and healthy, and assume the cheerful aspect of Lombardy.” (P. 67.)

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The third great plain of Italy is that of Capitanata (Apulia), having Foggia in its centre. It comprises the greater portion of a tract of flat country, extending from the border of Samnium to Otranto, along the shore of the Adriatic, anciently included in Daunia, Japygia, Peucetia, and Messapia. The lower part of the Apulian plain is arid, the rivers decreasing both in size and frequency as we proceed farther S.; and in the provinces of Otranto and Bari the rain water is obliged to be carefully preserved in cisterns for the irrigation of the land. The upper portion of the plain, is more plentifully supplied with water, but it also has, in many parts, a sandy and thirsty soil. A great part of it is destitute of bush, houses, or trees; it is farmed in large estates, and round about Lucera and elsewhere there is a good deal of arable land; but by far the greater portion of the surface consists of pastures, called *tavolieri*, into which immense flocks of sheep from the Abruzzi are driven to feed in the winter. (See APULIA, I., 138.) The sums paid for this privilege by the proprietors form a rich source of revenue to the crown of Naples, to which the *tavolieri* belong.

The level district round Naples is still well entitled to its ancient epithet of *Campania Felix*, being at once rich, well-cultivated (for Italy) and densely peopled. We borrow from Mr. MacLaren's Notes the following account of this famous plain. "Conceive a tract of *carree* land, 40 miles in length, by 15 or 30 in breadth, presenting a dead level like the surface of the ocean, and probably from 1 to 100 feet above it. In the midst of this vast area, there are two large islands; Vesuvius and its dependent hillocks constitute one of a round form, and about eight miles in diameter; a chain of hillocks, narrow ridges, and truncated cones, extending from Naples to Cape Misenum, covering a space of 12 miles in length, and three or four in breadth, constitutes the other. With the exception of these two elevated tracts, the whole district, as I have said, is a dead level. It is, in fact, a portion of the bottom of the ocean lifted up by subterranean agents, and converted into dry land. As might be expected, it does not rise by a series of small elevations to the outer hills of the Apennines; it abuts sharply against them, as the waters of the German ocean abut against the last level of the Lammermuir hills. I traversed this plain in three directions; and, excepting the mountains named, did not see a single hillock or eminence in it which would conceal a sheep. It is probably equal in fertility to any spot in the world. Though so level, it seems to be remarkably dry, and hence it is free of malaria. The vegetable soil, which is exposed in drains at some places, seems to be of great depth, and it is cultivated like a garden. It is put to what may be called a double use, first ploughed and sown with corn, and then at every interval of 20 or 100 feet there is a row of vines." (P. 57.)

Rivers and Lakes.—Few countries are better watered than Italy, whether in regard to springs, rivers, or lakes. The principal river is the Po, the *Eridanus* or *Padus* of the ancients; it issues from mount Viso in the Alps, on the confines of France, and receives, during its long course to the Adriatic, a vast number of tributary streams. It divides the great plain of Lombardy into two nearly equal parts, and is the grand receptacle for the streams flowing S. from the Alps, and for the lesser waters that flow N. from a part of the Apennine range:

"Fired with a thousand raptures, I survey
Eridanus through flowery meadows stray,
The king of floods! that, rolling o'er the plains,
The towering Alps of half the winter drains,
And proudly aways with a whole winter's snows,
Distributes wealth and plenty where he goes."

Of its numerous affluents, the most important are the Baltes, Sesia, Tessino, Adda, Chiese, and Mincio, from the N.; and the Tanaro, Bormida, Trebia, famous for the great victory gained by Hannibal on its banks, and Panaro, on the S. The other large rivers of the N. of Italy, are the Adige, Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento, all flowing S. from the Alps. In Central and Southern Italy no great river can be expected to arise, on account of the narrowness of the peninsula, and the central position of the Apennines, in which they have their sources. The Tiber is the principal, and also the most celebrated; but, like the other rivers of this part of Italy, it is interesting chiefly from its ancient renown, and the classical recollections associated with its name, than from its magnitude or intrinsic importance. Among others of this class are the Arno and Ombrone in Tuscany. Considerable differences of opinion have taken place as to the identity of the Rubicon, the S.E. boundary of Cisalpine Gaul, so famous in ancient history. It is generally, however, believed to be represented by the Fiumicino, which falls into the Adriatic 18 or 20 miles below Ravenna. An ancient law of the senate and people of Rome made it death to cross this river with arms in a hostile intention. Its passage by Cæsar, has been finely described by Lucan (lib. I., lin. 183-227); and his exclamation

on that occasion, "*facta est alies*," has passed into a proverb. In Naples, the only streams deserving the name of rivers are the Vulturno, the Garigliano, anciently the *Liris*, and the Ofanto, formerly the *Aufidus*, which flowing past Canosa, is thence called *sanguinosa* by Silius Italicus (lib. x. 396). The rivers which descend from the Apennines are apt, like other mountain currents, to swell suddenly, and to cause inundations in the level parts of the country, particularly towards the mouth of the Po.

"Protul' incensæ conterritæ voridis diras
Fivierum rias Eridanus, can pascuos per omnes
Cam stabulis armatis tulit." Georg. I., 431.

To restrain this, dykes or mounds have been erected in many places; and as the earthy substances brought down by the flood have, in many cases, raised the bed of the stream, and required fresh embankments, the mounds are often of considerable height, and have the appearance of aqueducts.

The most considerable of the Italian lakes are situated in the N.; including those of Garda, Maggiore, Como, Lugano, &c. In Central Italy are the lakes of Perugia (an. *Lacus Trasimeneus*), Bolsena, Bracciano, Celano, or Fucino, Albano, &c. (see the names); and in the S. those of Averno and others, which, though insignificant in point of size, have acquired imperishable renown. Many considerable salt lagoons line the Mediterranean coast in various parts of Tuscany and the Papal States, and the shores of the Adriatic in the Venetian territories, and round the promontory of Gargano. Besides the Foxtine marshes, at the S. extremity of the Pope's dominions, there are numerous marshy tracts of less extent in the Val di Chiana and other parts of Tuscany, in the plain of Salerno, and along the banks of the Po, especially in the region round its mouth. S. of the last mentioned tract, a considerable extent of bog-land, called the *Val di Cammaria*, occupies a large portion of the papal legation of Ferrara. Italy has about 3000 miles of sea coast. Its chief capes and headlands are, Argentaro, Cirrello, Campanella, Spertivento, and Santa Maria di Leuca, on the Mediterranean, and the Testa di Gargano, and Cape Promontorio (Istria), on the Adriatic. Of the gulfs or bays formed along its coasts, the principal are the Gulf of Taranto, on the S.E., between Apulia and Calabria; those of Genoa, Gaeta, Naples, Salerno, Polcastro, Eufemia, and Gioja, on its W.; and those of Squillace, Manfredonia, and Trieste, on its E. shores.

Geology and Minerals.—Italy may be described as "a calcareous region enclosing a schistous band;" but volcanic action has been so prevalent, that the strata are often found extremely disarranged from their original position. North of Genoa, the primary formations in the Apennines include granite, gneiss, serpentine, quartz, clay-slate, &c., often intermixed with transition limestone and gneiss. Granite and gneiss are absent in the Apennine region of Central Italy, but they reappear in the S., where they predominate among the primary formations, from the Abruzzi to the farthest end of Calabria. They also exhibit themselves in the *Maremma*, near the surface; the secondary formations in Tuscany being often intermixed with primary rocks, and in some instances overlain by them. The tertiary deposits of Italy are very extensive, and form the sub-Apennine region, or low hill ranges, extending along the flanks of the Apennines throughout the whole peninsula, consisting of sandstone, marl, coarse limestone, &c. These formations contain an abundance of marine shells, among which as many as 770 different species have been enumerated, half of them still inhabiting the adjacent seas. The alluvial plain of the Po abounds in fossil remains of mammoth, birds, and amphibia, and similar fossils have been discovered in the Neapolitan dominions. Several regions in the central and S. parts of Italy are almost wholly composed of volcanic products. Such are the Campagna di Roma, which abounds with a volcanic tuff, called *travertina*, of which great part of Rome is built; and the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, which is covered with lava and *scorie*. Numerous traces of extinct volcanoes exist, the craters of which have been converted into lakes. Such is the origin of the lakes of Bracciano, Vico, and Albano, in the neighbourhood of Rome.

Italy is less rich in metals than in most other things; it, however, is well supplied with iron; it has also copper and lead ore, and the precious metals have been found, but in inconsiderable quantities. Tuscany is the chief seat of mining industry, and large quantities of iron are furnished by the island of Elba, belonging to that duchy. (See ELBA.) The most valuable mineral product of continental Italy is, however, the fine statuary marble of Carrara, in the Modenese territory. Marble of a similar kind, and nearly as good, is found at Saravezza, and other kinds are met with in almost every part of the peninsula. Great quantities of borax are found in Tuscany: sulphur, building stone, salt, alum, alabaster, crystal, &c., are the other chief

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mineral products; and the Apennines abound in basalt, dried lava, *porcellane* mud, and other volcanic substances. Caverns of stalactites are met with in many parts, and mineral springs and vapours are of very frequent occurrence. (*Hoffmann, Europa; Lepoll's Geology; Rampoldi's Diet. Glog.*)

The climate of Italy is delightful. Owing to its length from N. to S., and the great difference in the elevation of its surface, there is necessarily a considerable variation in the temperature of different parts; but, speaking generally, the air is throughout mild and genial; the excessive heats of summer are moderated by the influence of the mountains and the surrounding sea, and the cold of winter is hardly ever extreme. As respects temperature, it may be divided into four regions: the first, extending N. of the Apennines, and of lat. 43° 30', and including the plain of Lombardy, has a climate somewhat similar to that of S. Germany, but warmer. In winter the lakes of Garda, Maggiore, &c., and the lagoons of Venice, are partially frozen; snow often falls, and the thermometer sometimes sinks to 14°; even in summer the N. wind is cold, and oranges, lemons, and other agrumi do not flourish in the open air. The second region, extending between lat. 43° 30' and 41° 30', includes the greater part of Tuscany and the Papal States, with the N. part of the kingdom of Naples. Within this band snow and ice are mostly confined to the mountain tops, and olives and agrumi of all kinds flourish luxuriantly without culture. The third region, from 41° 30' to 39°, comprises the middle Neapolitan provinces. Snow is here very rare, and the finest fruits are found in the valleys throughout the winter. The fourth region embraces the S. part of Calabria, with Sicily, the Lipari islands, &c. Here the thermometer never falls to the freezing point, and the sugar-cane, Indian fig, papyrus palm, and other tropical plants are abundant on the low lands.

The following is a table of the medium temperature of the year in different latitudes of Italy:

Place.	Lat. N.	Height above sea.	Mean annual temperature.
Milan . . .	45° 30'	658 feet.	53°-64° Fahr.
Bologna . .	44° 30'	285 . .	55°-64° . .
Florence . .	43° 40'	220 . .	56°-64° . .
Rome . . .	41° 55'	157 . .	59°-64° . .
Naples . . .	40° 50'	— . .	62°-64° . .

Throughout most parts of Italy there are but three seasons in the year: a spring, which more than realises all that poets have said in its praise; a hot summer, and a short, and not severe, winter: most of the vegetable products, even in the N., flower by the end of March. Heavy rains prevail during October and November; W. and N.W. winds are the most prevalent; but the *libeccio* and *sirocco*, the *simoom* of the Arabs, also occasionally occur, and exert an oppressive, and in the S. an injurious, influence over the animal frame.

It is true, however, notwithstanding the mildness and general salubrity of the Italian climate, that large districts of the country are very unhealthy, and that the chances of longevity are less than in England and other countries under more inclement skies. But the unhealthiness complained of is not the effect of climate, but of circumstances connected with the physical geography of the country, and the want of industry: neither do we think that the inferior longevity of the Italians is to be ascribed to their climate, but to the depressed situation and poverty of the bulk of the people; the bad quality and scanty supply of food and clothes; the low state of medical science; and the want of cleanliness. The general climate may, indeed, be said to contribute indirectly to bring about these results, by encouraging slothful habits, and making the people less industrious than they would be were it more severe; and, no doubt, this is to some extent true. But it is to the want of enlightened institutions, a tolerant system of religion, and a free press, that the distressed state and heavy mortality of the people of Italy are mainly to be ascribed.

It has been supposed that the climate of Italy has undergone a considerable change, and that it is now less cold in winter than formerly. There seem to be good grounds for concurring in this opinion; and the change may be accounted for by the cutting down of the forests already alluded to, and by the changes that have taken place in the countries to the N. of Italy. (See *Hume's Essay on the Populousness of Ancient Nations*, and the authorities referred to in it.) We doubt, however, whether there be any foundation for the notion, that either the productiveness of Italy or its pop. has diminished. No doubt some extensive tracts, as the Tuscan *maremme*, the Campagna, and some parts of the Neapolitan territory, which in antiquity were occupied by a dense population, are now all but uninhabited; but, on the other hand, Lombardy has been signally improved, and is at this moment infinitely better cultivated and more populous than at any former period. On the whole, we incline to think, that whatever Italy may have lost in respect of

population in certain districts, has been fully counterbalanced by a corresponding gain elsewhere; and that her decline from her ancient fame and influence has not been occasioned by any decline in the number of her sons.

General Aspect of Italy.—Speaking generally, nothing can surpass the beauty and diversity of the scenery of Italy. Its mountains have every variety of form and elevation: alternately smooth and rugged, they exhibit by turns gentle declivities and fine pastures, tremendous precipices and chasms, water-falls, deep and majestic forests, and summits, sometimes capped with snow, and sometimes emitting smoke and flames. Many of the valleys, as that of the Arno, are delightful beyond description; the plain of Lombardy is not less beautiful than rich, and even the half-desert tracts along the W. shore interest by their solitude and their vastness. The extent of the sea coast, and the number and magnitude of the lakes, add also greatly to the beauty and variety of the landscape; while the clearness of the atmosphere gives to every object a brightness of colouring, and distinctness of outline, that can with difficulty be conceived by those accustomed to our cloudy and less brilliant skies. No wonder, then, that the beauty and richness, as well as the glory of the country, should have been a favourite theme of the ancient writers:

"*Sed neque Medorum silve, ditissima, terra,
Nec pulcher Ganges, sive turba turbarum Germani,
Laudibus Italia cernit: non Barce neque Indi,
Totaque tharsiferi Pachaia pinguis arvis.
Hic prævidis fruges et Bacchi Mænus humor
Impulsi: lætæ oleæque, armentisque locustæ.
Ficæ ver æpidum, nigæ alieis mœnibus ætas.
Adde tot ægris urbes, operumque laborum,
Tot cœlestia massæ præsertim oppida sævis,
Fœminique antiquæ subter labentia mæna,
Sævis, magna parvas fruges, Saturnia balnea,
Magna virus.*"—*Georg. ii.*, 126-174.

In respect of its vegetable products, Italy may be divided into six regions, according to its elevation. These are as follows:

Regions.	Elevation.	Products.
1. Of the plains . .	— to 1,200 ft.	Lentils, myrtle, laurel, figs, and cork trees, citrea, fig, olive, vine, pomegranate, &c.
2. Oak and chestnut .	1,200 — 3,000 —	Oak, chestnut, beech, olive, vine, corn, &c.
3. Beech and fir . .	3,000 — 5,000 —	Beech, fir, larch, juniper, and wheat, barley, oats and maize, to 4000 ft.
4. Subalpine region .	5,000 — 6,000 —	Dwarf pine, arbutus, gentian, anemone.
5. Upper Alpine region	6,000 — 8,500 —	Androsace, saxifrage, and some other Alpine plants.
6. Region of snow .	8,500 ft. and upwards.	Iceland moss, <i>Artemisia</i> officinalis, and a few other plants.

There is a much greater diversity of plants in the S. portion of the Apennine chain than in any other part of its extent: this diversity is the most marked in the second, or oak and chestnut region. The Italian or S. declivities of the Alps present a greater diversity of vegetation than those facing the N.; and more species of plants are found on them than on the Apennines. On the Alpine summits are seen the dwarf birch, juniper, and other plants of Lapland and Siberia, while at their feet flourish the fig, *Agave americana*, and *Cactus opuntia*. Mount Vesuvius has a Flora peculiar to itself. (*Hoffmann, Europa und Seine Bremauer*, iii., 64-65.)

Italy is much more an agricultural than a manufacturing country; but the indolence of a great part of the population, the remaining operation of the feudal system, and the backward state of agriculture, render the actual return far inferior to what the country is calculated to yield. Silk has become a most important product: its culture has increased very rapidly since the peace of 1815, and the total produce is now estimated at about 19,000,000 lbs. a year: wine and olives, particularly the latter, are also very important products; and there is a great abundance of the finest fruits. Corn is not so generally cultivated in Italy as in the more N. countries of Europe; but pulse and other vegetables are extensively raised. Particular parts of the country are appropriated to particular products. Lombardy is the chief corn country; in the Genoese and Tuscan territories, the culture of fruit, particularly of olives, predominates; while the unhealthy district of the Maremma and Campagna remains, as before stated, chiefly in a state of natural pasture. Skilful agriculture is principally confined to the N.; in the centre, with the exception of portions of Tuscany, and S. it is at a very low ebb; and throughout the kingdom of Naples the abundance of vegetable productions is owing more to the climate and soil than to the industry of the husbandman. The products of the N. parts of the peninsula are found there in abundance; and whole groves of olives are seen

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growing in the open country, interspersed with spices and other tropical products.

The pastures of Italy are stocked with large herds of black cattle, sheep, and goats: few horses are reared; and the breed is in little estimation, except in certain parts of the Neapolitan territory. Mules are more common, being found better adapted for the bad and mountainous roads. The operations of agriculture are performed by oxen. The buffalo is found in Italy, though hardly anywhere else in Europe. Hogs are fed in large herds in the forests, particularly in Calabria. The mountains and forests contain a number of wild animals; among others, the bear, stag, marmot, and badger. The lynx or tiger-cat is not uncommon in the mountains of Abruzzo; and the crested porcupine is supposed to be peculiar to the S. of Italy. Foxes, hares, and winged game, are sufficiently abundant. From the heat of the climate in the S. provinces, snakes and reptiles of different kinds are numerous. The rivers, lakes, and coasts abound with fish.

Manufactures and Trade.—Italy is not distinguished for manufactures: the chief are those of silk fabrics, silk thread, &c., which have their principal seat in Lombardy. Woolen and linen stuffs, straw plait, gauze, artificial flowers, straw hats, paper, parchment, leather, gloves, essences, and musical instruments, are among the other goods manufactured in Italy; but, generally speaking, the raw products of the country form its chief exports, and most manufactured articles, whether of necessity or luxury, are imported from foreign nations. Venice and Genoa engrossed a large proportion of the trade of Europe, till the discovery of the passage to the East by the Cape of Good Hope, and the enterprise of the Portuguese and Dutch, and after them the French and English, diverted European commerce into a new channel. From that period, the prosperity of those cities gradually decayed, and the first of them has sunk into comparative insignificance, while Italy at large has but a small portion only of her former commercial importance. In the Austrian, Papal, and Neapolitan territories, the exportation and importation of commodities is checked by impolitic duties and prohibitions; while, in the last two at least, little or nothing is done to promote trade or manufactures, by the improvement of roads, harbours, and such like public works. In Tuscany, a more liberal and enlightened policy is adopted, and Leghorn and Genoa still display a considerable degree of commercial wealth and activity.

Trieste, however, is at present the principal Italian port; but a good deal of its exports and imports are derived from and intended for Austria and Hungary. Italy is, next to Germany and Holland, the largest European importer of English goods. The exports to it, at an average of the six years ending with 1838, amounted to £2,738,181 a year. In 1838, the exports from the United Kingdom to Germany were £4,988,909; to Holland, £3,549,499; and to Italy, £3,076,931. Cotton stuffs and twist form about 9-3ds of our exports to Italy; the remainder being principally made up of sugar, coffee, and other colonial products; woolens, iron and steel, hardware, linens, fish, earthenware, coal, &c.

The exports to Great Britain are principally olive oil, brimstone, wine, kid and lamb skins, oak and cork bark, oranges and lemons, raw and thrown silk, partly imported direct and partly indirect through France; straw hats, wheat (a good deal at second hand from the Black sea), linseed, shumac, rags, &c. The trade with the Levant is very considerable; and a good deal is carried on with France, Austria, Greece, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, and America. Next to Trieste, Leghorn, and Genoa, the chief commercial ports are Civita-Vecchia, Naples, Gallipoli, Bari, Ancona, Venice, and Palermo: the principal inland commercial cities are Milan, Brescia, Verona, Bologna, Turin, Florence, Lucca, Rome, and Sinigaglia. Farther details respecting the trade of Italy will be found under these separate heads, and the different states into which the country is divided. We subjoin

A Statement of the Quantities of the principal Articles imported into the United Kingdom from Italy and the Italian Islands in 1838.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Brimstone (all kinds) . . .	225,710 cwts.	Shumac . . .	255,848 cwts.
Cheese . . .	345 —	Raw and waste silk . . .	579,294 lbs.
Cork (unmanufactured) . . .	1,488 —	Lamb skins (unskinned) . . .	1,416,541 No.
Wheat . . .	30,384 qrs.	Woolen goods . . .	95,576 gals.
Gum Arabic . . .	943 cwts.	Valloons . . .	17,548 cwts.
Lemons and oranges . . .	65,499 chests	Cotton wool . . .	926,794 lbs.
Olive oil . . .	1,325,754 gals.	Sheep's wool . . .	1,725,294 —
Flax and flaxseed . . .	209,774 bush.	Wines . . .	626,929 gals.
Straw bonnets (or straw plait) . . .	4,786 No.		

A Statement of the Quantities of the principal Articles exported from the United Kingdom to Italy and the Italian Islands, in 1838, specifying the declared Value of the Articles of British Produce and Manufacture.

British and Irish Produce and Manufactures.			Foreign and Colonial Produce.	
Articles.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Articles.	Quantities.
Brass and Copper (manufactured)	7,609 cwts.	34,391	Cassia lignea . . .	105,943 lbs.
Cotton (manufactured) and yarn		2,005,325	Cinnamon . . .	59,179 —
Coals, culm, and cinders	96,709 tons	12,166	Cocoa-nuts . . .	214,316 —
Earthenware . . .	981,610 pieces	15,897	Coffee . . .	2,308,622 —
Herrings, &c. . .	98,954 barrels	90,964	Cotton piece goods . . .	22,980 pieces
Hardware and cutlery . . .	8,257 cwts.	49,598	Ginger . . .	2,334 cwts.
Iron and steel . . .	90,593 tons	186,369	Shell-lac . . .	311,737 lbs.
Linen (manufactured) and yarn . . .		57,963	Indigo . . .	540,846 —
Machinery, &c. . .		41,965	Pepper . . .	297,205 —
Sugar (refined) . . .	115,090 cwts.	226,372	Rum . . .	107,164 gals.
Tin and pewter goods . . .		38,945	Sugar (unrefined) . . .	50,082 cwts.
Woolen manufactures, &c. . .		558,157	Tobacco (unmanufactured) . . .	1,494,983 lbs.
Sundries . . .		128,736	Cotton wool . . .	2,990,756 —
Total British and Irish . . .		£3,076,931		

The principal roads in Austrian Italy, Tuscany, &c., are pretty good, and some of them excellent; but in the Papal States and the Neapolitan dominions, they are in general very bad. In Central Italy, however, several ancient roads exist, in good preservation; as the Emilian Way, and a part of the Applan, which constitute, in fact, the best routes in the territories of Parma, Modena, and the Pope. New and excellent roads have been opened from Genoa to Nice, Turin, and Leghorn, and from Leghorn to Grosseto. The road from Rome to Naples is extremely good; and a new road has been made from Naples to Brindisi, and the extremity of Calabria. Within the present century, also, magnificent roads have been carried over the Alps, by the passes of the Splügen, Simplon, St. Bernard, Mont Cenis, &c., and easy means of communication have thus been opened between Italy and transalpine Europe.

Canals are numerous, especially in the Austrian territories, the N. legations of the papal dominions, and the central part of Piedmont; they are chiefly, however, for irrigation only. But those of Piam and Cento, and those from the Po to Ferrara and Reggio, are navigable.

Religion, Education, &c.—The population is entirely Roman Catholic, except a small portion inhabiting a few valleys of Piedmont, who profess the Protestant faith; some communicants of the Greek church, in the S. provinces

of Naples; and Jews, and strangers of various creeds, residing principally in the large cities, where they are allowed the free exercise of their different modes of worship. There are 38 Rom. Catholic archbishops, and an indefinite number of suffragan bishops, in Italy. The number of inferior ecclesiastics is surprisingly great; and the secular clergy are the principal teachers in their respective parishes. It has been said, with reference to public education in Italy, "It is quite a mistake to conceive that no advance has been made of late years in the department of education in Italy; so far is it otherwise, that the footing on which popular instruction has been placed is, on the whole, superior to what exists in France or England. Any one who will give himself the pains to enquire into the fact, will find that there are proportionally more Italians than Englishmen or Frenchmen who are able to read and write; and the children of the middling and lower classes in Lombardy and Tuscany have no reason to shrink from a comparison with their contemporaries in Protestant countries, as respects the quality of their acquirements. In every part of Italy the mind is perceptibly on the advance, more especially in the north." (*Journal of Education for April 1833*, p. 358.)

This, however, is a most inaccurate and unfair statement. It is true that elementary instruction is pretty generally diffused in N. Italy and Tuscany; but such is not the case in

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the Papal States and in Naples. And whatever may be the fact as to more elementary instruction, most of the higher branches of education are very far behind in all parts of Italy. And what else could be expected in a country subject to irresponsible governments, and where the freedom of the press is almost unknown? There is not, and it would be folly to expect that there should be, any real instruction, in such a country, in either moral or political philosophy. People in N. Italy are taught to read and write; but there, as in most parts of the peninsula, this preliminary knowledge, instead of being turned to good account, is made a means of imbuing them with prejudices, and of enslaving their minds.

The most celebrated Italian universities are those of Pavia, Padua, Bologna, Pisa, Parma, Rome, Naples, &c.; but their ancient reputation has greatly fallen off; and it was originally owing, not so much to the superior instruction they afforded, as to the backwardness of the corresponding class of seminaries in other parts of Europe.

Of the societies instituted in the country with a view to the improvement of the language, the most celebrated is the *Accademia della Crusca*, at Florence (*see FLORENCE*); others are established in Rome, Milan, Bologna, and other large towns. No part of modern Europe has surpassed Italy in the number of her sons eminent in literature, science, and the fine arts. This has been, in some degree, owing to her being the refuge of men of letters, when driven out of Greece by the invasion of the Turks; but far more to the early independence and wealth of the principal cities. Under the fostering influence of the latter, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, and a host of other great poets and prose writers, besides painters, sculptors, and musicians, flourished at a period when the literature and the arts of the rest of Europe were comparatively barbarous. The Italians still excel in works of imagination, and of pure science and antiquities; but the antipolular nature of their governments, the want of free institutions, and of a free press, drive them from the higher and more interesting walks of literature.

Italy is richer than any other country in monuments of antiquity and of the middle ages. Among the splendid relics of ancient grandeur are the Coliseum and Pantheon; the triumphal arches of Vespasian, Severus, and Constantine; the pillars of Trajan and Antonine; the *clauces*, &c., at Rome; the amphitheatres of Verona and Pola; the catacombs of Naples; the ruins of the temples of Posidonia or Paestum, simple, austere, massive, and of unknown antiquity; and, above all, the subterranean remains of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Almost every town possesses some memorial of antiquity, and there is scarcely a place or a stream of any size that is not imperishably associated with some circumstance of importance in ancient or modern history. Tivoli (*Tibur*), where Horace and Catullus had villas; the Alban Mount (*Mons Albanus*), surmounted by the temple of Jupiter Latiaris; Frascati (*Tuscolana*), the seat of Cicero's villa, whence the *Disputations Tusculanae*, the most beautiful of ethical disquisitions, derive their name; the lake Nemi (*Lacus Neronensis*), sacred to Diana; the Campi Phlegræi, near Naples; the bay of Baie; the field of Cannæ; the lakes of Trasimene and Avernus, and a thousand other places, have all acquired an immortality of renown.

State of the People—It is difficult to form any fair estimate of the real condition of the people of Italy. Having been long parcelled out into numerous small states, and subjected to different laws and customs, they are not a homogeneous nation; and it would be unjust, as well as inaccurate, to suppose them all alike. Nevertheless, they have many things in common; and the state of the peasantry in most parts of the country contrasts very disadvantageously with the fertility of the soil and the beauty of the climate.

"How has kind Heaven's adored the happy land,
And scatter'd blessings with a waster's hand!
But what avail her unconquered shores,
Her blooming mountains and her sunny dells,
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The smiles of nature and the charms of art,
While proud Oppression in her valleys reigns,
And Tyranny usurps her happy plains?
The poor inhabitant beholds in vain
The rudd'ning orange and the swelling grain,
Joyless he sees the growing olive and wine,
And in the myrtle's fragrant shade repines:
Survive the notes of nature's bounty curd,
And in the laden vineyard die for thine."

Perhaps, however, this is rather too unfavourable a picture. We agree with Dr. Moore in thinking that extreme indigence is accompanied with less wretchedness here than in most other European countries; a consequence partly as the principal of the mildness of the climate, and partly of the temperance and contented disposition of the people. (*Moore's Italy*, ii., 340.) But, with all this, it is still true that there is in Italy a great deal, not merely of poverty, but of wretchedness and misery. With the exception of

the Neapolitan dominions, in which agriculture is at the lowest ebb, Italy may be said to be a country of small farms held on the *metayer* principle, or on condition of the occupier giving up half the produce to the proprietor; and where such a system of occupancy exists, there can be little or no improvement, nor any accumulation of wealth. In such a state of things, the occupiers live uniformly almost from hand to mouth, and are necessarily exposed to the most tremendous vicissitudes. Neither is there in Italy any regular state provision for the poor; and wherever this is the case, and especially in so densely peopled a country, there cannot fail to be innumerable instances of extreme suffering. The mortality that took place in Italy after the deficient harvest of 1817 was quite frightful, and mendicancy and misery prevail at all times to an extent unknown in better governed countries, though with fewer natural advantages. A superficial observer might suppose that the small farmers in the *Val d'Aoste*, and other rich and beautiful districts of Tuscany and other parts of Italy, were in the enjoyment of most of the comforts of the Golden Age; but, in point of fact, they have to maintain a constant struggle with poverty. M. Lullin de Châteaueux says of the occupiers in the Tuscan Arcadia, that, "on entering their houses, we find a total want of all the conveniences of life; a table more than frugal, and a general appearance of privation: they are unable to lay by anything as a reserve against unfavourable years." (*Letters on Italy*, &c., Eng. trans., p. 79.) And such is the case with the far greater portion of the country. Mr. Maclean says, that the proportion of poor, tattered, and wretched persons at Naples is quite excessive. "On our way to Caserta, Baise, and other places, children eight or nine years old, absolutely naked, often kept running alongside our carriage for a quarter of a mile or more. In all the towns and villages near Naples, strangers are beset with crowds of mendicants, whose importunities know no bounds." (*Letters*, p. 65.) Mr. Matthews says, that in "the Papal States all is slovenly and squalid; there seems to be no middle link in the chain of society between the cardinal and the beggar." (*Diary of an Invalid*, p. 233.) It is not so bad in the N. of Italy; but even there, the destitution and misery of the people are often such as almost to stagger belief. (*See Ross's Letters*, i., 128, &c.)

It were idle to expect that cleanliness should be a distinguishing characteristic of such a people. And, in fact, the towns, houses, and persons of the people, would, in most instances, be greatly improved by scrubbing, washing, and combing.

The reader may find in Moore, Matthews, and other writers, full details of the *cicisbee* or *cavalier servente* system, peculiar to Italy. It is confined to the higher classes, and appears to be the natural result of a state of society in which marriages are adjusted on mere mercenary principles, the parties frequently meeting for the first time at the altar, and where there is little save affairs of gallantry to engage the attention of the men. The introduction of free institutions and of a free press into Italy would soon make an end of the race of *cicisbees*. But till then, it is probable that this public display of apparent, if not real, disregard to the most important engagement of life, will maintain its ground.

Foundling hospitals abound in most parts of Italy; and are at once a powerful cause as well as an effect of the corruption of manners. They receive all classes of children, legitimate and illegitimate, rich and poor; and great numbers are annually sent to them. The mischievous consequences of such a state of things, and the disregard which it evinces for the most sacred obligations, are too obvious to require being pointed out. One of the greatest, and, perhaps, most indispensable reforms that could be effected in Italy would be the abolition of foundling hospitals. What is to be expected of those who do not scruple to send their children to die, or, if they escape death, to be brought up, independently of any care of theirs, in foundling hospitals? Such persons may have the cant of patriotism on their lips; but we may be quite sure that they will never incur any sacrifice to effect any object that they do not believe will directly conduce to the promotion of their own selfish ends and projects. We borrow from Mr. Matthews the following striking description of the ladies of Rome and of the Papal States.

"The women are in the grandest style of beauty. The general character of their figure is the majestic; they move about with the inceding tread of a Juno. The physiognomy of the Italian woman bears the stamp of the most lively sensibility, and explains her character at a glance. Voluptuousness is written in every feature; but it is that serious and enthusiastic expression of passion, the farthest removed from frivolity—which promises as much constancy as ardour, and to which love is not the capricious trifling gallantry of an hour of idleness, but the serious and sole occupation of life. There is an expression of energy and

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sublimity which bespeaks a firmness of soul and elevation of purpose equal to all trials; but this expression is too often mingled with a look of ferocity that is very repulsive. Black hair, and black sparkling eyes, with dark olive complexion, are the common characteristics of Italian physiognomy. A blonde is a rarity; the black eye, however, is not always bright and sparkling; it is sometimes set off with the soft melting languishment proper to its rival blue; and this by removing all expression of fierceness, takes away everything that interferes with the bewitching fascination of an Italian beauty." (*Diary*, p. 115.)

Government.—There is nothing more than the shadow of popular representation in Italy. The little duchy of Lucca has, indeed, its senate of 36 representatives, of the classes of merchants, scholars, artisans, and cultivators, and some bodies in the city of Genoa and the island of Sardinia slightly trench on the power of the king of those dominions. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom has also its two provincial assemblies; and in the kingdom of Naples there are nominally two legislative chambers, one of peers and the other of deputies. But the functions of the Sicilian chambers have, since 1815, been obsolete; and the provincial assemblies of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom are divested of all legislative powers. Elsewhere the governments of Italy are absolute (San Marino being little more than a dependency of the pope), especially the popedom and the duchy of Modena; though in the former it is generally exercised with extreme mildness.

That a country so fertile and extensive as Italy, rich in the various products of a fruitful soil, enjoying an excellent climate, well situated for commerce, having a frontier covered by a range of almost impassable mountains, whose inhabitants are remarkably shrewd and intelligent, and which was civilized and powerful, possessed of great wealth, and studded over with innumerable free states, at a time when the rest of Europe was sunk in comparative barbarism, should have been thrown back in the career of improvement, and for centuries subjected to the sway of foreigners, and treated with all the ignominy of a conquered province, can hardly fail to excite the astonishment even of the most careless observer. To trace the various causes which have conspired to produce so striking an anomaly in the moral and political world, would require a lengthened essay, or rather a large volume. But if we mistake not, the same circumstance to which Italy principally owed her superiority in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, has also been the principal cause of her subsequent degradation. The number of separate and independent communities into which Italy was then divided, by directly associating her inhabitants with the government of their respective cities, and making them feel that their own interests were identified with those of the community to which they belonged, powerfully excited their passions, and called forth all their energies. Those powers which had been dormant for centuries were again revived; Milan, Florence, Venice, Genoa, Pisa, &c., became the capitals of so many free states, distinguished by their wealth, and their progress in the arts: eloquence, poetry, history, architecture, painting, and every other pursuit that could either add to the comfort or the embellishment of society, were prosecuted with vigour and success. But this state of society, though it gave a powerful impulse to civilization, was also productive of the most implacable animosities. The disputes among the rival republics, from their limited territory, and their deeply affecting every individual, were prosecuted with all the eagerness of a personal and the rancour of a political quarrel. Sismondi's great work (*Républiques Italiennes du Moyen Age*) is chiefly filled with accounts of these conflicts. And such a state of society, how incompatible soever with the enjoyment of peace and tranquillity, unquestionably affords a fine field for the development of superior talent and mental energy.

Unfortunately, the contests between the different parties in Italy ended, as such contents almost always do, by making it an arena for the struggles, and subjecting it to the arms of foreigners. German, French, and Spanish troops, after being engaged in supporting the pretensions of one or other of the rival states, turned their arms against those they had supported, or who had invited them into their country, and, trampling on their liberties, imposed on them new and despotic masters.

Had Italy, when the republican governments were destroyed, had the good fortune to have been consolidated into one single and undivided monarchy, the people would have been fully compensated for the loss of political independence. According as local hatreds and party animosities subsided, the nation would have become animated with the same spirit, and would have been able to defend itself against foreign aggression; and the probability is, that in the course of time the people would have acquired power sufficient to overthrow the despotism of a government originating in conquest, and to recover possession of a portion at

least of their former rights and privileges. But the subversion of the Italian republics was attended by no such result. Instead of being reduced under one, the country was divided among a hundred petty despots and despotic aristocracies. Nor was there any possibility of remedying these evils; for Austria, having obtained possession of the Milanese and Tuscany, was enabled to prevent any single state from acquiring a decided ascendancy, and to perpetuate and embitter those disastrous feuds and divisions which led to the ruin of the republics.

It would be an endless task to endeavour to describe the various effects of which this state of affairs has been productive. Ever since the subversion of the Florentine republic, in 1530, the Italians have ceased to exercise any perceptible influence over the deliberations of their multitudinous rulers. Parcelled out among foreign sovereigns, or sovereigns descended from foreigners, what interest could they feel in the contests of the Bourbons of Parma and Naples; the Austrians of Milan and Mantua; and the Lorrains of Tuscany? They were not only deprived of their ancient liberties; but the constant state of vassalage in which their petty sovereigns were themselves held by the great transalpine powers prevented their acting in conformity either with the wishes or the real interests of their subjects. The national spirit was thus gradually destroyed; the Italians either ceased to have or to express an opinion on public affairs; they endeavoured to forget the stormy discussions in which they had been engaged, by plunging into the depths of sensuality; and from being the most active, intelligent, and industrious people in Europe, sunk into a state of singular indolence and apathy. "The victim by turns of selfish and sanguinary factions, of petty tyrants, and of foreign invaders, Italy has fallen like a star from its place in heaven; she has seen her harvests trodden down by the horses of the stranger, and the blood of her children wasted in quarrels not their own; *conquering or conquered*, in the indignant language of her poet (Filicaja), *still alive a slave*; a long retribution for the tyranny of Rome." (*Hallam's Middle Ages*, i., 358.)

In the latter part of the 18th century, Beccaria, Genovesi, Verri, Filangieri, and other eminent men, attempted to awaken their countrymen to a sense of their true interests; but their efforts were not attended by any corresponding success. At the epoch of the French revolution, the government of almost every state in Italy, with the exception of Tuscany, was a tissue of the grossest abuse. The use of torture was universal; civil and criminal processes were conducted secretly, and left to the decision of a single judge; a direct tax of 25 per cent. per annum was levied on all land and other tangible property; heavy transit duties were imposed on all commodities passing from one petty state to another; except in particular cases, the exportation of the raw produce of the soil was forbidden; the high roads were infested by robbers; morals were at the lowest ebb; and assassination was carried to an extent unknown anywhere else.

Whatever may have been the influence of French domination in other parts of the continent, there cannot, we apprehend, be a doubt, that, to Italy at least, it was most advantageous. Under Napoleon, who has a just title to be called its greatest benefactor, the countries now comprised in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom formed the kingdom of Italy; Piedmont, Genoa, Parma, Tuscany, and Rome were united to France, and received her laws and institutions; and Naples was constituted into a subordinate kingdom, with improved and more liberal institutions. A vigorous and efficient police was everywhere organized; the oppressive shackles which the jealousy and short-sighted rapacity of the different petty states had imposed on the internal commerce of the country, were entirely removed, and full power was granted to export the various products of the soil; torture was abolished; a uniform code of laws was introduced; instead of the dark and mysterious proceedings of secret tribunals, justice was openly and impartially administered; science was protected and encouraged; the Italian soldiers emulated the discipline and bravery of their French allies; local prejudices and long-cherished antipathies were on the wane; a national spirit was beginning to revive, and that energy which had for centuries been dissipated in frivolous and unimportant pursuits, was again exerted for the public benefit.

No doubt the government of the French in Italy was defective in many respects, and in some oppressive and arbitrary. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, it was certainly far preferable either to that by which it was preceded, or to that by which it has been followed. Direct taxation was carried by the French to an unprecedented extent; and, latterly, the conscription was felt to be a severe hardship; but as the former was accompanied by the entire freedom of industry, and as the latter pressed indifferently on all classes, they were submitted to with little or no reluctance. "The Italians," says M. Sismondi, "partook of

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all the privileges of the conquerors: they became with them accustomed to the dominion of the law, to freedom of thought, and to military virtue; secure that, at no very distant period, when their political education should be accomplished, they would again be incorporated in that Italy, to the future liberty and glory of which they now directed their every thought." (*Progress and Fall of Italian Freedom*, p. 30.)

"Under the French," says Mr. Stewart Rose, "Italy enjoyed all the incalculable advantages of a code which allowed the cross-examination of witnesses, and gave publicity to all the proceedings of justice. This, indeed, was so under the ancient government of Venice; but a criminal code was given her by France, infinitely superior to what she possessed in the time of her republic. But the system of open pleadings and examinations, has given way to one which has abolished the oral examination of witnesses; and for these principles, perhaps yet more precious in Italy than elsewhere, has been substituted that of written depositions and secret applications to the judges. Under the government of France, the *assens* (laws regulating the trade in corn and other necessities) laws slept, and justice, civil as well as criminal, was well and expeditiously distributed. At present, there is no one, uninfluenced by passion, who would not rather renounce a debt than endeavour to recover it by law." And in these respects, matters continue at present nearly on the same footing as when Mr. Rose's work was published.

It is greatly to be regretted that, on the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, provisions was not made for the consolidation of Italy into an independent state; but *dis sitis viam*. "The coalition destroyed all the good conferred on Italy by France." (*Stewart Rose*.) The old order of things was, to a considerable extent, restored: the republics of Venice and Genoa, indeed, disappeared; but the kingdom of Sardinia, the Papal States, and the dukedoms of Tuscany, Parma, Lucca, &c., were reintegrated nearly on the footing on which they stood before the revolution. Austria, however, had the lion's share in the new arrangements, having acquired the whole Milanese and *ci-devant* Venetian provinces; at the same time, that the dependent thrones of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma were filled by members of the house of Hapsburg, to which they look up for protection and support. Hence the influence of Austria is now all but omnipotent in N. and Central Italy, and it also predominates in the S., where the throne of Naples is again occupied by a Bourbon.

On the restoration of the old governments, a good many abuses which the French had rooted out were revived, and the nation was insulted and humiliated. With the division of the country into different states, an end was put to the equality of duties and the freedom of internal commerce; and those sectional prejudices and hatreds that had begun to be obliterated, again exhibited their odious characteristics. The open impartial justice, and the vigorous police, introduced by the French, were either wholly suppressed, or materially modified; and in the Papal States and Naples, especially the former, the priests again acquired a preponderating influence; and these are, once more, Turkey and Spain excepted, the worst governed of the European states.

The government of Austria in Italy cannot be justly said to be oppressive. But it is antipopular, jealous, and repulsive. This is evinced by the restraints laid on the press, and on the importation of books, and by its preventing the opening even of a school for elementary instruction without its express permission. The pressure of taxation and the conscription are less severely felt now than under the French, but this is more than counterbalanced by the defects in the administration of justice.

Under the French government, the prompt administration of justice, and the efficient police, almost wholly suppressed private assassination and public robbery; but they have again revived in the Papal States and Naples, though even there they are a good deal less frequent than formerly.

It is impossible to say how long the present order of things is destined to last; but at present, unless relief should come from without, the prospects of Italy are far from encouraging. The want of all sympathy with each other, and the jealousies that subsist among the different states, will, it is much to be feared, long oppose an insuperable obstacle to any united or persevering effort to throw off the yoke of their foreign masters; and even though such were not the case, there is a "softness of character, approaching to imbecility" (*Metastasio*), that unnerves the Italians, and unfits them for sustaining the difficulties and perils that would have to be encountered in such a struggle.

ITALY (AUSTRIAN). Under this term are included all the Austrian territories within the limits of Italy, comprising the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and the government of Trieste, extending over a space of about 23,118 sq.

mi., and having, in 1839, a population of 5,179,100. The government of Trieste is, however, included in the kingdom of Illyria; and the following statements will, therefore, apply only to the rest of the territory, being that, indeed, to which the name of Austrian Italy especially belongs.

The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, one of the most valuable possessions under the Austrian sceptre, extends between lat. 44° 42' and 46° 41' N. and long. 8° 34' and 13° 32' E., having N. Carinthia, the Tyrol, and the Grisons, from which it is separated by the Alps; W. the Swiss cant. Ticino and Piedmont; S. the duchies of Parma and Modena, and the N. legations of the Papal States, from which it is chiefly divided by the Po; and E. the government of Trieste and the Adriatic. Area, population, subdivisions, &c., as follows:—

Governments.	Delegations.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Pop. to sq. m.
Lombardy	Bergamo	1,399	(1830) 233,942	169
	Brescia	1,365	281,742	206
	Como	1,383	205,701	149
	Cremona	479	191,766	399
	Cremona-Lodi	723	203,854	281.6
	Mantua	729	254,684	349.7
	Milan	1,818	479,183	263.4
	Parma	517	152,266	293
	Sondrio	1,314	86,976	66
		8,582	2,500,626	279
Venice	Padua	844	(1835) 300,514	354.4
	Rovigo	439	150,065	343
	Vicenza	287	207,547	720
	Verona	1,454	208,449	143
	Veneto	1,025	222,157	217
	Treviso	765	251,728	329.1
	Friuli	2,760	373,974	135.5
	Belizone	314	157,940	503
Total		9,623	2,968,289	308.4
		19 0.3	4,449,073	236

But it would appear from the statements in the *Annuaire de Götze* for 1841, that i.e. population in 1839 had increased to 4,577,483.

The N. part of this territory is mountainous; the S. flat, forming a portion of the plain of Lombardy. The Alpine chains on the N. frontier rise to an elevation of more than 13,000 ft. above the sea. By far the greater part of the surface, however, is flat: the flat lands, comprising the delegations of Pavia, Lodi, Crema, Cremona, Padua, Rovigo, Venice, and parts of Verona, Vicenza, Brescia, Milan, &c. The whole country abounds with rivers, all of which, except the Po, have more or less a S. course, and all contribute their waters to the Adriatic. The chief, after the Po, are the Ticino, between Lombardy and Piedmont, the Adda, Oglio, Chiese, Mincio, Adige, Brenta, Piave, Tagliamento, &c. At the foot of the Alpine chains, in the N. of Lombardy, are the lakes of Garda, Como, Maggiore, Lugano, Isèo, &c. The shores of the Adriatic are lined with extensive lagoons, in the midst of which is Venice. A succession of marshes extends along the banks of the Po, in the lower part of its course, and round its embouchure is a dreary tract of swampy ground scarcely enlivened by a single tree.

The central parts of the high mountain chain consist of granite and other primary formations; the lower hills ranges consist chiefly of secondary limestone. The country on the Po is a vast alluvial plain, containing numerous fossil remains. Traces of former volcanic action exist in the Euganean hills, an isolated volcano to the S.W. of Padua.

Lava, basalt, iron, coal, turf, potter's clay, some copper, arsenic, marble, and alabaster, are the most important mineral products. The climate is generally healthy, except in the rice grounds along the Po, in the vicinity of Mantua, and near the Adriatic. The thermometer, though it keeps much higher in summer, generally sinks lower in winter in Lombardy than in England. The mean temperature of the year at Sondrio is 51° F., at Milan 53.6°, and at Padua 56.6°. More rain falls in this than in any other portion of the Austrian dominions; in the government of Venice the mean annual amount is estimated at 34 inches, and in Lombardy at 45 inches. The greatest fall is in autumn and winter.

The tops of the Alps are naked, covered with snow, and interspersed with glaciers; but their sides are for the most part covered with fir, larch, oak, pine, chestnut, and other trees, or natural pastures. The plain country is continuously cultivated, and is one of the most productive portions of Europe. About four-fifths of the population of Lombardy depend directly or indirectly on agriculture; and nearly seven-tenths of the surface are under culture, the proportions in 100 parts being, arable lands 67, pasture 19, and wood 21. But, however adapted for cultivation on an extended scale, Lombardy is, as already stated, generally a country of small farms, cultivated on the *metayer* principle, and its agricultural inhabitants, though industrious, are mostly poor. Châteauneuf remarks, that river most

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of the country few of the farms exceed from 70 to 75 English acres, while few also have less than 10 or 12. The subdivision of the land is, however, much greater in the upland regions than in the plains: in the Milanese there are many farms of 190 acres. Most of the productive land in the mountains consists of pastures. Only the lower border of the mountain belt is arable; the land is there frequently cut into terraces, one above another, the divisions being occasionally supported by stone walls. The earth that fills these terrace-trenches is continually carried down to the lower levels by the action of rain, and other causes, and has to be brought up again every two or three years, often on peasants' backs, the routes being impracticable for vehicles. The vine, mulberry, walnut, and various other fruit trees, barley, rye, a little wheat, buckwheat, *panicum*, millet, kitchen vegetables, hemp, and flax, are the chief agricultural products of this region. The land is here divided into the most minute portions; and being, as it were the one thing needful to existence, the greatest value is attached to its possession. The inheritance of an individual is often only a few square yards of land; and on the lake of Garda a similar extent of surface, cultivated with lemons or oranges, or the laurel (for its oil), serves to maintain a family. In the central region, or hill country, properties are less divided; though they are there split into small stewardships, worth from 15,000 to 20,000 francs. These farms are mostly the property of the higher classes, and of the inhabitants of cities. There is scarcely a single peasant proprietor, the peasantry being mere tenants, paying, in general, a rent of half the produce. A lease at a fixed rent, or a money rent, is extremely rare. Silk, wine, oranges, lemons, olives, and other fruits, corn, cheese, and cattle, are the chief products of this region; the culture of the silkworm is an important occupation of the peasants' families, and, with the money gained from this source, they provide themselves decently with the necessaries of life.

The aspect of this part of Lombardy is very pleasing. Flourishing villages, hamlets, and isolated houses are spread over it, connected by carriage roads made at the expense of the proprietors and communes, which latter possess a considerable portion of the soil in this and the next region. In the high flat country, or that part of the plain near the hills, small stewardships are not common. The system is that of *pignone*, or sharing-tenants; that is, tenants who pay a rent in money for their house, and a fixed rent in kind for their ground. In the low flat country, none of the property is communal; the farms let at from 10,000 to 60,000 fr. a year, and some as high as 90,000 fr.; and the farmers have considerable capital in stock, as cattle, implements, seed, and timber. In this region great numbers of cattle are fed. It has, like the high flat country, a siliceous bottom, with the difference, that here in every part water may be procured at a very little distance below the surface. In the delegation of Lodi, and its neighbourhood, the soil is so fertile and well watered, that the inhabitants have relinquished the growth of corn for that of the indigenous plants spontaneously produced. The meadows, constantly irrigated, are mowed, and spring again four times in the same year; and the value of the produce in grass is superior to that of the richest corn. (*Châleswicz*, 273.)

The mode of irrigation deserves some notice. It is effected in the first place by *fontanili*, or excavations in the earth, in which are placed long tubes, from the bottom of which bubble up copious streams of water, analogous to Artesian wells. From the *fontanili* the water is conducted into a ditch, by which it is carried to irrigate the fields placed on a lower level. To these natural waters, derived from the subterranean springs, replenished by a constant supply from the mountain region, are added a great mass of water drawn from the rivers by means of canals, some of which are navigable. The grounds thus inundated are let as high as 30 Milan livres (11. 9s.) the *perca* (about 3-15ths of an acre). The waters are diligently measured by rules, derived from hydrostatic laws, which have passed into a habitual practice. The canals are provided with graduated doors, which are raised or lowered according as the case may be: they are termed *scrotri*. The measure is called *acqua*, and corresponds to the quantity of water which passes through a square hole, three Milanese inches high (an oncia of Milan equals two in. English), and 4 in. wide, open 1 in. below the surface velocity. Sometimes the same number of inches of water is given out by the day and the hour on different farms. The value of a property depends on the command and goodness of the water: if deprived of the fertilizing fluid, it would diminish rapidly in price. Hence the state of the waters is the object of local statutes, and of diligent care and attention. The absolute property of an inch of water is usually valued at from 10,000 to 15,000 fr.; but some

waters are valued as high as 20,000 fr. All proprietors are entitled to carry a new canal for the purpose of irrigation across the grounds of their neighbours, on paying the fair value of the ground occupied by the canal, and adding to it one quarter more. (*Beswing's Rep.*, p. 98.)

W. of the delegation of Lodi, between Milan and Pavia, a good deal of rice is grown. The district appropriated to its culture is divided by a great number of canals, lined with banks of turf, into squares of two or three acres each, within which the rice grows, in water, admitted by sluices, to the height of a few inches. The rice is sown after a single ploughing, and without any other preparation of the land. The sluices are opened to admit water when the plant is some inches in height, and is drained off again near the period at which the grain is ripe, to allow the land to dry before reaping. After having been reaped, the rice is tied into small sheaves, which lie heaped together some time before being thrashed. The soil remains dry till again ploughed. Rice is grown for three years successively on the same land, after which the ground is left fallow for two years, manured once, and produces in these two years a most abundant crop of hay. The produce of a crop of rice is estimated at double that of a crop of wheat. The rice grounds are let at fixed rents, of about 100 francs an acre; and even at this enormous rent, the farmers (who do not divide their profits with landlords) have often made large fortunes. The labour required is little, and not expensive; but it is very unhealthy. "Sickly labourers are seen passing along the banks, to superintend the distribution of the water. They are dressed like miners, in coarse cloth, and they wander about, pale as ghosts, in the reeds and near the sluices, which they have scarcely strength enough to open and shut. In crossing a canal, they are often obliged to plunge into the water, and they come out wet and covered with mud, carrying with them the germs of fever, which never fails to attack them. They are not the only victims, as the harvest men seldom get in their crop without being seized with rigors, the air in all the neighbouring places being deteriorated by the stagnant water. The avidity of the rice planters is, therefore, restrained by law, and they are prohibited extending this culture beyond certain limits." (*Châleswicz*, p. 283.) The meadow lands in the irrigated country are, like the rice grounds, parcelled out into fields of two or three acres. After remaining about fifteen years in natural pasture (refreshed by a thick coat of manure every three years), they are ploughed and cleaned in autumn, and undergo *five successive crops*—hemp, followed by vegetables and oats, wheat followed by vegetables, maize and wheat. The land is then left to itself, and a crop of grass immediately springs up without any seed being sown. As soon as the sward becomes thick, the sluices are opened upon it as formerly. In the course of 30 years, 67 crops are obtained from the land: 61 for the food of cattle, five for that of man, and one for clothing. There are few countries in which cattle of every kind are more abundant. In 1836, there were in Lombardy 257,800 cows, 168,000 sheep, and 32,000 houses employed in agriculture, besides draught cattle, &c.

The famous Parmesan cheese is no longer made in Parma, but in a district 40 m. long by 20 wide, stretching from Abbiategrasso on the Tessino, to near the confluence of the Po and Adda. About 80,000 cows are set apart for its production. These come chiefly from Switzerland, the Tyrol, Bavaria, &c., being bought at from three to four years old; the supply of milk increases till they are six or seven years old, when it begins to fall off. About 11,500 are annually imported, at an average cost of from £14 to £15 each, but varying up to £20. (*Beswing*); the sale of old cows, calves and whey, on which last many hogs are fed, is estimated to cover the cost of the young cows, and interest thereon; the profits of the butter and cheese remaining to the farmer. The cheese is made entirely of skimmed milk: the cows are only fed at stated times, and are stalled during a great part of the 34 hours to empty racks, a process which Arthur Young says he was assured was necessary to give the requisite richness to the milk! (11. 168.) In the course of a year a cow produces at an average 900 *libbre grassa*, or 135 kilogrammes of cheese. It is sold twice a year by the farmers, at about 1 franc per pound. The total quantity made is about 16,000,000 of *libbre grassa*, worth from 15 to 16,000,000 fr. There are about 12 lbs. butter for every 40 lbs. cheese. The value of the cheese and butter consumed and exported from Lombardy, is estimated at 23,360,000 fr. In the Milanese district, a fat cheese, called *stracchino*, is made, especially at Gorgonzola, to which coagulated milk is carried from other parts. Its production is considered more profitable than that of Parmesan: it is sold at about 1 fr. 39 c. the kilogr. Much of it is made from the wandering herds of cattle which descend in the autumn into the plains. The proprietors of these herds, called *borguesini*, belong to the

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mountain region: in summer they migrate in search of pasture to the N. side of the Alps, sometimes as far as the Grisons. The pasture lands of Lombardy are mostly in the mountains and low flat country; in its other regions, cattle, sheep, beasts of burden, and even goats, are scarce.

The large farm-houses and offices throughout Lombardy are built on a uniform plan. They are of brick, and surround a square court-yard, on one side of which is the residence of the farmer, granary, and stables, all well arranged, while the other sides consist of covered porticoes, under which the fodder, carts, &c., are kept. Half the court is paved; the other half is an area on which to thrash the corn. A garden is attached to the building, the outer walls of which are covered with vines, producing a growth for ordinary use. Each of these farms has a métayer and his family, who usually hold it for generations. They consider it as a patrimony, and never think of renewing the lease, but go on from father to son, on the same terms, without writings. The stock of cattle, &c., belongs to the proprietor. In a farm near Marignano, Châteaueux states that 100 cows and some animals for draught were kept on 85 acres of meadow land. The métayer estimated the average return of each cow at 200 fr., or of the whole at 20,000 fr. There were 35 acres of arable land, the produce reckoned at half that of the acres in grass, or 6000 fr. The gross produce of this farm of 120 acres was therefore 26,000 fr.; which sum was equally divided between the proprietor and métayer; the former out of his moiety paying the taxes and charges of brigation, and the latter deducting from his share the whole expenses of cultivation.

The peasantry in the low flat country receive a part of their earnings in wages, and a part is produced from the share each has in the cultivation of the land. The ground is, as has been said, divided into portions of from 10 and 15 to 50 and 70 acres. Two acres are assigned to every man and his family, or three to families where there are two men. The farmer furnishes the oxen and horses to plough the ground, and advances the seed; the cultivator performs all the farm work till the crop be carried to the granary; 1-3d part of the buckwheat and beans, and 1-4th part of the rice, are then the share of the cultivator; out of which, however, he returns the farmer the seed formerly advanced, amounting to about 1-5th part of the rice, and 1-4th part of the buckwheat. In addition to their wages, the master allows most of his farm servants a small house and kitchen-garden rent free; and pays their capitulation and other taxes, amounting to about 6 or 7 fr. each. The hire of a dairyman, besides a certain quantity of provisions, varies from 115 to 300 fr. a year; that of a carrier from 150 to 180 fr. Ordinary labourers get bread, rice soup, milk, &c., and from 62 to 69 fr. a year; drovers get only their food. Rice-reapers, wood-cutters, and mowers come mostly from the mountain districts of Parma and the Tyrol, and vine-dressers from Piedmont and the lake Maggiore: the wages of all vary from about 1 to 14 fr. a day, with food.

In 1835, it was estimated that 770,000 Winchester bushels of rye, 3,795,000 wheat, 6,392,700 maize, 838,000 rice, 10,110,000 cwt. hay, &c., 5,300,000 do. straw, 606,000 do. cheese, butter, and honey, 170,000 do. silk, and 1,916,000 cwt. wine, were produced in Lombardy.

We have fewer details respecting the agriculture of the Venetian provinces. The surface is estimated by Quadrio at 2,367,070 *tornature*, 1,193,198 of which are in the plain country, 747,960 being arable, or corn lands, 17,800 rice-ground, and 186,000 meadows and pastures.

Maize is grown in considerable quantities near Verona, and the mulberry very extensively between that city and Mantua, and towards Vicenza. The mulberry-trees are frequently planted all round the corn-fields, and vines stemmed from one tree to another, so that on the same ground three crops—silk, wine, and grain—are annually produced. From Verona to Vicenza the meadows are irrigated with great care as well as facility, by means of the numberless streams that flow into the Adige, the beds of which, being continually raised by the gravel they bring down, and artificially embanked, are, for the most part, above the general level of the plain. Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, the inhabitants are generally poor. Several large farming establishments may be seen, but no comfortable cottages, or signs of wealth, among the peasantry, who bear a very indifferent character. The fields about Vicenza, however, are kept with great neatness, and cultivated with much industry, presenting a favourable contrast to those about Padua. On the road between these two cities all beauty of scenery disappears. "Willows in all their pollard ugliness, and long lean poplars trimmed to the top, afford a yearly crop of faggots, the only fuel of the country. The tops of the pollarded trees near Vicenza, may be seen cut almost in the shape of goblets, for the sake of holding the leaves of the maize placed there for drying. Potatoes are often cultivated

amidst the corn. On the road may be seen immense butts full of grapes, mounted upon clumsy wagons, to which they are secured by such iron rings and chains as would hold a frigate at her moorings, dragged along by four, six, or eight oxen, when a proper vehicle would not require more than a pair." (*Cramer's Italy*, li. i. 11.) The grain produced in the Venetian provinces leaves a surplus over what is required to meet the home demand. Good husbandry diminishes as we proceed eastward, and Istria is a country which would scarcely repay it. That peninsula is a collection of barren limestone hills, interspersed with a few fertile valleys; it yields very little corn, and the expenses of cultivation nearly absorb the profits. Wood is scarce, and fuel has mostly to be brought from Carniola or elsewhere. The oils of Istria, however, are frequently as good as those of Tuscany, and form its chief export. Some of its wines, also, are good, but the inhabitants are more a commercial and sea-faring, than an agricultural or manufacturing people. (See ILLYRIA.)

The culture of silk, the most important staple of Northern Italy, is rapidly extending; and even in the delegs. of Pavia and Lodi, where the climate is unfavourable to the worm, the mulberry is gradually superseding the vine and olive. In the deleg. of Brescia alone, the oil crop has diminished within the last 35 years from 400,000 lbs. to half that quantity; while the produce of silk has risen within the same period from 1,900,000 to 3,800,000 lbs. The annual produce of silk in Lombardy, Venice, Tyrol, and Tescino, is estimated at about 7,000,000 lbs., or nearly 7-11ths of the total produce of Italy. The produce of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in 1835, was 3,469,475 Milanese lbs., since which time it has consequently about doubled. The best silk in Lombardy is obtained in the district of Branza, between the lakes Maggiore and Como; and in the Venetian provs., from the delegs. of Treviso and Friuli. Milan and Bergamo are the great centres of the trade in silk; the former city and its neighbourhood being the chief seat of its manufacture. Next to the silk fabrics of Milan rank those of Como, Brescia, Cremona, and Mantua. Verona and its neighbourhood, with many Mantuan districts, produce the best sewing and twist silk. Vicenza and Bassano produce immense quantities of silk, chiefly double-threaded trains, and much also is obtained from Padua; but in all the latter named provs., quantity is more sought after than quality in the production of the article.

Next to silk, the chief manufactures are those of woollen and cotton fabrics, linen thread, paper, hats, iron goods, &c. In Lombardy there are several iron and copper works, with fabrics of earthenware, marble quarries, &c. (For details respecting the chief foreign trade of Austrian Italy, see MILAN, VENICE, TRIESTE, &c.) The mountain districts send wine into Switzerland and the Tyrol; and live stock, game, cheeses, butter, honey, firewood, charcoal, timber, granite, marble, slates, bricks, iron and steel, various implements, cloths, and a little hemp, into the flat country; out of which they receive, in exchange, wheat, rice, maize, and oil.

Taxation.—According to the new government survey, the value of the land in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom has been estimated at 210,851,000 *scudi* (£38,656,000). The land-tax paid in Lombardy Proper amounts to from 21,000,000 to 25,000,000 *lire*, and in the Venetian provinces to about 12,000,000 *lire*, or together to about £1,040,000 a year, or nearly 2½ per cent. on the assumed value of the capital. The valuation by which the land-tax is levied in the Milanese has not been altered since 1780: the tax has indeed been increased, but the increase has not been by any means equal to the increased value of the land. After 1795, the land-tax was as high as 48 centesimi per *scudo*, but since 1819 it has been reduced to 17-1 centesimi: in the Venetian provs. it has also been reduced, but it is still higher there than in the Milanese. It is supposed that the system, to be bottomed on the new survey, will equalise the taxation of the two portions of the kingdom. In the above survey, the valuation is guided by the amount of every kind of produce in ordinary years, and under an ordinary system of cultivation. The average prices, from 1833 to 1835, are taken as a guide, regard being had to local circumstances, distance from markets, &c. The expenses are deducted from the gross receipts, and calculated according to the system of farming. To allow for casualties, from 1-6th to 1-7th part is deducted from the nett proceeds for corn, 1-7th for flax, chestnuts, and olives, 1-15th for hay, 1-18th for wood. Churches, fortresses, and open spaces are free; but of all other buildings, the value is ascertained as nearly as possible, for the purpose of taxation. Machinery is free; not so mills or water-power. All buildings are assumed to be in an average state, and a reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent. is made for keeping them in repair.

The poll-tax is levied in places not subject to the tax on consumption. All individuals (except paupers), from the ages of 14 to 60, are liable; and it amounts to 3 *lire* 68 cen-

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tesimal for every inhab., without reference to his circumstances. In addition to this tax levied for the state, a sum not exceeding 3 lire may be imposed for the exigencies of the commune. The poll-tax, therefore, may reach, but can never exceed, the sum of 6 lire 68 cent. The injustice done to the humbler part of the pop., by imposing the same amount of poll-tax on them as on the higher classes, is in part compensated by the frequent practice of raising extraordinary impositions on the latter, in the shape of augmentations to the land-tax, and by the control of the communal property being almost entirely in the hands of the small proprietors. The collection of the taxes is farmed out on leases of three years; and the same person may be collector of several communes, or of several entire districts. The farmer of the taxes has power to proceed against defaulters, and in extreme cases to sell the land for arrears; but such proceedings are seldom or never heard of, and the collection is simple, and attended with very little expense.

The *acetre*, or taxes on consumption, which exist in walled towns differ in amount in different places. They do not everywhere comprise the same articles, but generally include wine, spirits, flour, bread, cattle, fish, oil, butter, cheese, hay, straw, wood, coals, and a few other articles. The mill-tax is levied at the mills, the others mostly at the town gates. At Milan, wine and vinegar are charged 1 lire 15 cent. the cwt., wheat flour and bread about 14 lire, hay and oats 86 cent., cheese 2 lire 30 cent., coals and sawed wood 57 cent., bricks and tiles 29 cent. per 100, oxen 7 lire 47 cent., pigs 3 lire 45 cent. each, &c. The taxes at Venice (which see) are higher. Taxes on trades have generally been abolished; in Milan, however, bakers and butchers are subject to an impost. Certain tradesmen in open towns are subject to taxes, which, like others, are farmed out to the best bidder, who usually compounds with the parties for a stipulated sum. The income and expenditure of the different cities of Lombardy amount annually to from 36,000,000 to 46,000,000 lire.

The import duties are heavy on most articles. Cotton, woolen, pewter, and tin manufactures, fine polished hardware, porcelain, and books allowed by the censorship, are admitted on payment of an *ad valorem* duty of 60 per cent. on their declared value. Silk fabrics pay 50s. per lb. nett. The importation of salt is prohibited, salt, tobacco, saltpetre, and gunpowder being government monopolies. Here, as in England, the private cultivation of tobacco is disallowed, and the salt springs not made use of by the government, must be filled up. The revenue has risen less in consequence of an increase of duties than of increased production and consumption. The total public revenue of Lombardy amounts to upward of 50,000,000 lire a year. The public debt has been considerably reduced; and the interest, which is 5 per cent., is regularly paid.

Government, Education, &c.—The government of Austria in Italy is so liable to be disturbed, through the rooted dislike entertained by the Italians for the Germans, as to require the most vigilant attention on the part of the Austrian ministry. The policy of the latter has been to restrict the power and privileges of the nobles and large proprietors, who have generally been found at the head of any popular movement; and, at the same time, to conciliate the middle and lower classes. Accordingly, the representation in the provincial councils has been rendered apparently more popular than in the other parts of the empire. Each of the two provinces has its assembly, with attributes and powers similar to those of the German *Stände*; but their composition is wholly different. They have neither ecclesiastical members, nobles sitting in right of birth or property, nor deputies of close corporations; but with all this, the most effectual precautions are taken to hinder those assemblies having any popular bias. The members are appointed through the medium of a double, or rather a triple, stage of election. The two great classes of *Contadini*, the proprietors of land; and *Cittadini*, the inhab. of towns, are the primary electors, the suffrage depending on the payment of a certain amount of taxes. These primary electors return from their general body a council of election, the members of which must possess a higher property qualification than is requisite for the primary electors. The council of election elect from the members of its own body a certain number of candidates, and from these candidates the *crown elects those who are to act as members of the provincial assembly*; and, as if all this were not enough to stifle anything like popular feeling, it reserves to itself, whenever it thinks fit, power to cancel all the proceedings, and to order a new election! And even when elected, this assembly has no legislative powers; the will of the emperor being law. This is carried into effect by the viceroy, who is at present an Austrian archduke; and under whom there is a governor in each prov., assisted by a government council appointed in Vienna. Each deleg. has a delegate, or political superintendent, and a separate financial officer; each district a chancellor; and each commune a *podestà*. In

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the chief town of each deleg. is a court of primary jurisdiction; in Milan and Venice are courts of appeal and of commerce; and a high court of revision sits in Verona. Trial by jury, and wise oaths pleadings and examinations, are unknown. And if we add to this, that a jealous censorship is established over the press, and that only certain foreign journals or books can be imported, we shall have a pretty good idea of the spirit of the government. Two foreign regiments are maintained for the police service, one in either government. Eight regiments of the line in the Austrian army are levied in these provs., but there is no militia. All males, whether noble or otherwise, are registered for military service at the age of 18, unless exempted from physical or other causes. From those thus registered the number required are taken by ballot; but are allowed to serve by approved substitutes, for whom, however, it is often necessary to pay large sums. The period of service is eight years, after which the soldier is entirely free. Whatever, therefore, may be said by such flimsy eulogists as Von Raumer, the government of Austria in Italy is undoubtedly a cold, repulsive, and jealous despotism. But it is not oppressive; and we agree with Mr. Turnbull, that in point of fiscal and military pressure, it is more lenient than that of the French; and all that may tend to the advancement of agriculture and commerce, and the material comforts of the people, is sedulously promoted.

It is, also, true that large sums are expended by the government in keeping up the roads and other public works, and in public education. A larger proportion of the pop. is educated in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom than in any other prov. of the Austrian empire, except the Tyrol and Bohemia. By a law of 1832, every commune is obliged to maintain a primary school, either wholly or in part; and, in 1837, only 66 communes were without schools exclusively their own: 45 gymnasia, 18 ecclesiastical seminaries, and 12 lycées, exist in the chief towns, and there are two universities, those of Pavia and Padua, the former ranking as the first in Italy. But, notwithstanding all this apparatus, a really good education is unknown in Lombardy; and that which exists is better fitted to enslave and debase than to expand the mind. It is wholly under the direction of the clergy; and no school can be opened, or book used in a school, or other seminary, without the express sanction of the government. Even the *Conversations Lexicon* has incurred the displeasure of this paternal government.

History.—The greater part of this portion of Italy, after the fall of the Western Empire, was successively possessed by the Heruli, Ostrogoths, Greeks, and Lombards: the latter held it from 568 till 774, when Charlemagne annexed it to the empire of the Franks, to which it remained attached till 898. From that period, except the territory of the Venetians, it generally belonged to the German emperors, till the establishment of the republic of Milan, in 1150. This republic was erected into a duchy in 1395, and, in 1535, came into the possession of the emperor Charles V. After the war of the Spanish succession, the duchies of Milan and Mantua were assigned to Austria, to which they have since belonged, with the exception of the short time they formed a part of the Cisalpine republic and French empire. Venice and its territory, which had existed as an aristocratic republic from the 7th century to 1797, was confirmed to Austria by the treaty of Vienna, in 1815. (*Bouring's Reports on the Lomb.-Ven. States*; *Turnbull's Austria, &c.*; and the *Journal of Education*; *Von Raumer's Italy*, i. 194-203; *Châteauneux, Italy and its Agriculture*, *Right's Travels*, p. 14-36, 274-285, &c.)

ITALY, t. Yates co. N. Y., 15 m. W. Penn Yan, 196 m. W. by S. Albany. Bounded N.W. by Canandaigua lake. Drained by Flint creek. It has one store, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, 10 saw-mills; nine schools, 496 scholars. Pop. 1634.

ITAWAMBA, county, Miss. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Tombigbee river. It contained in 1840, 12,301 neat cattle, 1909 sheep, 16,143 swine; and produced 8101 bushels of wheat, 303,333 of Indian corn, 3300 of oats, 10,318 of potatoes, 8719 pounds of tobacco, 270,970 of cotton. It had six stores, 10 grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; seven schools, 194 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4639; slaves, 790; free coloured three; total, 5373. Capital, Fulton.

ITHACA, p. t., capital of Tompkins co. N. Y., 162 m. W. by S. Albany, 40 m. S.E. Geneva, 295 W. Organized in 1891. Bounded N.E. by Cayuga lake. Watered by Fall, Cascadilla, and Six mile creeks, and Cayuga lake, which afford good water-power. It contains 24 stores, two lumber yards, two woolen factories, one cotton factory, with 1571 spindles, two flouring-mills, one grist-mill, 10 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one paper-mill, three tanneries, one brewery, four printing-offices, two binderies, two weekly newspapers. Total capital in manufactures \$979,350, one academy, 136 students, 13 schools, 1693 scholars. Pop. 6650. The village

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is situated on Cayuga Inlet, 1½ m. from the head of the lake, and is navigable to this place for boats of 50 tons. The nearest landing is on the lake. It is surrounded on three sides by an amphitheatrical of hills, rising by a gentle ascent to the height of 500 feet. It contains 94 streets crossing each other at right angles, the back streets extending on to the hills, and commanding a beautiful prospect, including Cayuga lake. It contains a courthouse and jail in the same building, a county clerk's office, six churches, a Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and an African, two banks, a flourishing academy, a library, most of the above named stores, and some of the manufacturing establishments, 700 dwellings, and about 4500 inhabitants. All the streams in the vicinity have falls. Fall creek descends 439 feet in the course of a mile, having successive falls of 70, 50, and 113 feet. The last is peculiarly grand. A tunnel is built, which conveys the water from the head of the fall to the machinery, which it made to move. Clinton hotel in this village, is one of the most spacious and splendid public houses in the state. It contains more than 150 rooms, and one of its halls is 190 feet long, and its dining room is 90 feet long. It has several porches, the principal of which is supported by six Ionic columns.

The commercial facilities of Ithaca are as great as its manufacturing. It has a boatable communication to the city of New-York, by the Seneca and Erie canals. By the Ithaca and Owego railroad, 30 m. long, it communicates with Owego, on Senecaquana river. Its trade with Pennsylvania is considerable, receiving iron and coal in exchange for plaster, salt, lime, flour, and merchandise. It was founded in 1800, and chartered as a village in 1831. The scenery around the village is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful, and few places have more to interest the curious traveler.

ITHACA, one of the Ionian islands, and celebrated in antiquity as the kingdom of Ulysses (*Acropolis Ithaca, Laetitia regna, Virg., Æn. III., 275*). 7 m. S. Santa Maura, 3 m. E. Cephalonia, and 17 m. W. the coast of Acarnania; Point Marmara, at its N. end, being in lat. 36° 30' N., and long. 20° 30' E. Length 14 m., breadth 4 m., area 44 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 9644. It presents from the sea the appearance of a barren, rugged rock, deeply indented on its E. side by a gulf, at the bottom of which is Vathy, the port and cap. of the island, accurately described in the *Odyssey*:

"A spacious port appears,
Stern to Phœry's power, whose name it bears;
Two craggy rocks, projecting to the main,
The roaring winds' tempestuous rage restrain:
Within, the waves in surly murmurs glide;
And ships secure without their heave-ride."—*Pope*.

About a third part of the surface is capable of cultivation, the greater part of which is laid out in vineyards. The chief products are wine (esteemed in Greece as extremely delicious), olive oil, currants, barley, and a small quantity of wheat; but the industry of the islanders is greatly impeded by the taxes levied on their exports by the Ionian government. After all, it appears probable that Ithaca has little to interest, beyond the associations connected with its ancient history. Many of the places mentioned by Homer can be traced, with great appearance of probability. The port *Phœry* is clearly identical with *Mia*, and the inner harbour of Vathy seems to correspond with the *σπηλιον* (*Edipper extras*) under Mount Neion. In the S. part of the island, at no great distance from the shore, is a spring, rising at the foot of a rock still called *Arethusa*, and supposed to be the *Arethusa* of Homer. (See *Odys.* v. 408.) Some ruins of Cyclopean walls, similar to those of Mycenæ and Tiryns, are considered by Dodwell to be the remains of the city of Ithaca, the residence of Ulysses. (See *IONIAN ISLANDS*.) (*Dodwell, l. 66; Priv. Reports, &c.*)

IVREA (ST.), a pari. bor., seaport, and par. of Cornwall, at the W. extremity of the bay of same name, 18 m. W. Truro, and 950 m. W. by S. London. Area of par., 1850 acres; pop. of pari. bor. (which includes the three par. of St. Ives, Lelant, and Towednack), in 1831, 6378. It consists principally of one long street, branching S. into two smaller; and the houses are generally of moderate size, and built in situations to suit the convenience of persons connected with the trade of the port. The church, a low but spacious building, erected in 1434, stands close to the sea: there are also two places of worship for dissenters, a national school, and two Sunday schools. A grammar school, founded by Charles I., has gone to decay. The town-hall and custom-house are the only other public edifices. The port has a pier, built by Stenson, in 1770, at an expense of £10,000, within which small vessels lie aground at low water. Large ships may anchor in the bay, in 6 and 7 fathoms; but, being quite exposed to the N. winds, it is not much frequented. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, however, this port had, in 1836, 117 ships, of 1619 tons burden, and

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the customs revenue in 1836 amounted to £10,992. The pier dues are let for £330 a year, exclusive of the tax of 1s. per hhd. on the export of fish, which sometimes exceeds £300 in a single year. The principal employment of the inhab. is the pilchard fishery, which of late has been carried on with more than ordinary success, and to a greater extent than in any other town of Devon or Cornwall. The season lasts from July to Sept., and in favourable years very large quantities are exported to the Mediterranean, a considerable supply being also furnished for the consumption of the town and neighbourhood. In 1831, the entire quantity exported amounted to 27,119 hhds., of which 19,141 hhds. were furnished by St. Ives alone. Several new mines have likewise been opened in the vicinity, affording additional employment to the people. The corporation, chartered in the reign of James II., was, down to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, a close self-elected body of 11 members: it now comprises four aldermen, one of whom is mayor, and 12 councillors, and has a commission of the peace, under a recorder. Corporation revenue in 1836, was £388. The borough sent two members to the House of Commons from the 5th of Queen Mary down to the passing of the Reform Act, which deprived it of one member. Previously to the last-mentioned act, the franchise was vested in the inhabitants paying *scot and lot*; the boundaries of the parliamentary borough were then also enlarged, by the addition of the two adjacent parishes of Lelant and Towednack. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 598. Markets on Wednesday and Friday; cattle fair, Saturday before Advent. (*Ann. Rep.; Pari. Bound. Rep.; Com. Dict., &c.*)

IVIZA or IBIZA (an. *Ebusus*), an isl. in the Mediterranean, forming one of the Balearic group belonging to Spain. 50 m. E. by N. cape Nao in Valencia, and 43 m. S.W. Mallorca; the cap. on its S.W. side being in lat. 36° 53' 16" N., long. 10° 38' 39" E. It is of an irregular five-sided figure: its length from N.E. to S.W. being 27 m., and its average breadth 15 m. The coast is irregular, indented by a great number of bays, the largest being those of St. Antonio and Iviza; the surface is hilly, and in many parts well wooded; but there are several picturesque and fertile valleys having a soil well adapted for tillage. The climate is, in most respects, similar to that of Valencia and Catalonia: the winters are so mild that the thermometer seldom falls below 13° Réaumur, and the heats of summer are tempered by the sea breezes. The chief products of the island are olives, wine, corn, flax, and hemp, different kinds of fruit, especially figs, for which it was celebrated even in the time of the elder Pliny. The salt-pans are so productive that salt is a chief article of exportation: large flocks of sheep are pastured on the hills, and the sea near the coast abounds with fish, the capture of which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. But, notwithstanding these advantages, the island is in great poverty, owing to the indolence of the inhabitants, and their slovenly mode of tillage. The Ivizans are of middle size, shrunk and sallow; they speak a language similar to that spoken in Catalonia and Valencia, being a corrupt dialect of the ancient Romance, once the common language of all S. Europe.

The capital Iviza (which has a population of 5790 persons) is fortified, and has a good harbour. It is the residence of the governor, and a bishop's see. The chief buildings are a cathedral, six churches, two convents, two hospitals, and a public school.

Iviza, the largest of two islands, called by Strabo *Pityusa*, or the pine-bearing islands, was early occupied by Phœnicians and Carthaginians, whence it has been called *Ebusus Phœnicum* by Silius Italicus. (*Pun., lib. iii., l. 262*.) It was taken from them by Q. Metellus, and remained subject to the Romans, and their successors the Vandals, till the conquest of Spain by the Moors in the 8th century. The Spaniards took the island in 1294, and attached it to the kingdom of Arragon, since which it has usually followed the fortunes of the larger islands, Mallorca and Minorca. In 1706, during the war of the succession, it submitted to Sir John Leake with a British squadron, and was ceded to England, together with Minorca, at the peace of Utrecht. They continued in the possession of the British till the peace of 1814, when they were restored to Spain. (*Milano, Dict. Géog.*)

IVREA (an. *Eporodia*), a town of N. Italy, dom. of Sardina, div. Turin, cap. prov. of the same name, on the Doire, 30 m. N.N.E. Turin. Pop. in 1838, inc. com., 8,473. It is an ill-built town defended by old fortifications, a citadel, and a small fortress upon an adjacent hill; and has an ancient cathedral, supposed to occupy the site of a temple of Apollo, five other parish churches, several convents, a hospital, a seminary, and a large prison. Here are manufactures of silk fabrics and of organized silk, and some recently established cotton works; with markets for cheese, cattle, and other Alpine produce; and for the iron obtained near Cogné, and other places in its vicinity. Eporodia is reported to have been colonized by the Romans in the time of Marius. It would appear from Tacitus (*Hist., l. 70*) to have been a

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municipalism as well as a colony. Strabo says that 25,000 Balaai, made prisoners by Terentius Varro, were sold here as slaves by public auction. Iyrea has been repeatedly taken by the French, and under the French empire was the capital of the department Doire. (*Dict. Géog.; Cresser's Italy, &c.*)

IZARD, county, Ark. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 1600 sq. m. Watered by White river, Little Red river, and branches of Spring river. It contained in 1840, 4115 neat cattle, 1128 sheep, 7704 swine; and produced 7764 bushels of wheat, 131,170 of Indian corn, 6771 of oats, 4307 of potatoes, 16,100 pounds of tobacco, 9648 of cotton. It had eight stores, six flouring-mills, two grist-mills, three distilleries; six schools, 151 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3000; slaves, 141; total, 2940. Capital, Athens.

IZARD, C. H. or Athens, p. v., capital of Izard co., Ark., 156 m. N. Little Rock, 1076 W. Situated on the N. side of White river, at the junction of the Big North fork. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings.

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JACCA, a town of Spain, prov. Aragon, cap. of a partido of its own name, 56 m. N. by E. Saragossa, and 38 m. N.N.W. Huesca; lat. 42° 30' N., long. 0° 34' W. Pop., according to Mifano, 3012. It stands at the foot of one of the highest ridges of the Pyrenees, only 91 m. from the French frontier, in a wide and fertile valley, enclosed by the rivers Aragon and Gallego: it is surrounded by a strong wall, and entered by seven gates. The chief public buildings are a cathedral church, castle, military hospital, and five convents. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and woollen weaving; but the difficulty of access to other places confines their industry to the supply of the town and immediate neighbourhood. The crops raised in the district comprise wheat, barley, pulse, &c., and fruits are abundant; but the severity of the climate during winter prevents it from producing many of the fruits of S. Europe.

Jacca was a place of some consideration in the time of the Romans, and was the capital of the *regio Jacotania*. It was taken by M. P. Cato, anno 195 A.C., and was made a station for the troops during the war with Spain. (*Antiquæ*.)

JACINTO, p. v., capital of Fiamings co., Miss., 233 m. N.N.E. Jackson, 630 W. Situated on the head waters of Tucumbia creek, and contains a courthouse, and also several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$131.

JACKSON, county, Va. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state, and contains 480 sq. m. Bounded N.W. by Ohio river. Drained by Big Sand and Big Mill creeks, and branches of Little Kenawha river. It contained in 1840, 5059 neat cattle, 3179 sheep, 10,741 swine; and produced 98,900 bushels of wheat, 117,331 of Indian corn, 20,788 of oats, 4933 of potatoes, 5160 pounds of tobacco. It had eight stores, four flouring-mills, ten grist-mills, six saw-mills, four tanneries, two printing-offices, one weekly newspaper; eight schools, 153 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4803; slaves, 87; total, 4890. Capital, Ripley.

JACKSON, county, Ga. Situated centrally toward the N. part of the state, and contains 439 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Apalachicola river, W. by Choctawhatchee river. Drained by Chipola river and Holmes creek, and their branches. It contained in 1840, 5493 neat cattle, 3858 sheep, 11,330 swine; and produced 27,188 bushels of wheat, 912,435 of Indian corn, 29,590 of oats, 7199 of potatoes, 2330 pounds of tobacco, 903,670 of cotton. It had five stores, eight flouring-mills, 20 grist-mills, 15 saw-mills, three tanneries, 17 distilleries; 10 schools, 217 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5004; slaves, 2513; free coloured, 15; total, 8522. Capital, Jefferson.

JACKSON, county, Flor. Situated in the N. part of the territory, and contains 1500 sq. m. Bounded E. by Apalachicola river, W. by Choctawhatchee river. Drained by Chipola river and Holmes creek, and their branches. It contained in 1840, 15,907 neat cattle, 980 sheep, 14,564 swine; and produced 127,915 bushels of Indian corn, 32,105 of potatoes, 1,672,158 pounds of cotton. It had six stores, six grist-mills, six saw-mills; one academy, 25 students, two schools, 75 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3002; slaves, 2630; free coloured, 43; total, 6681. Capital, Marianna.

JACKSON, county, Ala. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 973 sq. m. Bounded S.E. and S. by Tennessee river. Drained by Paint Rock and Raccoon creeks, and their branches. It contained in 1840, 9328 neat cattle, 6351 sheep, 39,351 swine; and produced 30,956 bushels of wheat, 4537 of rye, 1,043,107 of Indian corn, 72,617 of oats, 32,900 of potatoes, 23,222 pounds of tobacco, 1,165,616 of cotton, 5634 of sugar. It had 19 stores, 94 grist-mills, seven saw-mills, four tanneries, 29 distilleries, one printing office, one weekly newspaper; 19 schools, 536 scholars.

JACKSON.

Pop.: whites, 13,828; slaves, 1816; free coloured, 28; total, 15,715. Capital, Bellefonte.

JACKSON, county, Miss. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 1175 sq. m. Bounded S. by the Gulf of Mexico. Watered by Pascagoula river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 8770 neat cattle, 793 sheep, 8829 swine; and produced 13,675 bushels of Indian corn, 31,005 of potatoes, 2900 pounds of cotton. It had three stores, three grist-mills, two saw-mills; three schools, 49 scholars. Pop.: whites, 1459; slaves, 424; free coloured, 83; total, 1965. Capital, Jackson, C. H.

JACKSON, county, Tenn. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 625 sq. m. Watered by Cumberland r. and its branches. It contained in 1840, 5824 neat cattle, 12,788 sheep, 41,130 swine; and produced 37,625 bushels of wheat, 2639 of rye, 434,113 of Indian corn, 65,828 of oats, 20,301 of potatoes, 858,256 pounds of tobacco, 31,828 of cotton. It had 10 stores, 19 grist-mills, three saw-mills, 15 distilleries; four schools, 119 scholars. Pop.: whites, 11,536; slaves, 1990; free coloured, 119; total, 13,672. Capital, Gainesboro.

JACKSON, county, O. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 400 sq. m. Millstone-grit is found in its N. and central parts, coal is abundant, and iron ore is found in its W. part. Watered by Little Scioto and Little Raccoon rivers, and by Salt and Symmes creeks. It contained in 1840, 6915 neat cattle, 15,068 sheep, 13,360 swine; and produced 53,749 bushels of wheat, 141,167 of Indian corn, 70,923 of oats, 15,006 of potatoes. It had 19 stores, nine grist-mills, 18 saw-mills, three tanneries, one distillery; 11 schools, 253 scholars. Pop. 9744. Capital, Jackson.

JACKSON, county, Mich. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 780 sq. m. Organized in 1838. Watered by Grand river and its branches, and by branches of Kalamazoo river. Limestone is abundant. It contained in 1840, 12,565 neat cattle, 3680 sheep, 21,674 swine; and produced 198,640 bushels of wheat, 167,570 of Indian corn, 4264 of buckwheat, 11,896 of barley, 190,067 of oats, 147,893 of potatoes. It had 36 stores, four flouring-mills, three grist-mills, 25 saw-mills, four distilleries, one brewery, three printing-offices, three daily newspapers; three academies, 944 students, 37 schools, 1265 scholars. Pop. 13,126. Capital, Jackson.

JACKSON, county, Ia. Situated toward the S. part of the state, and contains 500 sq. m. Drained by Muscatatuck r., Driftwood, or E. fork of White river, and White and Salt creeks. It contained in 1840, 10,699 neat cattle, 8635 sheep, 22,005 swine; and produced 38,945 bushels of wheat, 25,44 of rye, 368,493 of Indian corn, 72,912 of oats, 12,088 of potatoes, 32,966 pounds of tobacco, 28,678 of sugar. It had 39 stores, two flouring-mills, 13 grist-mills, nine saw-mills, seven tanneries, two distilleries, one pottery; 27 schools, 736 scholars. Pop. 6661. Capital, Brownstown.

JACKSON, county, Ill. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Organized in 1816. Bounded W. by Mississippi river. Watered by Muddy river and its tributaries. Salt is found on this river near Brownsville. It contained in 1840, 5683 neat cattle, 2664 sheep, 15,490 swine; and produced 18,530 bushels of wheat, 155,320 of Indian corn, 20,426 of oats, 19,644 of potatoes, 8230 pounds of tobacco, 11,160 of cotton, 2271 of sugar. It had six stores, six grist-mills, three saw-mills, one tannery, three distilleries. Pop. 3565. Capital, Brownsville.

JACKSON, county, Iowa. Situated toward the N.E. part of the territory, and contains 638 sq. m. Bounded E. by Mississippi river. Drained by Macquetens river and its branches. It contains iron ore, copper, tin, zinc, gypsum, and porcelain clay. The first is very abundant. It contained in 1840, 1612 neat cattle, 249 sheep, 4676 swine, and produced 6199 bushels of wheat, 42,519 of Indian corn, 6493 of oats, 20,098 of potatoes. It had six stores, two lumber-yards, three grist-mills, four saw-mills. Pop. 1411. Capital, Bellevue.

JACKSON, county, Mo. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 525 sq. m. Bounded N. by Missouri r. Drained by Big and Little Blue rivers, and Fire Prairie cr. It contained in 1840, 10,896 neat cattle, 10,029 sheep, 37,953 swine; and produced 5326 bushels of wheat, 1 of rye, 556,190 of Indian corn, 50,981 of oats, 22,416 of potatoes, 11,350 pounds of tobacco. It had 94 stores, three flouring-mills, 17 grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, two tanneries, 14 distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 14 schools, 613 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6245; slaves, 1361; free coloured, 6; total, 7612. Capital, Independence.

JACKSON, county, Ark. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state, and contains 800 sq. m. Bounded W. by Big Black river, N.E. by St. Francis river. Drained by Cachee river. It contained in 1840, 3691 neat cattle, 460 sheep, 6313 swine; and produced 1754 bushels of wheat, 91,060 of Indian corn, 3011 of oats, 9800 of potatoes, 3664 pounds of tobacco, 11,760 of cotton. It had three stores, one cotton factory with six spindles, one flouring-mill, five grist-mills,

JACKSON.

three saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery. Pop.: whites, 1287; slaves 376; free coloured, 6; total, 1569. Capital, Elizabeth.

JACKSON, p. t., Waldo co., Me., 47 m. N.E. Augusta, 694 W. Drained by Marsh river. Incorporated in 1818. It had eight schools, 261 scholars. Assessors' valuation of real estate is \$145, \$127,176. Pop. 653.

JACKSON, p. t., Coos co., N. H., 79 m. N. by E. Concord. 383 W. Incorporated in 1800. Drained by branches of Sawyer's river. It has one store, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, seven schools, 196 scholars. Pop. 584.

JACKSON, p. t., Washington co., N. Y., 40 m. N.E. Albany, 419 W. Organized in 1815. Bounded N. by Battenkill. It has one store, one academy, 18 students. Pop. 1730.

JACKSON, t., Northumberland co., Pa. It contains three stores, five grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries, one saw-mill; four schools, 135 scholars. Pop. 1584.

JACKSON, p. t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 181 m. N.E. Harrisburg, 395 W. Drained by Lackawanna and Tussockhanna creeks. It has one store, two saw-mills; eight schools, 269 scholars. Pop. 754.

JACKSON, t., Dauphin co., Pa. Drained by Powell's and Armstrong's creeks. It contains two stores, five grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, one oil-mill, two distilleries; eight schools, 961 scholars. Pop. 1164.

JACKSON, t., Lycoming co., Pa., 14 m. N.W. Williamsport. Bounded E. by Lycoming creek, by branches of which it is drained. It has one grist-mill, two saw-mills; four schools, 118 scholars. Pop. 336.

JACKSON, t., Greene co., Pa. It has two stores, one tannery, one distillery; four schools, 76 scholars. Pop. 1089.

JACKSON, t., Lebanon co., Pa., 7 m. E. Lebanon. Drained by Tulpehocken creek. The Union canal crosses it. It contains four stores, two lumber-yards, three grist-mills, one saw-mill, two tanneries, two distilleries; one academy, 43 students, two schools, 111 scholars. Pop. 2503.

JACKSON, t., Tioga co., Pa., 30 m. N.E. Wellsborough. Drained by Scott's and Mill creeks. It contains four stores, two grist-mills, 26 saw-mills; six schools, 336 scholars. Pop. 123.

JACKSON, t., Cambria co., Pa. It has three grist-mills, five saw-mills; five schools, 160 scholars. Pop. 623.

JACKSON, p. v., Lick t., capital of Jackson co., O., 89 m. S.E. Chillicothe, 63 m. S.E.E. Columbus, 377 W. It contains a brick courthouse, jail, six stores, two tanneries, a printing-machine, 50 dwellings, and about 300 inhabitants. The postoffice is called Jackson C. H.

JACKSON, t., Montgomery co., O. It has eight schools, 44 scholars. Pop. 1098.

JACKSON, t., Muskingum co., O. It has four schools, 90 scholars. Pop. 998.

JACKSON, t., Starke co., O. It has three schools, 39 scholars. Pop. 1547.

JACKSON, t., Trumbull co., O. It has nine schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 1194.

JACKSON, t., Allen co., O. It has one school, 20 scholars. Pop. 89.

JACKSON, t., Brown co., O. It has two schools, 110 scholars. Pop. 1253.

JACKSON, t., Champaign co., O. It has two stores, five saw-mills; eight schools, 96 scholars. Pop. 1431.

JACKSON, t., Clermont co., O. It has one school, 18 scholars. Pop. 693.

JACKSON, t., Coshocton co., O. Bounded E. by Muskingum r. It has one store; one school, 35 scholars. Pop. 1895.

JACKSON, t., Franklin co., O. Bounded E. by Scioto riv. It has one school, 30 scholars. Pop. 784.

JACKSON, t., Guernsey co., O. Pop. 1153.

JACKSON, t., Hancock co., O. It has one grist-mill, one saw-mill; six schools, 199 scholars. Pop. 639.

JACKSON, t., Highland co., O. It has nine schools, 477 scholars. Pop. 2239.

JACKSON, t., Knox co., O. It has six schools, 364 scholars. Pop. 894.

JACKSON, t., Morgan co., O. It has one grist-mill, two saw-mills; seven schools, 309 scholars. Pop. 628.

JACKSON, t., Perry co., O. It has nine schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 1780.

JACKSON, t., Pickaway co., O. It has one flouring-mill, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; five schools, 125 scholars. Pop. 392.

JACKSON, t., Pike co., O. It has four stores, one flouring-mill, one saw-mill. Pop. 1004.

JACKSON, t., Clay co., Ia. It has three grist-mills, two distilleries; two schools, 83 scholars. Pop. 918.

JACKSON, t., Des Moines co., Ia. It has three stores, one woolen factory, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; five schools, 190 scholars. Pop. 1007.

JACKSON, t., Fayette co., Ia. It has one school, 27 scholars. Pop. 1126.

JACKSON, t., Hancock co., Ia. It has four stores; three schools, 51 scholars. Pop. 1143.

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JACKSON, t., Putnam co., Ia. It has one store, one flouring-mill, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, one oil-mill; two schools, 45 scholars. Pop. 923.

JACKSON, t., Ripley co., Ia. It has one school, 94 scholars. Pop. 4636.

JACKSON, t., Shelby co., Ia. It contains one store, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one oil-mill, one tannery, two distilleries; one school, 90 scholars. Pop. 1511.

JACKSON, t., Washington co., Ia. It contains nine stores, one flouring-mill, six grist-mills, seven saw-mills, three tanneries; five schools, 111 scholars. Pop. 2463.

JACKSON, t., Wayne co., Ia. It has two academies, 110 students, three schools, 367 scholars. Pop. 2493.

JACKSON, p. t., capital of Jackson co., Mich., 79 m. W. Detroit, 549 W. Watered by Grand river. It contains 23 stores, one flouring-mill, five saw-mills, one distillery, one brewery, three printing-offices, three daily newspapers; one academy, 85 students, nine schools, 336 scholars. Pop. 3773. The village, situated on the E. bank of Grand river, which has here a fall of 8 feet, contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, one Baptist and one Union; the state penitentiary, a branch of Michigan University, and a considerable portion of the above-named stores, mills, and manufactories.

JACKSON, p. v., capital of Butts co., Ga., 67 m. W. Mill edgeville, 664 W. Situated 8 m. W. of Ocmulgee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, an academy, two churches, a Methodist and Presbyterian; nine stores, and about 20 dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$932.

JACKSON, p. v., capital of Hinds co., Miss., and of the state, 1010 m. S.W. Washington city, D. C. Situated on the W. bank of Pearl river, which is navigable for boats to this place. It occupies a level spot half a mile square, and is regularly laid out a quarter of a mile from Pearl river. It contains an elegant state-house, which cost \$600,000; a handsome governor's house, a state penitentiary, a large and fine building; a United States land office, two churches, a Methodist and Baptist; a bank, three printing-offices, leading newspapers; 30 stores, a steam saw-mill, and 2100 inhabitants. A railroad, 45 miles long, connects it with Vicksburg on the Mississippi, which is continued 14 miles E. of Jackson, to Brandon.

JACKSON, p. v., East Feliciana par., La., 194 m. N.W. New-Orleans, 1143 W. It contains Louisiana College, founded in 1835, which has a president and eight professors, or other instructors, 18 alumni, 109 students, and 1850 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in June. The village contains three academies, 233 students, two schools, 39 scholars. Pop. 922.

JACKSON, p. v., capital of Madison co., Tenn., 134 m. W.S.W. Nashville, 819 W. Situated on the N. side of the South fork of Forked Deer river. It contains a brick courthouse, 54 by 44 feet, a jail, market-house, a branch of the Union bank of Tennessee; two churches, two academies, 10 stores, and about 1200 inhabitants. It is about 80 miles in a direct line from Mississippi river.

JACKSON, p. v., capital of Cape Girardeau co., Mo., 196 m. S.E. Jefferson city, 595 W. Situated near a branch of Whitewater river, 10 m. W. of Mississippi river. It contains a courthouse, jail, a United States land-office, a printing-office, several stores, and about 800 inhabitants.

JACKSON, t., Johnson co., Mo. It has three schools, 105 scholars. Pop. 1599.

JACKSON, t., Monroe co., Mo. It has three academies, 126 students, five schools, 132 scholars. Pop. 2905.

JACKSON, t., Polk co., Mo. Pop. 1033.

JACKSON, C. H., p. v., capital of Jackson co., Va., 236 m. W.N.W. Richmond, 335 W. It contains a courthouse, store, and a few dwellings.

JACKSON, C. H., p. v., capital of Jackson co., Miss., 335 m. S.E. Jackson, the capital of the state, 1063 W. It contains a courthouse, store, and a few dwellings.

JACKSON, river, Va., rises by two branches in Pendleton co. and flowing southwardly about 50 miles, is joined by Cowpasture river to form James river. Falling Springs, one of its head branches, has a perpendicular fall of nearly 300 feet.

JACKSONBOROUGH, p. v., capital of Scriven co., Ga., 116 m. E.S.E. Milledgeville, 637 W. Situated on Beaverdam creek, near its entrance into Briar creek. It contains a courthouse, jail, Methodist church, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

JACKSONVILLE, p. v., capital of Teahair co., Ga., 115 m. S. Milledgeville, 705 W. Situated on the N. side of Ocmulgee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and about 30 dwellings.

JACKSONVILLE, p. v., capital of Duval co., Flor., 253 m. E. Tallahassee, 801 W. Situated on the N. side of St. John's river, 30 miles from the bar. It contains a large courthouse, a jail, a church, an academy, and several dwellings.

JACKSONVILLE, p. v., capital of Benton co., Ala., 130 m. E.N.E. Tuscaloosa, 717 W. Situated 3 miles E. of Tallahassee.

JAEN.

whatchee creek, and contains a courthouse, and a few dwellings.

JACKSONVILLE, p. v., capital of Morgan co., Ill., 33 m. W. Springfield, 813 W. It is one of the largest inland towns of the state, on elevated ground, in the midst of a delightful prairie, which is fertile and well cultivated. It contains a spacious brick courthouse, a jail, a brick market house, a lyceum, a mechanics' association, a male and a female academy, four churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, and Congregational; 34 stores, numerous mechanic shops, a steam flouring-mill and saw-mill, a cotton yarn factory, two oil mills, two carding-machines, one tannery, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, a bindery, and a periodical. Pop. 3500. It is the seat of Illinois college, founded in 1839, which has a president and four professors, or other instructors, 43 students, and 9000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in September.

JAEN, a prov. and kingdom of Spain, in Andalusia, between lat. 37° 30' and 39° 40' N., and long. 9° 50' and 40° 30' W. Its shape is that of an irregular four-sided figure; and it is bounded N. by the Sierra Morena and La Mancha, W. by Cordova, S. by Granada, and E. by Murcia. Greatest length, 85 miles; greatest breadth, 78 miles; area, 4430 sq. m. Pop. 377,000. This prov., situated in the upper part of the valley of the Guadalquivir, is encircled by lofty mountains, which make access difficult, and give to its borders a rude and mountainous character. The surface is chiefly an alternation of hills and valleys, formed by the Guadalquivir, Herrerublar, and other affluents of the Guadalquivir. The climate, though damp in some parts, is, on the whole, healthy and favourable to vegetation. The soil on the hills, consisting of *destruico* from the primitive and transition rocks of the sierras Morena and Granada, is sandy and barren; but the valleys are extremely rich, and with moderate attention to tillage, might be made highly productive. Agriculture, however, is in the most degraded state; only a very small portion of the soil is tilled, and the produce is insufficient for the consumption of the province. Olives, wine, and other fruits of good quality, gail-nuts, wood, kermes, and shumac are abundant, and honey and silk are produced in small quantities. Cattle and horses, however, are pastured on a large scale, and a breed of the latter, peculiar to the neighbourhood of Ubeda, ranks as nearly equal to the Arabian. The mineral wealth of the province, which was celebrated even under the Romans, consists chiefly of iron, lead, and copper, with small quantities of silver; but lead and iron are the only ores now wrought. Veins of marble and jasper occur here as frequently as in Granada, but are not quarried, from want of spirit in the inhabitants. Manufacturing industry is quite insignificant: silk and woollen fabrics are made in some of the towns; but the chief branch of employment is in pottery, and particularly in making *alcarrasas*, a species of porous earthen jars, much used in Andalusia for keeping liquors cool in warm weather. (*Berles; Milano; Dick; Grog.*)

JAEN, a city of Spain, cap. of prov. and partido same name, and a bishop's see, on the Jaen, an affluent of the Guadalquivir, 37 m. N. Granada, and 133 m. E.N.E. Madrid. Pop., according to Milano, 18,700. It is situated on the outskirts of the great Sierra de Susana, and is so surrounded by mountains, crossed by extremely bad roads, that few travellers have visited it. A recently made road, however, joining the high road between Cordova and Madrid, and passing through Baylen and the Puerto de Peñacerrados of the Sierra Morena, has made it more easy of access. The city, above which towers a Moorish castle commanding a fine view of the whole country, has extremely narrow streets, a cathedral, 12 parish churches, and 15 convents. The cathedral is of Corinthian architecture, 300 feet long by 100 feet in breadth, and built in a very pure style: the pavement is laid in chequered slabs of black and white marble, and the high altar is enriched with fine specimens of jasper and marbles: it also has some good pictures and sculptures. The city, which was celebrated, under the Moors, for its manufactures, still contains numerous fabrics of silk, linen and woollen cloths, and mats, and has a thriving appearance. (*Scott's Ronda and Granada*, ii., 341.)

The remains of a Roman aqueduct, and various inscriptions, prove the antiquity of Jaen. Under the Moors, it rose to considerable importance, and successfully withstood the attacks of the kings of Castile. It was the theatre of war during the final struggles between the Moors and Spaniards in the 15th century, since which time it has never recovered its former consequence.

JAFFA, or YAFFA (an. *Joppa*), a town and port of Turkey in Asia, on the coast of Syria, pach. Damascus, sandjak Gaza, 32 m. N.W. Jerusalem, and 60 m. S.S.W. Acre; lat. 32° 3' 25" N., long. 34° 48' 10" E. Population, according to Robinson, about 4000, one fourth of whom are Christians. It is fortified, and stands on a tongue of land projecting into the Mediterranean, and rising from the shore

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in the form of an amphitheatre, at the top of which is a ruined castle. The port, defended by two batteries, is merely a long basin, enclosed by a ledge of rocks, extending from the S. side northward, directly in front of the town; but it is so choked up with sand as to be unapproachable by all except small coasting craft. The houses are chiefly of stone, and the streets are uneven, narrow, badly paved, and dirty; the principal public buildings, are three mosques, one Roman Catholic and two Greek churches, with three convents, and a good bazaar. The quarantine house, recently founded, is clean and well regulated; separate divisions, with a chapel attached to each, being allotted to the pilgrims of the several nations, chiefly Greek, who land here on their way to Jerusalem. A military establishment is kept up, comprising (according to Dr. Bowman) one regiment of infantry, with four battalions of 800 men, and three cavalry regiments, each having 700 men. A considerable traffic has recently been created by the disturbances in Syria for the supply of the Pacha's troops; but usually the town is dull, and little frequented by strangers, except at pilgrim time, when the population is often nearly doubled. Cotton is raised to some extent within the district; and in the neighbourhood are beautiful gardens of orange and lemon trees, tall waving cypresses, coral, and fragrant mimosa, intermixed with enormous prickly pears. The fruit bears a high character, and forms a considerable article of export. Tradition assigns to Joppa an exceedingly ancient date. Joshua defined the possessions of the tribe of Dan as including the "border before Joppa." (*Josh.* xix., 46.) In the time of Solomon it was, no doubt, a port of some consequence; for Hiram, king of Tyre, sent a letter to the former monarch, then engaged in building the temple at Jerusalem, saying, "We will cut wood out of Lebanon as much as thou shalt need; and we will bring it thee in floats by sea to Joppa, and thou shalt carry it up to Jerusalem;" and from this place Jonah took his passage in a ship going to Tarshish, when "he fled from the presence of the Lord." In the New Testament it is mentioned as the place where Peter had the vision which revealed to him the duty of preaching Christianity to the Gentiles as well as the Jews; and where he raised to life Dorcas, a faithful disciple, "full of good works and alms-deeds." Among the Greeks and Romans, also, Joppa had the reputation of being very ancient. It is stated by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.* lib. ix., § 5) to be the place where Andromeda was exposed to the sea monster, from which she was rescued by Perseus. Bland suspects that this fable may have its origin in, or be connected with, the history of Jonah." (*Roland's Palestine*, p. 864.) In A.D. 66, during the Jewish wars, it was repeatedly taken, and finally all but destroyed; and during the crusades it was so entirely ruined by Saladin, that it had scarcely any buildings left, except its two castles. It was soon afterward repaired by Louis IX. of France. The subsequent history of the place, till the close of the last century, is little known. In 1799 it was taken by Napoleon, after an obstinate and murderous siege. On this occasion Napoleon put to the sword about 1200 Turks that had formed part of the garrison of El Arisch, which, having previously capitulated, had been discharged, on their engaging not to serve against the French. But though their execution was, no doubt, justifiable, according to the laws of war, still it seems to have been an act of extreme and useless cruelty, and wholly at variance with the general conduct of Napoleon. (For further particulars, see *Bearing's Report on Syria; Wild's Narrative*, vol. ii., p. 108-113; *Robinson's Palestine and Syria*, vol. i., p. 6-9.)

JAFFNA, a seaport town of Ceylon, near the N. extremity of the island, cap. of the distr. Jaffnapatam, 190 m. N. Colombo; lat. 9° 38' N., long. 79° 50' E. Pop. 8000? chiefly Mohammedan. The town stands on an inlet, navigable for boats, which communicates with the gulf of Manaar. It has near it a pentagonal fortress of some strength, which forms the head quarters of one of the principal garrisons in the island. As a commercial port Jaffna is the third in Ceylon, ranking after Colombo and Point de Galle. Provisions are cheap; and from its salubrity the town is a favourite resort of the Dutch residents in Ceylon, who have named several small and verdant islands in the opposite roadstead after the principal cities of Holland.

JAFFREY, p. t., Cheshire co., N. H., 48 m. S.W. by S. Concord, 449 W. Incorporated in 1773. Grand Monadnock mountain lies in its N.W. part, more than 9000 feet high. It has several ponds, one of which is 400 rods long and 140 wide. Their outlets afford water-power. It contains a mineral spring, slightly impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphate of soda. Near it is a deposit of yellow ochre, which has been exported. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Baptist, and Universalist; three stores, one woollen factory, one cotton factory, five grist-mills, three saw-mills; one academy, 40 students, 11 schools, 464 scholars. Pop. 1411.

JAGO (ST.), or SANTIAGO DE CUBA, a city of Cuba, cap. of its E. division, the second in population and magni-

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ture, and the third in mercantile importance in the island, about 6 miles from the S. coast, on the river Santiago, the mouth of which forms its port, about 470 m. E.S.E. Havana; lat. 19° 37' 39" N., long. 79° 3' W. Pop. (1837) 38,738, of whom 9302 were whites, 10,032 free coloured, and 7404 slaves. Santiago is well built, having wide streets and stone houses. It has a cathedral, several other churches, a college, hospital, and numerous convents and schools. The port is from N. to S. about 4 miles long, with an irregular breadth, and in some places rather narrow; but it has water sufficient for ships of the line, and is sheltered from wind on every side. Its entrance is narrow, and defended on the windward side by the Morro and Estrella castles. The city is very unhealthy: being hemmed in by mountains on three sides, the free circulation of air is greatly impeded, and the yellow fever commits great ravages in the rainy season. Santiago is the see of an archbishop, and the residence of a governor, who, in respect of civil and political affairs, is independent of the captain-general. It was the capital of Cuba till the beginning of the 18th century, when the Havana was raised to that dignity; since which the importance of Santiago has diminished. Its trade has, however, of late years increased considerably. In 1837, the imports amounted in value to 1,441,048 dollars, and the exports to 1,570,586 dollars: ten years afterward, in 1837, the imports were 2,390,300 dollars, and the exports 2,193,001 dollars. The gross customs revenue of the port amounted, in 1837, to 470,365 dollars, and in 1837, to 604,339 dollars. Santiago is the port where the copper ore of the Sierra de Cobre is shipped. It was founded by Diego Velazquez in 1514. (*Humboldt: Turnbull's Cuba*, p. 293, 294.)

JAGO (ST.), or SANTIAGO, a city of Chili, of which it is the capital and seat of government, in the province of the same name, on the Maypocho, at an elevation of 9600 ft. above the sea, 64 m. E.S.E. Valparaiso, and 370 m. N.N.E. Concepcion; lat. 33° 18' S., long. 60° 48' W. Pop., in 1830, estimated at 65,000. It is situated on the verge of the extensive and fertile plain of the Maypocho, and at a distance has a very imposing appearance, its domes and steeples rising among groves, vineyards, gardens, and maize fields. It is inferior to Lima and Buenos Ayres in its public buildings, but greatly surpasses them in cleanliness and regularity, and is, upon the whole, one of the best cities in S. America as to appearance, convenience, and salubrity. Like other cities of Spanish origin, it is divided into *quadrates*, that is, squares or compartments of buildings, 408 feet square, separated by streets about 13 yards across. The city proper is on the S.W. bank of the Maypocho, and is connected with its suburb of La Chimba by a handsome stone bridge. On its E. side the city is separated from its suburb of Cafatilla by the Cafada, a handsome promenade 50 yards wide, planted with poplars; and at the S.W. extremity of Santiago is the suburb of Chuchuncu. Fifteen years ago, the city proper comprised 110 quadras, and the suburbs about the same number. It is built upon ground sloping gently towards the W. of which circumstance advantage has been taken in supplying water for its consumption and under drainage, which latter is more perfect than in any other S. American city. The waters of the Maypocho are also frequently employed for the ornament as well as use of the city, there being numerous public fountains, reservoirs, &c. A solid brick rampart, 6 feet in breadth, and raised 10 feet above the ground, extends along the S. bank of the river, and protects the city against invasion from the river during the rains. Between it and the town is the *Alameda*, the favourite promenade of the inhabitants, planted with willows, and furnished with seats, reservoirs, &c. At the N.E. extremity of the city proper is the hill of Santa Lucia, the site of the fortress of the same name built to command the town. Santiago has no other defence, and this fortress could be easily silenced by artillery placed on the contiguous hills.

The houses of the city occupy a good deal of ground: most of them take up 1-6th part of a *quadra*. The rooms are ranged round three quadrangles or *patios*, the first being an outer paved courtyard, the second generally laid out as a *patio*, and the third used for domestic purposes. The wide archway opening into the front *patio* is closed at night by a pair of large folding gates, but is always open during the day. The windows, looking into the two outer courtyards, are protected by iron gratings; but in Mier's time 15 years ago, there were generally no windows in any of the other rooms, the door alone admitting light through a small grating.

The front and sides of the houses facing the streets, where not blank walls, are divided into small rooms, and let out as shops. In the centre of the city is the Plaza, a great square, occupying an entire quadra. On its N.W. side are the directorial mansion, the palace of government, the prison, and the chamber of justice; on the S.W. side stand the cathedral and the old palace of the bishop, now occupied by the *estado mayor*; on the S.E. is a range of shops, &c., with an arcade in front; and the N.E. side is

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composed of private residences. All these buildings, except the cathedral, are of brick, plastered and whitewashed. The palace is by far the best edifice as to its architecture: it consists of two stories, inclosing a large open quadrangle; the lower story comprises the armoury and treasury, and the upper story the great hall of audience and the ministers' offices. The cathedral is the only stone edifice in Santiago; it is constructed of limestone quarried in the Chimba suburb: its design is of the better order of Moorish architecture; but when seen by Miers, its front was only half finished. The bishop's palace is a heavy decayed building, and the arcade with the shops behind it is much dilapidated. In the centre of the square is an ornamental fountain, furnished with water by a subterranean aqueduct. The city is mostly supplied hence with water for drinking, which is conveyed in barrels of 10 gallons each, two of which are a mule's load, and sold for 5d. a barrel. The largest public building, and that most admired by the natives, is the mint; but, according to Miers, it is an unsightly structure. It occupies an entire quadra, and, like the private houses, consists of a variety of offices arranged round three quadrangular courts. Its front, facing the shabby street in which it is situated, presents a series of heavy pilasters, supporting a rude cornice and a ponderous balustrade, and having in its centre a large arched portico. The entire edifice is of plain brick, and was, like the other public buildings, constructed by bricklayers sent out from Spain for the express purpose. The Consulado, a spacious plastered and whitewashed structure, in which the commercial tribunal, senate, and national congress meet; the customhouse and the handsome little theatre are worth notice. The city and suburbs are divided into five parishes. All the parish churches are mean; but not so those of the conventual establishments, which are somewhat numerous. One of the Jesuits' convents have been converted into a national college, and another is used for the public library and printing-office. The library contains several thousand printed volumes, and some curious MSS. relative to the Indian tribes.

Santiago has three markets: the principal is holden in the Bassora, a large open space at the foot of the bridge, and is tolerably well supplied with meat and vegetables. The other markets consist of mere moveable stands at either end of the Canada; but meat, kitchen vegetables, fruits, and other requisites, are continually hawked about the streets on horses or mules, which precludes the necessity of sending to the markets. Fodder for horses is hawked about in a similar manner; and large quantities of lucerne, &c., are daily brought into the town, horses being kept by nearly every family. The horses of Santiago are generally well broken, and are more docile than those of Buenos Ayres. Most part of the adjacent country is devoted to the rearing of live stock; but when cultivated, it produces good crops of wheat, the soil being excellent, and irrigated by many subterranean springs. The climate, were it not for the dreadful visitation of earthquakes, would be delightful; and, from its comparative coolness, European vegetables may be raised in great perfection. The vine is grown, and wine of good quality might be made if its manufacture were properly understood. In the outskirts of Santiago are numerous handsome *quintas* or villas, and the approaches to the city are mostly through lanes bounded by walls inclosing extensive vineyards and orchards, which yield a large revenue to their proprietors.

Santiago occupies the site of a previous Indian settlement: it was founded by Pedro de Valdivia in 1541. It has frequently suffered from earthquakes; but, with other towns of the interior of Chili, it escaped the catastrophe which destroyed Valparaiso and Concepcion in 1835. (*Mier's Trav. in Chili*, i. 436-438; *Scarlett's S. Amer.*, &c.)

JAMAICA (Nat. *Xeymace*), one of the Greater Antilles, and the largest and most valuable of the W. Indian islands, belonging to Great Britain. It lies in the Caribbean sea, between lat. 17° 44' and 18° 30' N., and long. 79° 13' and 79° 25' W., about 100 m. S. Cuba, and 120 m. W. Hayti, from which it is separated by the Windward channel. Shape nearly oval; greatest length, E. to W., 165 m.; average breadth, nearly 40 m. Area estimated at 6250 sq. m. Population not accurately ascertained, but it may probably amount to between 370,000 and 390,000. In 1835 there were 311,662 blacks.

The Blue mountains, a lofty range, run through the island, in its whole length, rising in some places to upwards of 7400 ft. in height. On the N. and S. sides of this range, the aspect of the country is extremely different. On the former, the surface rises gradually from the shore by undulating hills, separated by spacious valleys, watered by numerous rivulets, and clothed with pimento groves. The scenery on the S. side is much bolder. The shore is skirted by abrupt precipices and inaccessible cliffs; and the hill ranges towards the interior are more abrupt and less fertile. Between these ranges and the foot of the central chain are extensive savannahs, and wide plains cultivated with the

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sugar-cane, &c., the luxuriant beauty and verdure of which is set off by a boundless amphitheatre of forest

"Insupportable height of loftiest shade,
Cedar; and branching palm."

The outline of the forest melts into the distant blue hills, and these again are lost in the clouds. The island is well watered. There are about 100 rivers, none of which, however, is navigable except for boats. Black river, which debouches on the S.W. coast, is the largest, but is only available for flat-bottomed boats and canoes for about 30 m. Like all the other streams, its current is very rapid.

From the geographical position of the island, so near the equator, the climate in the low grounds is necessarily very hot, with little variation throughout the year; the days and nights are, for the same reason, nearly of equal duration, there not being more than two hours difference between the longest day and the shortest. There is very little twilight; and we may add that, when it is noon in London, it is about seven o'clock in the morning in Jamaica. The medium temperature of the year near Kingston ranges between 70° and 80°, but little differences of elevation have a wonderful effect over the temperature and the salubrity of the climate. "At about 4200 ft. above the level of the sea, the temperature usually ranges between 55° and 65°; in the winter it falls even as low as 44°." There the vegetation of the tropics disappears, and is supplanted by that of temperate regions. Showers are common in the interior almost throughout the whole year, but they do not fall with the same violence as in the plains, and the quantity of rain appears to be less. The air is exceedingly humid, subject to dense fogs, and these rapid alterations of temperature peculiar to all mountain regions. While the residence of yellow fever rages in the low grounds, and along the coast of this island, cutting off its thousands annually, these elevated regions enjoy a complete immunity from its effects; for that bane of European life has never been known, in any climate, to extend beyond the height of 2500 ft. The inhabitants are said to enjoy a degree of longevity rarely attained in other countries, and to exhibit that ruddy glow of health which marks the countenance in northern climates, and forms a striking contrast to the pallid, sickly residents of the less elevated districts." (*Tullock's Report on the Health of the Troops in the W. Indies*, p. 43.) The N. side of the island is said to be more healthy than the S.; but all insalubrity is supposed to cease at an elevation of 1400 ft. The midday heat is, during most part of the year, greatly modified by an invigorating sea breeze, called by Europeans the *doctor*, which sets in from eight to 10 o'clock in the morning, increases in force till about two, and declines with the sun, till, on the approach of evening, it is succeeded by the land wind from the mountains. When these winds become less regular, or altogether fail, as is sometimes the case before the rainy season, the atmosphere is exceedingly oppressive. The year is divided into a short wet season, which begins in April or May, and lasts about six weeks; a short dry season, from June to August; a long wet season, comprising September, October, and November; and a long dry season, which occupies the remaining four months, during which the weather is serene and pleasant, being comparatively cool. The annual fall of rain is nearly 50 in.; the amount has become less in proportion as the forests have been felled. More rain falls on the N. than the S. side of the island, and the average temperature is lower. The principal towns and military stations are on the S. side, and it is estimated that of the European troops employed in Jamaica, one seventh part died annually during the 20 years previously to 1837. Fevers, dysenteries, and diseases of the lungs or brain, are the most fatal. Fevers of a remittent character are more prevalent than in any of the other British stations in the W. Indies. Earthquakes are frequent, and sometimes dreadfully violent: in 1693 the town of Port Royal was submerged several fathoms beneath the ocean, by a catastrophe of this kind. Hurricanes mostly occur between July and October; and, though perhaps not so frequent as in the windward islands, they are sometimes most destructive. One of the most appalling of these visitations took place on the 3d of October, 1780. On this occasion the little seaport town of Savannah-la-Mar, on the S.W. coast of the island, was completely destroyed. During the tremendous conflict of the elements, the sea burst over it with irresistible fury, and in an instant swept into its abyss its inhabitants and their houses, leaving behind no vestige of either! Several hurricanes have occurred since, but, happily, none of them have had such frightful consequences. Jamaica contains no active volcano; but the traces of former volcanic action are sufficiently obvious. Miscellaneous schist, quartz, and rock spar are common; but limestone, containing numerous shells, is the most prevalent geological formation. The island contains argentiferous lead, copper, iron, and antimony ores; and the Spaniards are

reported to have wrought both copper and silver mines. Mining industry is now, however, quite insignificant.

The turf-clad hills on the N. side of the island are chiefly composed of a chalky marl; elsewhere the soil is frequently of a deep chocolate colour, or a warm yellow or hazel. The latter, called the Jamaica brick mould, retains a good deal of moisture, and is among the best adapted for the sugar-cane throughout the W. Indies. But, though the soil be in some parts deep and fertile, Jamaica is not generally productive, and requires both skilful labour and manure to make it yield heavy crops. In 1789, only 1,907,589 acres were held under grants from the crown, and of this extent only 1,059,000 acres were under culture, leaving about 3,000,000 acres unproductive; from which circumstance it was hastily inferred by Edwards that "not more than one fourth part of the island is fit for any profitable cultivation, great part of the interior country being both impracticable and inaccessible." Of the above 1,059,000 acres, it was estimated that 639,000 (710 estates, averaging about 900 acres each), were occupied with sugar plantations; 280,000 acres taken up by 400 cattle-breeding farms, and 140,000 acres in cotton, indigo, coffee, pimento, ginger, &c. Indigo, cotton, and cocoa were formerly important staples, but these have mostly given way to other articles. Maize, Guinea corn, and rice are the principal grains cultivated; the latter, however, is not raised in great quantities. Maize yields two, and sometimes three crops a year, of from 15 to 40 bushels the acre. Calavates, a species of pea used by the negroes, the kinds of pulse and other garden vegetables common in Europe, thrive well in the mountains; and the markets of Spanish-town and Kingston are abundantly supplied with these, as well as native pot-herbs, &c., of excellent quality. The plantain, banana, yam, cassava, and sweet potato are indigenous; the first-named is the principal support of the tropical fruits. Among these offer so fine an assortment of exotic fruits. The banana is the bread-fruit tree, from Otaheite, originally introduced by Sir Joseph Banks. The orange, lemon, lime, vine, melon, fig, and pomegranate are met with, having probably been introduced by the Spaniards; and many other European fruits succeed in the cool mountain region. The sunflower is an article which has recently begun to be cultivated for its oil. It is said to be obtained from its seeds in greater quantity than from the castor nut; and the plant comes to maturity ten weeks after having been sown. Cinnamon has been naturalized in Jamaica; and the forests abound with dye-woods and guaiscum, iron-wood, brazilletto, mahogany, green-heart, and other valuable kinds of timber, and woods fit for cabinet work. Various kinds of grasses are cultivated; the principal is Guinea grass, a product of so much importance, and growing so luxuriantly, that the grazing farms are for the most part covered with it. Horned cattle are excellent, and better or cheaper beef is not met with in any part of Europe. Oxen or mules are used for farm labour. Horses, an active and hardy breed, are reared for saddle and harness. Sheep, goats, and hogs are numerous: the latter are of a small breed, but their flesh is very good. Poultry, pigeons, &c., are kept in great numbers. The Europeans found many indigenous quadrupeds on the island, but none worthy of notice now exist, except the agouti, some monkeys, and rats, which last are in such immense numbers, and so destructive of the sugar-canes, that from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum of the sugar crop, while standing, is supposed to be destroyed by them. Great numbers of wild fowl are met with: and rice birds, esteemed great delicacies, visit the island in large flocks in October. Alligators inhabit some of the larger rivers, and many varieties of lizards and snakes are found, some of which are used as food by the natives. The mountain crab of Jamaica is highly prized. These singular animals come down by millions from the mountains to the sea, to deposit their spawn, from February to April, and return to their original habitations by the end of June. Copious accounts respecting them will be found in *Du Tertre*, *Brown*, *Edwards*, &c.

The European population consists of English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, and Portuguese settlers: the coloured races are divided, according to their share of negro blood, into *sambos*, *mulattos*, *quadroons*, and *mestizes*. A few maroons, the descendants of Spanish slaves, inhabit parts of the interior. They formerly were a great annoyance to the colony, but being, at length, nearly exterminated, those that survived adopted a more peaceable mode of life. The total surface of Jamaica is generally estimated at about 4,000,000 acres; of which, according to a *Parl. Report* of 1839, 3,403,359 have been granted by the crown, on payment of a quit-rent to the government of the island, and of a land-tax of 3d. an acre; leaving 596,641 acres unaccounted for, and still vested in the crown. There are no means of ascertaining how much of the land assigned to individuals is actually under culture; but in 1839 only 2,568,056 acres paid quit-rent; leaving 815,303, probably less

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productive and valuable than the rest, but at any rate liable, if not to be resumed by the crown, to be sequestrated by the governor of the island for non-payment of quit-rent. The attempt of Lord Sligo to resume such lands on behalf of the crown involved him in disputes with the house of assembly, which asserted a right to possess itself of them: and it would appear, in the absence of any express enactment on the subject, that the crown has no right to resume land once granted, except for the purpose of re-granting it to those who may pay up such quit-rents as are in arrear. (See *Rep. of the Colon. Land and Emigr. Commissioners in Jamaica, Report, 1840*, p. 11.) A large portion of the 356,641 acres unaccounted for is supposed to be held by individuals, owners of contiguous grants, and to be liable to a quit-rent. Nearly all the surface of Jamaica, therefore, appears to be occupied by private parties, and to be altogether under circumstances very different from what it was in Edwards's time, 50 years ago.

Few estates comprise more than 1900 acres; and the recent emancipation of the slaves has tended to split the land into more minute divisions. The large estates, especially those on which sugar is grown, have been lately reduced to great difficulties for want of labourers. On some estates, on which 70 or 80 negro apprentices were formerly employed, not more than 10 or a dozen can now be got to work regularly; and on other estates, previously wrought by about 900 hands, the ordinary number is said to have dwindled down to 20 or 25. The negroes are most anxious to become proprietors of land, which they accordingly purchase, in some parts, for £6 an acre, or thereby. They then devote the principal share of their attention to the culture of esculents and other necessities on their own patches of ground, or raise arrow-root, ginger, &c., on speculation; and work on the sugar and other estates only when it suits their inclination or convenience. Thus, in some districts, they will only work the four first days of the week; and at critical periods of the crops it is necessary to offer high bribes to get them to leave their homes to assist on other days than Friday and Saturday. In some districts in the W. part of the island the wages of field labourers are 1s. 8d. a day, cane cutters get 2s. 6d., and the mill-yard piece 3s. 4d. a day: in other parts the wages are higher, but the above may perhaps be considered a fair average for the island. Since their emancipation, the blacks who were formerly provided with lodgings and a piece of ground rent free have had to pay rent for them; and a good deal of dissatisfaction has arisen from the manner in which this rent has been charged under the new system. It is said to have been estimated, in many cases, not according to the real worth of the premises, but according to the number of persons deriving subsistence from the land, so that the man with the largest family became liable to the heaviest rent! In order the better to command the services of the occupiers, the planters refused at first to give them leases, and stipulated that they might be ejected even at a week's notice. But this plan would seem to have defeated its own object; both by making the blacks inattentive to the culture of grounds held on so precarious a tenure, and by making them extremely anxious to acquire the property of a small piece of land. "Labour and rent," says Sir T. Metcalfe, "are the questions which agitate the island from one end to the other." Of late, however, the preferable plan of fixed rents, unconnected with labour, has been gaining ground; and 5s. per week may be stated as about the average sum paid by the negro for a house and patch of land. It is due to the blacks to state that, since their emancipation, they have conducted themselves with the greatest propriety; and, speaking generally, they are in comfortable circumstances.

The coffee and other estates on the N. side of the island have suffered much less, since the emancipation of the blacks, than the sugar estates in the S. In some places, coffee lands are cultivated by German and other European emigrants, and the climate, being there healthy, and well adapted to the constitution of Europeans, the latter have recently formed several flourishing settlements. Projects

are also on foot for increasing the labouring population, by carrying the liberated Africans thither rather than to Sierra Leone; and by holding out inducements to European emigrants to settle in the central or higher regions of the island. But it is not very likely, seeing the facilities for emigration to other countries much more favourably situated, that the latter project, at least, should have any considerable success. The late great falling off in the exports from Jamaica is hardly, perhaps, greater than might have been fairly anticipated. We need not here repeat the statements by which we have already endeavoured to show that it is nugatory to expect that the blacks, now that they are emancipated, should voluntarily undertake the hard labour they were compelled to undergo while in a state of slavery. (See *GULANA* (BARTON), HART, &c.) A part, however, of the extraordinary falling off in the exports of sugar may be accounted for by the badness of the crops in the last year or two; and it is probable, as the negroes prefer living in the low plains, the only situations fitted for the growth of sugar, that they may, in some degree, resume its culture. Very great differences may be observed in the condition of different estates, owing, no doubt, to their various management, the degree of interest taken in the welfare of the labourers, &c. It is alleged that the smaller estates are best attended to, and that they have not been deteriorated by the change that has taken place. (See *Jamaica Report*, Part I., p. 8, 9.)

But besides the effects consequent to a transition from slave to free labour, Jamaica will, most probably, speedily have to sustain other and even more important changes. It is impossible that the sugar duties in this country should be permitted to continue, for any very lengthened period, on their present footing; and even though they were, the rapid increase in the imports of sugar from Hindostan, which has all but boundless capacities for its production, will, it may be presumed, occasion, in the end, the abandonment of its culture in all the West Indian colonies that have not, like Cuba, and perhaps Demerara, unusual facilities for its production.

Commerce.—The history of the trade of Jamaica is not destitute of interest. For a long time after we obtained possession of the island, in 1655, the chief exports were cocoa, hides, and indigo. The wretched colonial policy of Spain had immersed Jamaica in sloth, poverty, and decay; and even so late as 1773, the exports of sugar amounted to only 11,000 hhds. In 1774, they had increased to 78,000 hhds. of sugar, 26,000 puncheons of rum, and 6547 bags of coffee. The American war was very injurious to the W. Indian settlements, which may be said to be still suffering from its effects in the restrictions laid on the importation of food, lumber, &c., from the United States. The devastation of St. Domingo by the revolution of 1792, which in a few years annihilated a supply of 115,000 hhds. of sugar, previously exported by that island to Europe, gave a corresponding stimulus to its culture in Jamaica and elsewhere. The latter, which, at an average of six years preceding 1799, had produced only 83,000 hhds., exported in 1801 and 1802 upwards of 226,000 hhds., or 143,000 hhds. a year! The same cause gave a similar stimulus to the growth of coffee, which has been increased by the increasing demand for the article in Europe. In 1753 the exports of coffee from Jamaica amounted to only 60,000 lbs.; in 1775, it amounted to 440,000 lbs.; in 1797, it had increased to 7,931,621 lbs.; and in 1832 the exports to England amounted to 19,311,000 lbs. The rise in the price of sugar, which so rapidly increased its production in Jamaica, occasioned a similar though less extensive increase in Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.; and its subsequent cultivation in Brazil, Java, Louisiana, Gulana, the Mauritius, and other colonies, occasioned a heavy fall in its price, which involved the Jamaica planters in great distress. Notwithstanding a recent rally, there appears to be little prospect of prices attaining their old level, or of property in Jamaica being so valuable as formerly. In fact, as already stated, the presumption is all the other way; and an entire revolution in the sugar trade may, at no distant period, be fairly anticipated.

Account of the Quantities of the Principal Articles exported from Jamaica to the United Kingdom during each of the Six Years ending with 1839.

Articles.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Sugar (unrefined) cwts.	1,356,953	1,148,760	1,054,042	903,933	1,053,181	765,078
Rum galls.	2,924,067	2,450,272	2,116,994	2,044,075	2,303,790	1,654,232
Molasses cwts.	2,800	893		83	294	52
Coffee lbs.	18,268,683	11,154,307	14,834,836	9,950,679	13,593,746	9,423,197
Cotton	26,304	62,872		58,144	18,354	116,705
Ginger cwts.	7,530	6,087		6,093	8,249	6,054
Pimento lbs.	1,380,198	2,536,352		2,026,107	892,552	1,071,503
Arrow-root	230,027	218,710		92,567	90,153	89,970
Indigo	25,443	19,814		20,983	28,023	11,896
Succededs	34,379	33,063		27,438	25,418	98,403
Logwood tons	8,125	5,996		4,432	4,816	5,906

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account of the Value of the different Kinds of Provisions Imported into Jamaica during each of the Four Years, ending with 1836, and the first half of 1839.

Articles imported.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839 half of
Bacon, pork, and beef	54,476	61,750	71,300	60,050	49,425
Beer, and ale	17,394	21,722	17,345	20,291	13,430
Bread, butter, & cheese	25,951	30,073	26,753	31,165	30,149
Cocoa, and meat	116,014	112,709	149,030	131,416	70,298
Fish	319,487	117,000	60,072	140,743	50,091
Land	5,368	9,383	9,109	5,063	4,008
Lard	291	650	13,725	10,451	6,390
Wine, spirits, &c.	24,860	11,246	77,215	37,137	13,201
Total	307,042	357,379	469,242	426,581	244,904

The total value of the imports from the United Kingdom amounted, in 1836, to £1,442,570. The value of the exports to Jamaica of late years has generally averaged £1,686,000 a year, being more than half the total amount of the exports to the British West India colonies. A considerable portion of the goods is, however, sent to Jamaica only as to an *entrepôt*, being subsequently exported to the Spanish main. The principal ports (all of which are free), are Kingston, Port Royal, and Morant, Black River, and Savanna-in-Mar on the S. coast; and Lucre and Montego bay, Falmouth, St. Ann, Port Maria and Antonio, and Annotto bay, on the north.

Jamaica is divided into three counties; Middlesex in the centre, Surrey in the E., and Cornwall in the W. These are subdivided into 31 parishes, nine of which are comprised in the first, seven in the second; and five in the third named county. St. Jago de la Vega, or Spanish Town, is the seat of government; but Kingston is the largest town, and the real capital of the island. The executive power is vested in a governor, nominated by the crown, aided by a council of 12 members, appointed in like manner, of which the lieutenant-governor, chief justice, attorney general, and the bishop are members. The legislative power is vested in a house of assembly, of 45 members, two elected by every parish, and one by each of the chief towns, Kingston, Spanish Town, and Port Royal. All male inhabitants, of full age, and possessed of a freehold of £10 per annum, may vote for representatives. The latter ought to possess an estate of £300 a year, or personal property worth £1000. The assembly has all the privileges of the British House of Commons, and, like it, its utmost duration is seven years. Since 1793, the assembly and council have been the originators of all laws for the government of the island; the power of legislation having been then conferred upon the island, and a permanent revenue of £10,000 a year guaranteed by it to the crown. The salary of the governor is £5500 a year. Justice is administered in a supreme court, composed of the chief justice, and eight or 10 assistant judges, which sits three times a year for three weeks at Spanish Town. Courts of assize are held three times a year in each county. Inferior courts of common pleas decide in causes to the value of £30 with costs, and ordinary justices of the peace in those not above 40s. There are admiralty and other special courts; and the governor presides at a court of chancery, from which appeal lies to the privy council. Since the emancipation of the slaves, *courts of conciliation*, similar to those established in Denmark (Vol. I., 750) and some other countries, have been instituted in numerous parishes: the blacks are frequently members of these tribunals, and are thus accustomed to the discharge of some of the most important social duties. Submission to their decisions is, of course, optional; but there, as elsewhere, they are usually acquiesced in. A new police force, of upwards of 400 constables, was established in 1840. There are prisons and houses of correction in each county and parish; but the system of prison discipline has been, until lately, very lax and inefficient. An act for its improvement has, however, recently passed the island legislature.

The military force usually amounts to about 3000 regular troops and a militia of from 16,000 to 18,000 men; in which latter body all the white males from 15 to 60 are bound to serve. The public expenditure on account of the religious establishments amounts to nearly £35,000 a year; ministers of other denominations besides the church being salaried by the government. Jamaica is under a bishop with a salary of £4000 a year, whose see extends over the Bahamas and Honduras. Nearly £15,000 are spent yearly on public instruction and charitable institutions. Education is pretty widely diffused, except in some parts towards the E. end of the island. But there and elsewhere numerous schools and churches have very recently been established; and it is said that the emancipated blacks have not been slow to avail themselves of the benefits resulting from the institution of savings' banks. The press is free, and several able publications are issued. The public revenue and expenditure amount, at an average, to nearly £500,000 a year

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each. The compensation money awarded to the proprietors for the liberation of the slaves amounted to £8,161,587, the average value of a slave, from 1833 to 1839, having been £44 15s. 2d. Within the present year the ordinary currency of the United Kingdom has been adopted in Jamaica.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1495, and was settled in 1503. It remained in the possession of Spain till 1655, when it was conquered by the English, to whom it has since belonged. (*Parl. Papers; Edwards's Hist. of the West Indies, &c.*)

JAMAICA, p. l., Windham co., Vt., 137 m. S. Montpelier, 449 W. Chartered in 1780. Watered by West river and its tributaries, which afford water-power. It contains dolomite or flexible marble, of a snow-white colour. It has two churches, a Congregational and Baptist, two stores, one fulling-mill, three grist-mills, eight saw-mills; 13 schools, 543 scholars. Pop. 1586.

JAMAICA, p. l., Queens co., N. Y., 12 m. E. New-York, 158 m. S. Albany, 226 W. In the N. is a range of hills which pass through Long Island; it is generally level, and in the S. are salt marshes. It contains the Union race-course. It has nine stores, one lumber-yard, one woollen factory, five grist-mills, one saw-mill, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one academy, 60 students, seven schools, 204 scholars. Pop. 3781. The village, situated on the Long Island railroad, was incorporated in 1814, and contains the county clerk's and surrogate's offices, five churches, a Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Methodist, and African, Union Hall academy, a female seminary, several stores, and manufacturing establishments, 300 dwellings, and about 1400 inhabitants.

JAMES, r., Va., is formed by the junction of Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, in the Alleghany mountains. At the point where it begins to break through the Blue Ridge, it is joined by North river. It receives Skywauna river from the N., and Appomattox, at City Point, on its S. side, which last is its largest tributary, 130 m. long, and navigable through the greater part of its course. James river is 500 miles long, and enters Chesapeake bay near its mouth, through Hampton road. Lynchburg on the S. side, and Richmond on the N. side, are the principal places on it. A 40 gun ship may go up to Jamestown, and by lightening, to Harrison's bar, where there is 15 feet of water. Vessels of 300 tons go to Warwick, and of 120 tons to Rockets, just below Richmond, 110 m. from its mouth. There is a canal around the falls at Richmond, and above the river is navigable for batteau, 290 miles. The country, of which this river is the outlet, abounds in tobacco, wheat, corn, hemp, coal, &c.

JAMES CITY, county, Va. Situated toward the E. part of the state, and contains 150 sq. m. Bounded S. by James river, N.E. by York river, W. by Chickahominy river. It contained in 1840, 2713 neat cattle, 914 sheep, 4713 swine; and produced 17,341 bushels of wheat, 86,500 of Indian corn, 34,765 of oats, 2904 of potatoes, 8000 pounds of tobacco, 6307 of cotton. It had five stores, two grist-mills; one college, 140 students, one academy, 36 students, four schools, 93 scholars. Pop.: whites, 1325; slaves, 1947; free coloured, 507; total, 3779. Capital, Williamsburg.

JAMESTOWN, l., Newport co., R. I. 3 m. W. Newport. It consists of Conanicut, a beautiful island in Narragansett bay, 8 miles long, and at a mean breadth 1 mile broad. The soil is a rich loam, adapted to grazing. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. A ferry connects it with Newport, and another with South Kingston. On the S. end of the island is a lighthouse. It has one store, one grist-mill; one school, 33 scholars. Pop. 365.

JAMESTOWN, p. v., Ellicott l., Chautauque co., N. Y., 331 m. W. by S. Albany, 318 W. Situated chiefly on the N. side of the outlet of Chautauque lake, which affords a good water-power, used twice over at two separate dams, within the bounds of the village. Incorporated in 1838. It contains four churches, a Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist, a bank, an academy, 15 stores, two woollen factories, a flouring-mill, four saw-mills, two furnaces, and plough factories, a sash factory, a pail and tub factory, a carding machine, and cloth dressing works, and other manufactories, 250 dwellings, and 3000 inhabitants. A steamboat plies daily through Chautauque lake, 21 miles to Mayville.

JAMESTOWN, James City co., Va., 8 m. S.W. Williamsburg, 65 m. E.S.E. Richmond. The first English settlement in the United States here, was founded in 1608. It was on a point of land projecting into James river, 33 miles from its mouth. A few ruins are all that remain of it.

JAMESTOWN, p. v., capital of Pentecost co., Tenn., 194 m. E. by N. Nashville, 560 W. Situated on the side of Cumberland mountains. Laid out in 1837. It contains a courthouse, jail, a church, several stores, 30 dwellings, and about 150 inhabitants.

JAMESTOWN, p. v., Russell co., Ky., 90 m. S. Frankfort,

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693 W. Situated 4 m. N. of Cumberland river. It contains a brick courthouse, a jail, several stores, and 180 inhabitants.

JANEIRO. See RIO DE JANEIRO.

JAPAN (EMPIRE OF), called *Nippon* by the Japanese, and *Yam-poo* by the Chinese; an insular empire off the E. coast of Continental Asia, and opposite to the sea of Japan and the gulf of Tartary and Corea, from which it is separated by Manchouria. It comprises five large, and a great number of small islands, lying between the 30th and 34th parallels of N. lat., and between the 138th and 151st degrees of E. long.; bounded N. by the sea of Okotsk and the independent part of the island or peninsula of Tarakai, or Karafu (formerly known to English geographers as Saghalien); E. by the N. Pacific ocean; S. by the eastern sea of the Chinese; and W. by the sea of Japan, which communicates with the open ocean by the straits of La Pousse, Sagar, &c., running between the different islands. Our knowledge of Japan is very unsatisfactory: Dutch

traders annually visit its only open port, Nangasaki; and the Russians have acquired some slight acquaintance with the country; but, though the talents of Kämpfer Thunberg, Krusenstern, Siebold, Meylan and Fischer, have been engaged in collecting materials for a good description of this very curious and interesting country, the cautious and jealous policy of the Japanese government with respect to the admission of foreigners, (caused, as in China, by the attempts of Jesuit missionaries to Christianise the country,) has hitherto, in a great measure, baffled the efforts of European inquirers into its internal arrangements and economy. The shores of Japan are, likewise, either so rocky or so extremely flat, and are so often enveloped in heavy and dangerous fogs, that exploring vessels cannot approach near enough to make an accurate survey of the coast. It is necessary, therefore, to premise that the statements in this article, including the following table of the islands, &c., are to be regarded only as rude approximations to the truth:

Islands, and their Provinces.	Situation.	Extent in sq. m.	Chief Towns.
Japan Proper:			
Nippon, 53 provs.	{ Lat. 35° 30'—41° 30' N. Long. 131° 20'—143° E.	100,000	JEDO or YEDO, MIYAKO, OSAKA, SIMONOSEKI.
Kiu-siu, 4 provs.	{ Lat. 31°—34° 10' N. Long. 129° 50'—133° E.	28,300	KAGOSIMA, SAGA, NANGASAKI.
Hokkaido, 9 provs.	{ Lat. 38° 40'—34° 30' N. Long. 133°—135°	17,300	TOSE.
Iki	{ Lat. 34° 30' N. Long. 139° 30'	800	
Icosima } 2 provs.			
Total of Japan Proper		155,300	
Japanese dependencies (called the gov. of Matsmai):			
Jesso	{ Lat. 41°—45° 30' N. Long. 140°—147° E.	62,500 1	MATSEI, Khakodada.
Tarakai (or Karafu), S. part of	{ Lat. 46°—52° N. Long. 143°—148°	47,000 1	
Karile Islands:			
Kusachir	{ Lat. 44°—46° N. Long. 145°—151°	1,800 1	Ourlitch.
Iturap			
Urup			
Total of Japanese empire		366,600	

Physical Geography.—The three principal islands of Japan Proper, which alone have been explored by Europeans, have a very uneven surface, few plains being of any great extent, and the hilly country extensive and of a rocky character. Nippon, the largest, longest, and best known of these islands, contains a regular mountain chain, running N.E., the highest summit of which, called *Fusi*, is, according to Siebold, upward of 12,000 feet high, another also (*Asyama*) reaching an elevation of 8000 feet, and being covered with perpetual snow: the average height, however, is alleged to be so moderate, that the high ground generally admits of cultivation almost up to the dividing line of the watershed. The summits above named are active volcanoes, and many other hills emit either flames or smoke. Earthquakes are frequent, one in 1705 having destroyed nearly half of Yedo, and killed more than 100,000 of its inhabitants; thermal and mineral springs also are of very frequent occurrence, so that, on the whole, the islands of Japan may be considered the seat of great volcanic movements, connected, most probably, with those of Kamtschatka, and the islands of Formosa and the Asiatic Archipelago, all of which belong to a chain of heights almost as distinctly marked as the volcanic chain of America. The metallic riches of Japan are stated to be very great, comprising copper in sufficiently large quantities for an extensive exportation, a considerable quantity of sulphur, some lead, tin and iron, and a little gold and silver, the mines of the last two being under the exclusive superintendence of the government. The rivers of Japan, though numerous, are not long, on account of the peculiar narrowness of all the islands: few of them are navigable, and most might be characterized rather as torrents than rivers. The largest is the Yedogawa, in Nippon, rising in the large lake Otta, or Biwa-nommi, and emptying itself, after a probable course of 60 or 80 miles, into the harbour of Osaka. The lake Fankonee, S.W. of Yedo, is treated with superstitious reverence by the natives. The climate in a country extending over so many parallels of lat. must, of course, vary extremely, the S. dependencies having a severely cold climate, while the S. parts of the empire are nearly as warm as the S. of France, though with a temperature considerably more variable, owing to their insular condition. In Kiu-siu and the S. parts of Nippon, as far N. as Yedo, the thermometer ranges between 104° and 20° Fahr., 80° being the average height in the middle of summer, and 35° during the severest months of winter. The winter cold, however, is much increased by the prevalence of N. and N.E. winds; and the summer heats of July and August are moderated by cooling

breezes from the S. and S.E. Rain is very frequent, falling more or less on two-thirds of all the days in the year, but more especially in June and July, which are the *satoaki*, or rainy months: hurricanes, also, and storms frequently occur, and are described as being very violent. (Thunberg, vol. iv., 68—90; Siebold, vol. i., p. 325.)

Agriculture.—Tillage is followed in Japan, not merely as a pursuit dictated by private interest, but also in obedience to a general and very peremptory law, which obliges all owners of land, under the penalty of confiscation, to keep their property in good productive condition, and, therefore, able (for this is the secret reason of the regulation) to pay a large land-tax to government or its officers. But, whatever may be the cause, the soil, though not naturally fertile, has been so much improved as to be rendered extremely productive. Few plants, except on the hills, are found in a natural state; and the face of the country, even on the mountain sides (which are formed into terraces, as in some parts of Italy and Persia), is so diligently cultivated, that, as Thunberg observes, "it would be difficult to find in the country a single nook of untitled land, even to the dry summits of the mountains;" and this is confirmed in all material respects by Siebold, one of the latest travellers in Japan. In the southern district rice is raised in very large quantities, as it forms a principal article of food with the inhabitants; but wheat is little grown, and held in light estimation: barley, also buckwheat, a bean called *daidzen*, and another, the *soja dolichos* (from which the well known "soy" sauce is made), potatoes, melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers, are raised in great abundance; and the fruit trees of S. Europe, the orange, lemon, vine, peach and mulberry (the last of which is carefully reared for silk worms), are both plentiful and highly productive. Ginger and pepper are the chief spice plants. Cotton is cultivated in considerable quantities, and tobacco, introduced by the Jesuits, is very generally raised in the S. islands. The grand object of cultivation, however, next to rice, is the tea-plant, brought here from China in the 9th century. Not only are there large tea-plantations, with dyeing-houses, &c.; but every hedge on every farm consists of the tea-plant, and furnishes the drink of the farmer's family and labourers. The finer sorts demand extreme care in their cultivation: the plants thrive best on well-watered hill-sides, and they are said to be manured with dried anchovies, and a liquor pressed out of mustard-seed. Among trees, the *Broussonetia papyrifera* is cultivated for its bark, which is converted into cloth and paper; and the varnish tree (*Rhus vernix*, and called *acacia-ki* by the natives,) for its

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gum, used in varnishing wooden furniture; the camphor laurel, also, the iron tree, the oak, fir, and cypress are common, and furnish products useful as well for home consumption as exportation. Of timber, however, there is an insufficiency, and supplies are obtained from the N. dependencies of Jesso and Saghalien. The plants, a great number of which are described by Siebold in his review of the climate and vegetables of Japan (vol. I., p. 280-292), are extremely beautiful, and many of them, as the *Clerodendron*, *Camelia*, and *Pyrus*, have been naturalized in England; and there is little doubt, the climate being so similar to ours, that numerous other specimens from the Japanese Flora may be introduced.

Cattle and other Animals.—Pasturage in a country inhabited by a people eating scarcely any animal food except fish, and so well supplied with cotton and silk that they feel no want of wool for the manufacture of clothes, must necessarily be very unimportant. Buffaloes and oxen are not numerous, and are used only for draught labour, and there are but few sheep, the progeny of a breed introduced by the Dutch soon after their settlement in Japan: the horses are of inferior size, and are only used by the nobility; there are neither mules nor asses, and pigs are found only in the neighbourhood of Nangasaki. Dogs are common, and are considered sacred animals, in consequence of the favour which they enjoyed from one of the *Mikados* or supreme emperors; and cats are even more esteemed, if possible, by the Japanese ladies than by the venerable spinners of Great Britain. Among the wild animals, may be enumerated bears, wild boars, foxes, wild dogs, deer, monkeys, hares, rats, mice, and two small animals of the weasel kind peculiar to the country, and called the *sista* and *tin*. Birds are numerous and of many varieties: falcons are highly valued, and pelicans, cranes, and herons are considered useful in destroying vermin and insects that are injurious to the interests of agriculture; the pheasants, ducks, and wild geese have splendid plumage; besides which there is a great variety of teal, storks, pigeons, ravens, larks, and other small birds. The common crow, however, and the parrot, have never yet been found in Japan. Among reptiles, snakes are not unfrequent, especially in the N. part of Niphon, and one variety, the *Orobami*, is of enormous size; tortoises also and lizards are of common occurrence; and the islands, particularly towards the S., abound with noxious insects, scorpions, centipedes, white ants, &c. An apterous phosphoric insect (*Lamyris japonica*) deserves notice as being similar in its habits to the fire-fly of America, but of an entirely different genus. The seas contain large quantities of fish, affording a main article of food to the inhabitants, and giving employment to "entire villages" of fishermen. The salmon, herring, cuttle-fish (*Sepia octopodia*), eel, perch (*Sciæna japonica*), and *Callionymus japonicus*, with many others, are caught in great quantities; oysters, also, of a peculiar and delicious kind, are extremely abundant, and are used almost exclusively as food by many of the poor inhabitants about Yedo, where the fisheries lie. Whales and narwhals frequently visit the coast, and are caught by harpooning; the flesh is eaten, the whalebone serves various purposes, and ambergris is extracted from the entrails. (Thunberg, vol. III., 357, *ad finem*; Siebold, *passim*.)

Manufactures.—The industry of the Japanese will bear to be compared with that of the Hindoos, or even Chinese. The artificers in copper, iron, and steel, have a high character, and the swords of Japan rank second only to those made in Khorassan. Telescopes, thermometers, watches and clocks, of good quality, are constructed at Nangasaki; and if the description of Meylan, in his excellent work on Japan, of a very curious and complicated clock, may be credited, some of the workmen possess a very high degree of mechanical ingenuity. Glass is blowing; but the natives are not acquainted with the art of glass-blowing. Printing was introduced in the 13th century, and is conducted, as in China, by means of wooden blocks: engravings also are made, but in a very clumsy manner. Silk and cotton fabrics, of good quality, are manufactured in quantities almost sufficient for the consumption of the population. Porcelain, more highly esteemed even than that of China, is formed from two peculiar kinds of earth, called *kaolin* and *petunsee*. The art of lacquering furniture with gold, silver, and various pigments, the secret of which was till lately almost exclusively confined to the Japanese, and hence called "japaning," is practised with great success; and the specimens that have reached Europe, and are now deposited, with many other curiosities, in the Royal Museum at the Hague, exceed in excellence every other sort of japanned wares, though Meylan informs us that in the country they would only be esteemed at second rate. The process is extremely tedious, and the gum requires long preparation for its conversion into varnish. Five coats, at least, are successively applied, and when dry, rubbed down and polished with stone; many of the more costly specimens, are inlaid with

mother-of-pearl. Good paper is made, from the maceration of the mulberry and other barks, the fibres of which are used in the manufacture of cordage. The art of building houses is little understood: they are almost universally constructed of timber, covered on the outside with plaster, and the insides consist usually of two stories, each of which, when divided, is parted off into close rooms by flimsy paper partitions, adorned, or rather disfigured, with garish and bold paintings. Of ship-building and navigation the Japanese have a very slight knowledge; and that is prevented from increasing by a law, which compels the people to build their ships in a particular fashion, somewhat similar to that of the Chinese junka. They are made of cedar, fir, or camphor-wood, and the merchant-vessels average about 70 feet in length, by 30 or 24 feet in breadth, their burden varying from 100 to 150 tons. Great numbers of ships are employed in trading with the different ports of the empire (the principal of which are Yedo, Saseki, Isanotsaki, Saga, or Sakai, and Nangasaki), and many others besides are engaged in fishing; but it is manifest from their construction, (as seen in the plates accompanying Siebold's work,) that both bulk and rigging are wholly unfit for sea-navigation. (Siebold, I., 218-230.)

Trade and Commerce.—The internal trade of Japan is very extensive, and a variety of regulations are in force, the object of which is to protect and encourage home industry. The prices of goods are not enhanced by imposts of any kind; and communication between the great markets and all parts of the empire is facilitated by numerous coasting vessels and well maintained roads. The shops and markets, especially in Yedo, Miako, and Nangasaki, are well provided with almost every description of agricultural and manufactured produce, and the great fairs are crowded with people from the most distant parts of the country. Accounts also are published, from time to time, of the general state of trade and agriculture, and of the prices current for the chief articles of traffic at the trading towns of Yedo, Miako, Osaka, and Simoneski, on the island of Niphon, Saseki, Kokoura, and Nangasaki in Kiu-siu, Toza in Sikokuf, and Matsmai in Jesso. Foreign commerce, however, so far from being encouraged, is vigorously opposed by the government, in consequence of the attempts of the Jesuit missionaries to Christianize the people. An edict, published in 1637, and still in force, makes it a capital offence for the natives to travel into other countries; and their sea-men even, when accidentally cast on foreign shores, are, on their return, subjected to rigorous examination, and sometimes tedious imprisonment, to purify them from the supposed pollution contracted abroad. The Dutch, who were the first permitted to visit the empire after the expulsion of the Portuguese, had their earliest factory on the island of Firato; but they were removed, in 1641, by the emperor's orders, to Nangasaki, where, in common with the Koreans and Chinese, they are allowed to bring their goods for sale; but the number of vessels allowed to come each year, and the quantity of each description of wares to be sold, are strictly defined; and the residents in the factory are restricted to 11 only. The ships, immediately on their arrival, are minutely searched, and the crews are kept, during their stay in port, completely secluded from the natives, on the small island of Djesima, close to the harbour. All the business transactions are conducted by the Japanese, who also unload and reload the vessels. Besides these obstructions, the superintendent of the Dutch factory is obliged to send valuable presents, or rather tribute, to the shōgun, and, once in four years, he makes an official visit to Yedo with great pomp, and gifts of more than usual value, costing with the journey about £3000. The imports comprise raw silk, woolen, cotton, and linen cloths of various kinds, sugar, dye-woods, seal-skins, pepper, and other spices, quick-silver, tin and iron, cinnamon, glass-ware, &c., from the Dutch, and silk, tea, sugar, dried fish, and whale oil from the Chinese: the exports consist chiefly of copper ingots (forming about 9-10ths of the whole), camphor, and, to a smaller extent, of silk fabrics, lacquered wares, porcelain, soja-dollies, &c. (Hogendorp, *Coup d'Œil sur l'Isle de Java et l'Archipel des Indes*, p. 385-400; Siebold, I., ch. 2 and 3; Thunberg, III., 88-98.)

Accounts are kept in *thaits*, each of which is equivalent to 34 Dutch florins, or 5s. 10d. English money, and the *thait* is composed of 10 *mas*, and the *mas* of 10 *condorins*. The gold coins are the *itizib*, worth 15 *mas* (or 8s. 9d.), the *ko-bang*, equal to 64 *mas* (£1 7s. 4d.), and the *oban* valued at three kobangs. Large payments, however, are most commonly made in silver ingots of a fixed weight and value. The standard of weight is the Japanese *picul*, equal to 130·9 English lbs. avoirdupois, and divided into 100 *cattys* and 1000 *tales*. The measure of length is the *satsumu*, equivalent to 6 ft. 4 in. English; but road distance is reckoned by *ri*, or Japanese leagues, about 30 of which, according to Siebold (vol. I., p. 300), go to a degree of latitude (Raltt.)

JAPAN (EMPIRE OF).

Government and Laws.—The government of Japan is an hereditary, absolute monarchy. The supreme power was originally vested in an ecclesiastical emperor, called *Dairi-sama*, or *Mikado*;^a but in 1583 Jorimoto, the emperor's *sjogun*, or military commander, usurped the chief civil power, and from that time to the present, notwithstanding his acknowledged illegality, the mikado, who is the only real emperor, has been a mere puppet-king, in a state of dependence on the *sjogun*, his first officer, and the military chief of the empire. All enactments, however, must have the sanction of the emperor before they have legal force; he alone confers honorary distinctions on the *sjogun* and the nobility, and he has the entire superintendence of religious affairs and education. Any farther connexion with subaltern affairs would, it is supposed, degrade the Son of Heaven, and profane his holy character. His court is at Miako, where he lives secluded in a large palace, and surrounded by numerous officers, who treat him with almost divine honors. His person is considered too sacred to be exposed to the air, and the rays of the sun, and still less to the view of his subjects; and he is consequently confined within his palace: his hair, nails, and beard are not cleaned or cut by daylight, these operations being always performed when he is asleep; he never eats twice off the same plate, nor uses any vessel a second time; and they are invariably broken to prevent them from falling into unhallowed hands. The mikado's finances, however, are now restricted to the taxes collected from Miako and the surrounding territory, certain revenues from the treasury of the *sjogun*, and the fees paid on the admission to honourable dignities and offices. His income, indeed, is so small, and the number of his dependents so great, that he may truly be said to live in splendid poverty. The *sjogun* who has, as has been seen, usurped all the substantial power, holds his courts at Yedo, and exercises entire authority over the lives and property of the natives, controlled only by the laws enacted by former emperors, and which admit of little change. To him, also, directly belongs the local government of the five great towns, Yedo, Miako, Osaka, Sakai, and Nangasaki. The country is divided into 8 districts, which are subdivided into 68 provinces, and these again into 684 counties: the provinces are governed by princes called *daimio*, or high-named; and under them are governors of districts, called *sansio*, or well-named. The *daimios* are appointed by the *sjogun*, to whom they are accountable, with hostages for the proper exercise of their authority. They are entitled to the revenues of their respective provinces, which enable them, besides maintaining their state and dignity, to keep an armed force for the preservation of order, and to make outlays in repairing roads, and other public works. They reside usually in large towns, either maritime or situated on rivers, and their castles are defended by strong gates and lofty towers. Once a year, in token of submission, they repair to the *sjogun's* court, at Yedo, attended by numerous and splendid retainers, and bearing valuable presents constituting a main portion of his yearly revenues. The executive department is confided to seven ministers, who undertake severally the departments of internal economy and finance, commerce and navigation, public works, police, civil and criminal legislation, war and religion. The supreme judicial council, called *gorondei*, is composed of five *daimios*, who assist the *kubo* in his decisions on political offences; and a senate of 15 *daimios* or nobles forms a subordinate court, that takes cognizance of civil and criminal cases.

The laws of Japan are severe, nay, even vindictive and sanguinary: fines are seldom imposed, and exile to the penal settlement of *Taito-en-sima* (inflicted on the nobles), banishment, imprisonment, torture, and death by decapitation, or impaling on a cross, are the ordinary penalties of crime, the shades of which are little distinguished. It frequently happens, also, that the courts visit with punishment not only the delinquents themselves, but their relatives and dependents, and even strangers, who have accidentally been spectators of their crimes; and hence the remarks of Montezum on the spirit of the Japanese laws are by no means incorrect: "*Ces lois, qui ne trouvent point d'innocens la où il peut y avoir un coupable, sont faites pour que tous les hommes se méfient les uns des autres, pour que chacun recherche la conduite de chacun, pour qu'il en soit l'inspecteur et le juge. Mais ces gens opiniâtres, capricieux, déformés, bizarres, qui brisent tous les périls et tous les malheurs, sont-ils corrigés en arrêtés par la vue continuelle des supplices et ne s'y familiarisent-ils pas? Un législateur sage aurait cherché à ramener les esprits par un juste tempérament de peines et de récompenses, &c. . . . Mais le despotisme ne connoît pas ces ressorts, il ne mène pas par ces voies; il peut abuser de lui; mais c'est tout ce qu'il peut faire. Au Japon il a fait un effort, il est devenu plus cruel*"

que lui-même." (*Esprit des Loix*, book vi., ch. 13.) The prisons are gloomy and horrid abodes, containing places for torture and private executions, besides numerous cells for solitary confinement. The police is extremely strict, and in the large towns each street has a chief officer, called the *otona*, who is responsible for the maintenance of order, the punishment of delinquents, and the registration of births, marriages, and deaths; besides these, four superintendents regulate the economy of the towns, and rigorously punish, often with death, the most trifling infraction of public order or peace, information of which is obtained by an established system of espionage.

Revenues.—The public revenues are derived from taxes on land and houses. The land is assumed to be the property of the state, and is rated according to the class of soil to which it belongs; the rate being said always to exceed one half and often three fourths of the produce; but it is difficult to believe that so heavy a tax can be collected. Tenants neglecting the proper cultivation of their land are punished by ejection. Houses are rated according to the extent of street frontage, and the amount in which the holders are mulcted is greatly increased by forced presents to the civil officers, and dues for maintaining the temples and idols. The amount of the *kubo's* revenues cannot be ascertained; but it may be inferred that the land-tax, and the contributions from the *daimios*, who farm the taxes of their 68 provinces, must form a pretty large privy purse.

Armed Force.—The army in time of peace consists of 100,000 infantry, and 20,000 cavalry; the force during war being increased by levies from the different provinces, to 400,000 infantry, and 40,000 cavalry. The arms used by the infantry are the musket, pike, bow, sabre, and dagger; those of the mounted troops being the lance, sabre, and pistol. The artillery is confined to a few brass cannon and light pieces. The generals have no permanent office, but, in case of war or disturbance, are appointed by the *sjogun* and princes. Discipline and fortifications are little understood; and their batteries consist usually of a few odd-looking walls, raised without either order or apparent object. Japan, though an insular dominion, has no navy whatever; the ships, such as they are, being wholly used in trade.

Religion.—The form of religious worship in Japan especially the old form, has no resemblance whatever to any of the contemporary Chinese forms: the early inhabitants of Japan had a peculiar form, which, being respected as that of their ancestors, has maintained itself to this day, as well in the hut of the peasant as in the palace of the daimio. Being generally liked, it is not only tolerated, but even protected and venerated by government; even at the present time, it might have been the positive religion of the Japanese, if political causes had not obliged the subjects openly to acknowledge one of the sects of Buddh. The doctrines, views, and interpretations of the ancient rites of the Japanese worship are in no essential points similar to those of Buddh; and though, by contact of 1000 years, they appear to have more or less amalgamated, yet they are kept rigorously distinct by Japanese theologians. The old religion is the *Shin-siu* (lit. *faith in Gods*), or, according to Siebold, the *Kami-mitae*, or way to the *kami*, or gods, the other being a modern Chinese term for it. This sect regards the founders of the empire to be sprung from *Ten-tyoo-dai-sin*,^b the supreme deity, and to have descended from heaven upon the Japanese land; and their title *Ten-si* is a recognition of their divine origin. The race is never extinct; for in case of a failure in the succession, a descendant is supposed to be sent from heaven (though, in fact, privately selected by the emperor from the families of the nobles) to the childless *ten-zi*. The spirit of their ruler is immortal, and this also confirms the faith of the people in the immortality of the soul, in connexion with which they also believe in a future retribution of their good and evil deeds during life on earth. Their paradise is called *Takama-kakava*, and their hell *Yé-no-kuni*. The supreme Deity is too great to be addressed in prayer, save through the mediation of the Mikado, the Son of Heaven, or of inferior spirits called *kami*, of which 492 were born spirits, and 2040 are canonized mortals. For these *kami*, who seem to be regarded somewhat like the saints of the Romish calendar, as intercessors with God, temples are specially erected; and in every Japanese dwelling is a kind of oratory, in which the natives, morning and evening, offer their prayers to the supreme Deity. Large gates and triumphal arches lead to the temples, which, with the dwellings of the priests and other buildings, frequently form extensive and stately edifices. Various entablatures are offered as sacrifices to the *kami*, and anciently even human victims were immolated to reconcile the hostility of evil spirits. The priests of this sect are allowed to marry.

^a The name *Dairi* is by some writers applied to the emperor; but this is incorrect, for the *dairi* is simply the term for the court of the Mikado, who is hence called *Dairi-sama* (lord of the daimio).

^b This deity, however, though practically considered as supreme, is only the descendant of more ancient gods, the most remote of whom, was according to the Japanese mythology, self-created out of infinite and eternal chaos.

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The Buddhist form of worship is supposed to have been introduced from China, through Corea, in the 6th century of the Christian era; and the dogmas of that religion are divided into a higher and lower doctrine of faith. According to the first, man derives his origin from *nothing*, and therefore has no evil in himself; the impressions of the material world bringing out the evil in him, and fostering its growth. This evil is to be counteracted by following the bent of the soul within, which is neither more nor less than the Deity guiding our actions. The human body having sprung from nothing, will, after death, return to nothing; but the soul survives, that of the wicked floating eternally in the void of space, while that of the good will repose in the palace of the Deity, whence, if the denizens of this lower world should ever need the aid of a virtuous man, it will be sent from heaven to occupy another body. From this curious view of the Esoteric doctrine of the priests, let us turn to the more popular and practical tenets of the people. "On the other side (*i. e.*, in the other world), before the great judge *Emaco*, stands a large mirror, in which the actions of all mankind are imaged forth. Near this mirror stand two spirits, who observe and report the deeds of every person, and a third records them in a book, by which the souls of the dead will ultimately be judged, and, according to their sentence, sent to their places of rewards and punishments. *Amida*, the saving deity, is the god of paradise; and the way to ensure a journey on the *Gokurak*, or road to paradise (one only out of six to which departed spirits may be sent), is an obedience to five commandments—*viz.*, not to lie, not to commit adultery, not to kill any living creature, not to get drunk, and not to steal. One of the roads for the dead is *Trizayo*, the road to the hell of animals; and hence the Buddhists of Japan believe in the transmigration of souls into animals as well as men.

Of the religion of Buddh, as now professed, there are many ramifications, and much superstition prevails. *Jammas*, or monks of the mountain, live a secluded and ascetic life; and blind monks, who deprive themselves of sight that they may not behold the vice around them, are common throughout Japan. Occasionally, in pursuance of vows, men are met running about the streets entirely naked, on a round of visits to different temples; multitudes of religious beggars also are to be seen with shaven heads; and singing girls, in the assumed habit of nuns, procure for the rich considerable sums. The sect of *Synatos*, which professes the morality of Confucius, is quite separate from any of the creeds above described, and has existed in Japan since A.D. 59. Here, as in China, its only object is the inculcation of a virtuous life in this world, without reference to an after state of existence. (*The above account of the religion of the Japanese is chiefly taken from Dr. Burger's paper, in the Chinese Repository for Nov., 1833; but the statements are confirmed in every important point by a private English authority.*)

Population, Manners, &c.—The population of Japan has been variously stated: but no estimate yet put forth has the slightest pretension to accuracy. The most moderate estimate, however, fixes it at rather more than fifty millions, exclusive of the inhabitants of the Japanese dependencies. They are divided into eight classes, the princes, nobles, priests, soldiers, civil officers, merchants, artisans, and labourers either agricultural or otherwise: the caste system is strictly pursued, and each follows the employment of his fathers, whatever his talents may be for a different pursuit. The people, physically considered, appear to be a mixed breed of Mongolian and Malay blood, they regard themselves as aborigines. They are, in general, well made, active, and supple, having yellow complexion, small deeply set eyes, short flatish noses, broad heads, and thick black hair, which, however, is not allowed to be worn except on the crown, the sides of the head being kept constantly shaved. The dress of the Japanese consists of several loose silken or cotton robes, worn over each other, the family arms being usually worked into the back and breast of that which covers the rest. To these is added, on state occasions, a robe of ceremony; and the higher classes wear with it a sort of trousers called *hakama* (resembling a full-plaited petticoat drawn up between the legs), with one or more swords, according to the rank of the parties. The lower orders are prohibited from wearing swords. The men shave the front and crown of the head, the rest being gathered and formed into a tuft, covering the bald part: the women, on the contrary, wear their hair long, and arranged in the form of a turban, stuck full of pieces of highly polished tortoiseshell; and they paint their faces red and white, and stain their lips purple, and their teeth black. Hats are worn only in rainy weather; but the fan is an indispensable appendage to all classes of the Japanese. Their gait is awkward, owing partly to their clumsy shoes: but that of the women is the worst, in consequence of their practice of so tightly bandaging the hips, as to turn their feet inward. On the other hand, they do not deform them-

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selves by confining their feet in tight shoes, like the Chinese. Polygamy is not practised even by the nobles, and far more freedom is permitted to the female sex than in China: many are well educated, and almost all play on musical instruments. Concubines are kept in numbers, varying according to the means of the owner; but they hold a rank much inferior to that of wives: prostitutes are found in every town in greater numbers than in any country of Asia, except Hindostan; and so little discredit is attached to their profession, that they are visited by married females; and received back without remark into respectable society.

Respecting the moral condition of a people so little known, it would be rash to venture any remarks. They are alleged, by Siebold and others to be intelligent, and desirous of increasing their knowledge by inquiries; they study medicine and astronomy, and their observations are as correctly made as their rude instruments will allow. Almanacks are compiled at Miako, the great centre of the national science and literature. The history of Japan has been written with great care by some of its learned writers; and their works on botany and zoology contain good descriptions and tolerable engravings of the plants and animals indigenous to their islands. Poetry, also, is cultivated, and there is a prevalent taste for music. The Japanese language has no relation to the Chinese, nor, indeed, to any known Asiatic language, except that of the Ainu, who inhabit Jesso and Tarakai. Klaproth, in his *Recherches Asiatiques*, Siebold in his *Travels*, A. de Kromaat in his *Illustrations of the Japanese Language*, and Meylan in his able work on Japan, present some curious details, the exhibition of which does not fall within the province of this Dictionary. It is a polysyllabic language, has an alphabet of 47 letters, and is written in four different sets of characters, one of which (the *katakana*) is used exclusively by the males, while another (the *hiragana*) is appropriated to the females. The Chinese character also is in use among the learned.

History.—Marco Polo's was the first to make known to Europeans the existence of a country called by him *Zi-peng*, but since proved to be identical with Japan. In 1545, Mendez-Pinto, a Portuguese, was cast by storm on these shores, and a Portuguese settlement from Malacca was soon after made at Nagasaki, the commercial relations of which, with the inhabitants, were very considerable and highly lucrative to the settlers, till the interference, in 1585, of Jesuit missionaries with the religious profession of the inhabitants, led to the persecution and final expulsion of the traders. The Dutch soon afterwards (in 1600), with great difficulty, prevailed on the Japanese to allow them to trade on condition of not interfering with the national religion; but the vexatious and harassing regulations by which the trade is obstructed, and the very limited extent allowed to it, make it a matter of question how far the factory should be kept up by the Dutch government. The Russians tried, some years ago, to establish commercial relations with Japan; but their proposals were declined, and the envoys were ordered not to return on pain of death. The internal history of Japan is almost unknown; and the statements that have reached us through Kämpfer, Thunberg, and others, are too loose to be admitted as authentic history. (*Voyages de Thunberg au Japon*, vols. iii. and iv., *passim*; *Siebold's Voyage au Japon* (French edit.), vols. i., ii., and v.; *Meylan's Hist. of Japan*; *Kämpfer's Hist. of Japan*; and several excellent papers in the *Asiatic Journal* for 1830-40.)

JAROSLAVL, or YAROSLAV, a gov. of Russia in Europe, chiefly between the 57th and 59th degs. of lat. and the 38th and 43d of long., having N. Novgorod and Volok. E. Kostroma, S. Vladimir, and W. Tver. Length, N. to S., about 160 m.; greatest breadth, nearly the same. Area, estimated at about 12,800 sq. m. (*Schmidtler*). Pop. (1838), 916,000. Surface almost wholly flat, in some parts marshy, and in general only moderately fertile. The Volga traverses this government in its centre; the other chief rivers are its tributaries the Mologa, Schekma, &c., all which have more or less an E. direction. The lake of Rostof, in the S., is eight miles long by six broad, and there are nearly 40 other lakes of less size. Rye, barley, wheat, oats, peas, &c., are grown, and Schmidtler estimates the annual produce of corn at about three millions of chetverts: a quantity insufficient for the inhabitants who are partly supplied from the adjacent provinces by means of the Volga. Its hemp and flax are excellent, and cherry and apple orchards are numerous. The gardeners of Jaroslavl and Rostof are famed throughout Russia, and many are met with at Petersburg. Timber is rather scarce. The rearing of live-stock, excepting horses, is little pursued; but the fisheries in the Volga are important. This government is, however, more noted for its manufacturing than its rural industry. In 1830, there were 105 factories, employing 7970 hands, chiefly in the towns of Jaroslavl, Rostof, and Ouglitch. Linen, cotton, and woollen stuffs, leath-

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silk, paper, hardware, and tobacco are the principal manufactures: but, independently of the hands above mentioned, the peasants are almost everywhere partially occupied with weaving stockings and other fabrics, and making gloves, hats, harness, wooden shoes, and various rural implements. Commerce is facilitated by several navigable rivers and good roads.

Jaroslavl is subdivided into ten districts; chief towns Jaroslavl, Kostof, and Ouglich. Its population is Russian; and the women are proverbial (among Russians) for their beauty. Only about 1-17th part of the inhabitants reside in towns. In respect of education, the government is comprised under the division of Moscow; and, in 1832, had 19 public schools, and 1141 scholars, besides nine ecclesiastical seminaries, with 1807 students.

JAROSLAVL, a city of European Russia, cap. of the above gov., and of a circ. of same name, on the Volga, at the mouth of the Kotorosh, 212 m. N.E. Moscow; lat. 57° 37' 30", long. 40° 10'. Pop. (1839), 23,556. It is well built, though mostly of wood; and is defended by a fort at the confluence of the two rivers. In its broad main street, which is ornamented with trees, are many handsome stone houses; and three convents and numerous churches contribute to give Jaroslavl an imposing appearance. The Demidoff lyceum in this city, founded in 1803, has a good library, a cabinet of natural history, a chemical laboratory, and printing-press, and ranks immediately after the Russian universities.

It was originally endowed with lands, to which 3578 serfs were attached, and with a capital of 180,000 silver rubles; since which it has received other valuable benefactions. The same educational course is pursued as in the universities, and lasts three years. The establishment is placed under a lay-director and an ecclesiastic, and has eight professors, two readers, and 40 pensionary students. Jaroslavl has also an ecclesiastical seminary, with 500 students. A large stone exchange (*Gosti-tsiyev*), a hospital, founding asylum, house of correction, and two workhouses, are the other chief public edifices. This city is the residence of a governor, and the see of an archbishop. It has about 40 different factories, including three of cotton, four of linen, and two of silk fabrics, eight tanneries, and several tobacco, hardware, and paper-making establishments. Its leather and table linen are much esteemed. The position of Jaroslavl on the Volga contributes to promote its commerce, which is very considerable. Its manufactures are sent to Moscow and Petersburg, and a great many are sold at the fair of Markief. Two annual fairs are held in Jaroslavl.

This is a city of considerable antiquity, being founded in 1025 by the famous Jaroslavl, son of Vladimir the Great, who annexed it to the principality of Rostov. It fell under the dukes of Moscow, in 1496. Peter the Great was the first to give it commercial importance, by establishing its linen manufactures, since which its prosperity has been progressive. (*Schützler, Dict. Géog.*)

JAROSLAW or JAROSLAU, a town of the Austrian empire, Galicia, circ. Przemisl, on the San, a tributary of the Vistula, 16 m. N.N.W. the town of Przemisl. Pop. (1836) 7964, among whom are many Jews. It has a castle belonging to Prince Czartorinsky a cathedral, and several other churches, a high school and girls' school, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, rosengil, and wax candles. It has an extensive trade in those goods, and in wooden wares, honey, bleached wax, flax, and Hungarian wines, considerable quantities of all which are sent to Danzig, though less than formerly. It has some rather large fairs; the principal is that holden on the 15th of Aug. (*Borghass; Stein; Oesterr. Nat. Encyc.*)

JASPER, county, Ga. Situated near the centre of the state, and contains 480 sq. m. Bounded W. by Ocmulgee river, by branches of which, and by Murder creek, and other branches of Oconee river, it is watered. It contained in 1840, 4986 neat cattle, 3173 sheep, 18,988 swine; and produced 35,436 bushels of wheat, 443,903 of Indian corn, 30,383 of oats, 2270 of potatoes, 5,058,690 pounds of cotton. It had 13 stores, one flouring-mill, four grist-mills, two saw-mills, two tanneries, 12 distilleries, 19 breweries; five academies, 257 students, eight schools, 538 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4921; slaves, 6135; free coloured, 35; total, 11,111. Capital, Monticello.

JASPER, county, Miss. Situated S.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 650 sq. m. Watered by branches of Leaf, and Chickasawha rivers. It contained in 1840, 16,894 neat cattle, 1848 sheep, 14,090 swine; and produced 2530 bushels of wheat, 160,945 of Indian corn, 1514 of oats, 1577 of potatoes, 5612 pounds of rice, 1,180,185 of cotton. It had seven stores, four flouring-mills, four grist-mills, four saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; one academy, four students, three schools, 83 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5701; slaves, 255; free coloured, 2; total, 5958. Capital, Paulding.

JASPER, county, Ia. Situated towards the N.W. part of the state, and contains 980 sq. m. Watered by Iroquois

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river, which is navigable in high water, and by Pipe and Sugar creeks. It contained in 1840, 2711 neat cattle, 1541 sheep, 4947 swine; and produced 5078 bushels of wheat, 47,070 of Indian corn, 9305 of oats, 3378 of potatoes, 1440 pounds of sugar. It had one flouring-mill, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, two oil-mills. Pop. 1867.

JASPER, county, Ill. Situated near the E. part of the state; and contains 475 sq. m. Watered by Embarras river and branches of Little Wabash river. It contained in 1840, 1549 neat cattle, 693 sheep, 4350 swine; and produced 2930 bushels of wheat, 39,457 of Indian corn, 3490 of oats, 3079 of potatoes, 1700 pounds of tobacco, 5470 of sugar. It had two grist-mills, two saw-mills. Pop. 1472.

JASPER, county, Mo. Situated in the S.W. part of the state, and contains 980 sq. m. Watered by branches of Neosho and Osage rivers. Capital, Jasper. Formed since the census of 1840.

JASPER, p. t., Steuben co., N. Y., 18 m. S.W. Bath, 230 m. W. by S. Albany, 299 W. Drained by Benner's and Tuscarora creeks. It has two stores, one grist-mill, 15 saw-mills; 12 schools, 369 scholars. Pop. 1187.

JASPER, p. v., capital of Marion co., Tenn., 114 m. S.E. Nashville, 634 W. Situated 3 m. N. of Tennessee river, and 1 m. N.W. of Sequatchee river, Cumberland Mountain, 1 m. distant, presents a handsome view. It contains a courthouse, jail, eight stores, 40 dwellings, and about 250 inhabitants.

JASPER, p. v., capital of Hamilton co., Flor., 90 m. E. Tallahassee. Situated 8 m. N. of Suwannee river. It contains a courthouse, and a few stores and dwellings.

JASPER, p. v., capital of Dubois co., Ia., 124 m. S.S.W. Indianapolis, 655 W. Situated on the N.W. side of Patoka creek. It contains a courthouse, three stores, and about 60 inhabitants.

JASPER, p. v., capital of Jasper co., Mo., 163 m. S.W. Jefferson city, 1109 W. Situated on a branch of Neosho river.

JASYGIA (an *Jasziarum* *Muscicivum*), a town of Moldavia, of which it is the cap., on the Baglul, a tributary of the Fruth, about 190 m. N.N.W. Gaiscar, and 160 m. W.N.W. Odessa, lat. 47° 8' 20" N., long. 27° 20' 15" E. The pop., which is vaguely said to have once amounted to 80,000, and during the present century to 30,000, has been reduced, by war, pestilence, and fire, to less than 30,000. It is situated in a fertile country, partly on a hill, and partly in the valley beneath, and covers a large surface, the houses being interspersed with gardens and plantations. Its fortifications were demolished in 1798, and its only defence is now a small fortress on an eminence, opposite the residence of the hospodar. About 4700 houses, including all its handsomest residences, were destroyed by fire in 1829; since which, Jassy has presented a miserable appearance. Of the 6000 houses it is now said to contain, about 900 only are of stone or brick, and not more than 50 have a second floor. The principal street is wide, and lined with low shops; the other streets are narrow and crooked: they are paved only with logs, and in wet weather are impassable from the mud, while in dry weather they are enveloped in clouds of dust. There is a total want of cleanliness; and this, with the proximity of marshes, and the exhalations which rise from the imperfectly covered sewers, render the town, especially its lower part, very unhealthy. Jassy is the see of a Greek archbishop, whose residence is perhaps the most remarkable public edifice. It has many Greek churches and chapels, a Roman Catholic, and a Lutheran church, numerous convents, a hospital, three public baths, a large building appropriated to a Wallachian printing establishment, the only one in the province, a gymnasium, established in 1644, a Laneastrian school, and a school of handicrafts for females, founded in 1834. It has few manufactures; some canvases is, however, made in the town for export to Constantnople, and the trade in wine, flax, corn, hides, wool, wax, honey, and tallow, is considerable, especially at the fairs. The town has so often suffered from fire, that, to be secure, some of the merchants deposit their most valuable wares in chests in the high church of St. Nicholas. The boys, or principal inhabitants, have a great passion for pageantry and gaming, and are illiterate in the extreme. Their costume is a mixture of Oriental and European, and the showy dresses of the upper classes strikingly contrast with the general wretched appearance of the population. Like the rest of Moldavia, Jassy swarms with baggars. (*Dict. Géog.; Macmichael's Journey from Moscow to Constantinople*, p. 83; *Stein*.)

JASZ-BERENY, a town of Hungary, distr. Jagyzia, of which it is the cap., on both sides the Zagyva, here crossed by a stone bridge, 40 m. E. Pesth. Pop. 15,530. It has a large and handsome Roman Catholic parish church, several other churches, a Franciscan convent, Roman Catholic gymnasium, high school, and a town-hall, in which are kept the archives of Jagyzia and Great and Little Cumania. In the centre of the town stands a marble obelisk, erected in 1797 in honour of the archduke John; and with-

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in the precincts of the convent, on an island in the Zagyva, the traveller is shown a tomb, reported to be that of Attila! The town has a large trade in corn, horses, and cattle, which latter are reared in great numbers in its vicinity. (*Oester. Nat. Encyc.*; *Berghaus*.)

JAUER, a town of the Prussian dom., prov. Silesia, cap. circ. of same name, on the Neisse (which, by its inundations, often does much damage), 10 m. S. by E. Leignitz. Pop. (1838) 5847. It is the seat of the judicial courts for the circle, &c.; has a house of correction, a Lutheran, and five Roman Catholic churches, a free school, and fabrics of linen and woollen cloths.

JAVA, a large and fine island of the eastern archipelago, 1st division, belonging principally to the Dutch, and the centre, as well as the most valuable, of their possessions in the East. It lies between the 6th and 9th degs. S. lat., and the 105th and 115th E. long.; separated from the Sumatra on the W. by the Straits of Sunda, E. by those of Bali from the island of that name; having N. the Sea of Java between it and Borneo, and S. the Indian ocean. Its general configuration is not unlike that of Cuba, except that it is not curved, and it also resembles Cuba in its extent, fertility, products, and commercial value, while it supports five times its amount of population. Its length, W. to E., is about 680 m.; breadth varying from 40 to 130 m. Area, inclusive of the neighboring island of Madura, estimated at about 45,700 sq. m. Population between five and six millions, among whom are nearly 100,000 Chinese, with Malays, natives of Bali and other islands of the Archipelago, a few Arabs, Moors, and Bengalese, and several thousand Europeans, mostly Dutch, but about 900 English; including those employed in the mercantile navy.

Physical Geography, &c.—Most part of the surface is mountainous. A mountain chain, obviously of volcanic origin, runs W. and E. entirely through the centre of the island, its peaks varying in elevation from 5000 to probably 12,000 feet. All these peaks are of a conical form, and, with few exceptions, each appears to have originated in a distinct convulsion of nature. All have been at some period active volcanoes; in most of them, however, volcanic agency is now apparently extinct, though, from some eruptions occasionally take place, and sulphureous vapours are emitted, especially after rain. The S. coast is usually bold and rocky, and being exposed to all the violence of the ocean, is unsafe for shipping; the N. shore is, on the contrary, low and marshy, and has many tolerable harbours and roadsteads, affording sufficient shelter to trading vessels, the sea being generally smooth. Rivers numerous; but very few of any size. The largest is the Solo, which runs through nearly the centre of the island, and discharges on the N. coast, opposite Madura. Its length may be estimated at 400 m., 7-8th of which are navigable for vessels of 200 tons. Surakarta, the capital of the chief native prince, is on its banks; five or six other rivers are at all times navigable for a few miles from the coast, and probably 50 more are in the wet season used for the conveyance of rafts and rough produce downwards. There are many extensive swamps, and in the mountains many small lakes occupy the craters of extinct volcanoes.

Basalt, hornblende, and other volcanic formations are abundantly intermixed among the primary rocks of the mountain region. On either side of the mountain chain coarse limestone and argillaceous iron-stone are very prevalent formations, and are covered, especially in the lower parts of the country, with a volcanic soil of great richness, in some places 12 feet in depth. The N. coast rests entirely upon coral. Metals are few. Mineral springs of various kinds are met with, besides naphtha and petroleum wells, and in one district is a cluster of hills which eject a mixture of mud and salt water*, like the mud-volcano of Maccabula, in Sicily. (*See ARAGOVA*, vol. i. p. 145.)

The seasons are divided into the wet and dry. The former accompanies the monsoon from October to March or April; the latter, the E. monsoon, which lasts during the rest of the year. On the N. coast, where the thermometer sometimes rises to 80° Fahr., the climate is very unfavourable to Europeans; but in the interior, at an elevation of 4000 feet, where the temperature ranges between 50° and 60°, no deleterious influence is to be apprehended from the atmosphere. Thunder storms and earthquakes are frequent, but hurricanes are unknown.

Java has a most luxuriant vegetation. It is distinguished by the number and excellence of its fruits and other vegetable products, which comprise many of the most valuable common to tropical climates. Dense forests of teak and other trees, useful for shipbuilding, cover a great part of the interior, especially towards the E. end of the island. The teak of Java is inferior in hardness and solidity to that of Malabar, but it is superior in those respects to that of

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Birmah; and is said to excel every other variety in durability. The sago, and many other palms, the very curious pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*), and two virulently poisonous plants, the *enakur* and the *chetik*, are natives of the island. The latter, which is peculiar to Java, is a large creeping shrub, and identical with the celebrated *spas*, formerly supposed, but on no good foundation, to be, like Avernum, destructive of birds flying over it. The aggregate number of mammals has been estimated at 50, including the royal and black tigers, rhinoceros, several kinds of deer, the wild hog, wild Javan ox, buffalo, &c. Crocodiles and other large reptiles infest the mouths of the rivers and the marshes; and upwards of 80 venomous serpents are enumerated, including some of enormous size. Birds are in immense variety; the bird of paradise visits Java, from Gilolo, Papua, and the other islands to the E.; and the edible nests of the sea swallow (*Hirundo cuculenta*) form an important and valuable article of trade for the Chinese markets. This singular product is obtained in the greatest perfection from deep, damp, and all but inaccessible caves along the rugged parts of the sea coast. These are the property of government; and, when they can be easily guarded, produce a considerable revenue. Mr. Crawford, who for several years superintended the collection of the valuable caverns of Karang-bolang, on the S. coast of the island, estimates the value of the nests obtained from them at about 140,000 dollars a year, collected at an expense of about 11 per cent. The nests are taken twice a year; and if no unnecessary violence be done, the operation seems to be but little injurious; at all events, the quantity is but little increased by the caves being left untouched for a year or two. The nests are assorted into three qualities, the best being the whitest, or those taken away before they have been soiled by the food or *feces* of the young bird. The supply of nests being limited and unsusceptible of increase, and being, at the same time, highly prized by the rich and luxurious Chinese, on account of their real or supposed invigorating powers, they bring enormous prices; the finest sorts selling for £5 or £6 per lb.; and the inferior for 2s. or 2s. 6d. per do. They are collected, but in smaller quantities, in other parts of the Archipelago: their total export to China is estimated at from 240,000 to 245,000 lbs. (*Cranford*, *ibid.*, 4324-37; *Commerce Dict.*)

Industry, &c.—The Javanese are a nation of husbandmen. To the crop the mechanic looks immediately for his wages, the soldier for his pay, the magistrate for his salary, the priest for his stipend, and the government for its tribute. The wealth of a province or village is measured by the extent and fertility of its land, its facilities for rice irrigation, and the number of its buffaloes. The proportion, at an average, of the inhab. engaged in agriculture to the rest of the pop., may be stated at 3/4 or 4 to 1; and it is probable that if the whole island were under cultivation, no area of land of the same extent in any other quarter of the globe could surpass it, either in the quantity, quality, or value of its vegetable productions." (*Raffles*, *ibid.*, 117-490.) At present, only about 1-3d part of the surface is supposed to be under culture; and yet Java not only produces enough of corn for its own consumption, but is the granary of the E. Archipelago, and even of Singapore. Within the last ten years, the cultivation of all its great staples has wonderfully increased; and the progress of Java has been probably even more remarkable than that of either Brazil or Cuba.

The husbandry of the Javanese may be said to exhibit, upon the whole, much neatness and order. Two or more crops are never cultivated in the same field, as is the slovenly practice of the Hindoos. Neither are the lands tilled in common, as is a usual but most injurious practice in India. The peasant and his family bestow their labour exclusively on their own possessions, and consider their culture rather as an enjoyment than a task. It is here only that their industry assumes an active and systematic character: the women take a large share of the labour. The work of the plough, the harrow, and mattock, with all that concerns the important operations of irrigation, are performed by the men, but the lighter labours of sowing, transplanting, reaping, and housing, belong almost exclusively to the women.

The implements of agriculture are few and simple; but as well as the agricultural processes, they are more perfect, and imply a greater degree of intelligence than those of the Hindoos, and perhaps, indeed, than those of any Asiatic people, the Chinese excepted. The Javanese plough, like the Hindoo, has no share. The sock is tipped with a few ounces of iron, and the earth board is carved out of the body of the plough; the wood is teak, the yoke of bamboo cane. One man conducts the plough, and with a long whip guides the cattle, which never exceed two in number. The Javanese harrow is a large rake, with a single row of teeth. The same yoke and cattle are used for it as for the plough, and over its beam a bamboo cane is placed, on

* From the salt water thus ejected 200 tons of salt are said to be made annually. (*Raffles's Hist.*, i., 37.)

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which the person who guides it sits to give a necessary weight to the implement. The hoe is very indifferent; its edge only tipped with a little iron, and its handle about 2½ feet long. The Javanese sickle is a very peculiar instrument. Its object is to nip off separately each ear of rice with a few inches of the straw; for which purpose it is grasped in the right hand, and the operation effected with a dexterity acquired by habit. The whole farming stock of a villager may be purchased for little more than one third part of the yearly produce of his land; or for about 15 or 16 dollars, including a pair of buffaloes. These animals usually serve all agricultural and other purposes in place of horses. Cattle of every description are plentiful throughout Java; but the cows are inferior, and yield little milk. Sheep, goats, and hogs are numerous.

Rice is the principal food of all classes: it is grown not only along the whole of the sea coast, but in all the low grounds and ravines where water is to be had. Wherever rice is cultivated by immersion, the land is divided into small chequers of about 200 or 300 sq. yards, surrounded by dykes not exceeding 1½ feet high, to retain the water for irrigation. When the culture depends on the periodical rains, the charge of these dykes constitutes, as far as irrigation is concerned, the only care of the husbandman; but the greater quantity of the grain of Java is raised by the help of artificial irrigation. The principal care of the husbandman is to dam the brooks and mountain streams as they descend from the hills, and before the difficulty has occurred which would be presented by their passing through deep ravines. From this circumstance, the crests of the mountains, and the valleys at their feet, are best supplied with water, and there, consequently, is the finest and richest husbandry. The slopes of the mountains are formed into terraces highly cultivated, and the valleys are rendered almost impassable from the frequency of the water courses. The art of forcing rice by artificial irrigation is found only to prevail in the most improved parts of the eastern archipelago, and in the best lands. This mode does not depend upon the seasons; and hence we see in the best parts of Java, where it chiefly obtains, rice in every state of progress, at any given season, and in the same district, within, indeed, the compass of a few acres. In one little field, or, rather, compartment, the husbandman is ploughing or harrowing; in a second, he is sowing; in a third, transplanting; in a fourth, the grain is beginning to flower; in a fifth, it is yellow; and in the sixth, the women, children, and old men are busy reaping. Lands which may be inundated at pleasure almost always yield a white and a green crop within the year; and to take two white crops from them, whether a judicious practice or otherwise, is very common. Mr. Crawford states that he has seen lands which have produced, time immemorial, two yearly crops of rice. Two varieties of rice are raised in Java, one a large, productive, but delicate kind, requiring about seven months to ripen, and the other small, hardy, and less fruitful, which ripens in little more than five months. The first is always cultivated in rich lands, where one annual crop only is taken; but where two crops are raised, the other variety is grown. The rapid growth of the latter has, indeed, enabled the husbandman, in a few happy situations, to reap six crops in two years and a half.

Rice, of whatever description, is reaped and stored in the same way. The whole field is not reaped at once, but each portion of the grain is taken successively as it ripens; so that, in the desultory manner in which the operation is performed, a very small field, with many reapers, may occupy a period of 10 or 12 days in reaping. With the singular sickle before mentioned, the ears are nipped off, and forthwith transported to the village by the manual labour of the reapers, for cattle or carriages are very rarely used. At the village, the corn is sufficiently dried by a day or two's exposure to a powerful sun, when it is tied in sheaves or bundles, and deposited in little granaries of wicker work, one of which is attached to every cottage. Grain is never thrashed by treading it out by means of cattle. It is sometimes, chiefly in the case of mountain rice, becomes necessary to separate the seed from the straw, which is done by treading, or rather rubbing, the sheaf between the feet, an operation effected with considerable dexterity. Commonly the grain is stored for use, and transported to market in the straw. The operation of husking is performed by the women in large wooden mortars, with pestles of the same material. Crawford's *Indian Archipelago*, i., 348-365. Rice is mostly grown in the E. part of the island, whence it is sent in large quantities to Batavia for exportation, or to Samarang, from which port a good deal is shipped for China, and the islands of the archipelago.

Coffee, which has now become the great commercial staple of Java, is grown in the uplands, the best situations for it being the valleys from 3000 to 4000 ft. above the level of the sea. The coffee plant grows from 12 to 16 ft. in height; it attains to maturity in about five years, and con-

tinues to bear well for the succeeding 10 or 12 years, each tree yielding, at an average, 1½ lb. coffee. The chief peculiarity of the coffee culture in Java is the planting of the *dadap* tree (*Erythrina indica*), in rows alternately with the coffee plants, for the purpose of affording shelter to the latter. Coffee is raised principally in the W. part of the island, where the residency of Praangers includes at least 1-3d part of the total produce.

Sugar is, also, an important staple. That best known in European markets is called *Jaccatra* sugar: it is grown near Batavia, where numerous sugar-mills have been erected of late years. Formerly the sugar-mills and grounds were almost wholly in the hands of the Chinese, but this is no longer the case: the Europeans share the culture of sugar with the Chinese, and having the advantage of machinery, surpass the latter both in the quantity and quality of their produce. The Chinese, however, by their frugality and business-like habits, are supposed to reap the greatest profit from the sugar culture. A species of sugar, obtained by fermenting the juice of a tree, is much used by the natives.

The increase in the production of sugar in Java since 1825 has been most extraordinary: the quantity exported in 1837 having been about *twenty-five* times greater than in 1826! At present, the export of sugar may be estimated at about 48,000 tons. The increase in the growth of indigo and of coffee has been even greater than that of sugar; and Java is now become one of the principal sources for the supply of these important products. (See *post*.)

In 1839, the government officially announced that the cultivation of spices, previously prohibited in Java, would for the future be free to all parties desirous of engaging in it; and, farther, that every facility would be given to such persons, by supplying them with whatever information, and even the seed, they might require. This measure (says the *Batavian correspondent of the Singapore Free Press*, June 13, 1839), is no doubt preparatory to the abandonment of the Spice Islands, which have always been more of a dead weight on the government than anything else." The government have had already considerable success with cinnamon, the produce of which, in 1839, was estimated at 40,000 lbs. Pepper was formerly grown in great quantities, and its culture under the new system has again revived. Long pepper is indigenous, but has been greatly neglected. Tobacco is a considerable staple; and cotton is grown in almost every part of Java, except its W. extremity. Maize is grown in the plains, and wheat, rye, oats, and barley in the hilly tracts, but the latter only in small quantities. A great variety of pulses and vegetable oils, the sweet potato, cocoa, betel-leaf, cannella bark, and platichio nuts, are among the other chief articles of culture. In 1826, the Dutch colonial government made some useless attempts to force the cultivation of the vine, and since then an attempt has been made to grow tea, but this also appears to have failed. The introduction of the silk worm has been more successful, and the growth of silk has made considerable progress.

Java is one of the finest and most flourishing colonies in the world. Labour is very cheap: in the European districts, labourers get only 4d. a day, and in the native districts only from 2d. to 2½d. a day; but they are, notwithstanding, in a much better condition than the inhab. of Bengal, being generally well fed and clothed, and, for the climate, well housed. Their food is principally rice or maize, with a little sugar: their clothing is chiefly of cotton, and in the centre of the island it is mostly the manufacture of the country; but they consume a greater quantity of manufactured articles of good quality than the Bengalees. Each peasant has his hut of bamboo, &c., which costs only from 5s. to 10s. In the first instance, and is usually surrounded by a small garden. The proprietary right to the land, except in a few districts, belongs everywhere to the sovereign. No law nor usage give to the oldest occupant the land he has reclaimed from waste, or the farm he has enriched by his industry. As a matter of convenience, the same cultivator may continue to occupy the same field for life, and his family may afterward succeed, but none can retain possession against the will of the sovereign, or even of his own immediate superior. Half the produce of wet land, and a third part of that of dry, was formerly exacted by the government, but at present the government takes only one fifth part of the produce; nor has any proprietor purchasing land of the government the right to demand more of the native occupant, except for lands which the proprietor himself may have brought into cultivation, for which he may demand one third part, or less, according to the productiveness of the land. It is not uninteresting to compare this moderate assessment with the exorbitant amount taken from the occupiers in Hindostan; and to mark the results exhibited in the impoverishment of the inhab. of British India and the stationary state of the country, and the comfort of the Japanese labourer, and the great and rapidly increasing prosperity of Java.

No permission is necessary from the Dutch government

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for Europeans wishing to go to Java, but a licence from the colonial governor is necessary to remaining there. Europeans are permitted to buy and sell lands in the W. prov., and to hold leases in the N. The principal conditions are the payment of a tax of 1 per cent. on the estimated value of the property; that the proprietor shall not exact more than the before-mentioned proportion of produce as rent; and that he shall keep the roads and bridges in repair. The European proprietors receive their rents in kind; and are obliged to take their produce to Batavia to be shipped. The free cultivation of every article of produce is allowed, except the poppy. The extent of estates held in property in 1830, was about 5000 sq. miles, divided between 90 or 30 European, and 10 or 12 Chinese proprietors; of which, about 1800 sq. m. were held by 8 or 10 British-born subjects; but in the interval the quantity of land held by Europeans has been materially increased. British and other foreign proprietors are treated precisely in the same way as the Dutch. The Chinese possess a somewhat less extent. Large capitals have been expended on the lands held by Europeans in irrigation, the construction of sugar-mills and mills for husking rice, and the introduction of machinery from Europe. The introduction of European capitalists and residents has greatly improved the condition of the natives, who are always ready to enter their service. Theft and robbery, though common elsewhere, are seldom heard of on estates belonging to Europeans, and there are no instances of personal violence done the latter. About 500 sq. m. in the territories of the native princes are leased by Europeans. (*MacLaine's Evidence, in Parl. E. I. Reports; Earl, Eastern Seas.*) The natives cultivate the rest of the land according to their ancient customs and usages, paying a rent to the government, partly in money, and partly in kind. A village system is very prevalent, by which every commune has its own lands, the culture of which it has a right to direct, and which is conducted for the benefit of the inhab. in common. This is particularly the case in its E.: the produce is afterward divided (after deducting the rent) into equal parts, according to the number of hands engaged in its production. The land belonging to a commune varies generally from about 40 to 100 acres; and the extent allotted to each individual from one half to two acres.

Manufactures are few, and principally domestic: the peasant's family fabricates almost every article required for its own use. Cotton goods are woven; and a cubit's length of cotton cloth, five spans in breadth, is considered a sufficient day's work by the Javanese weaver.

The Javanese and Indian islanders, in general, are wholly unacquainted with the art of manufacturing fine clothes of any kind; all their fabrics are of a coarse, though durable texture; and all the labours of the loom are performed by women only. Of calico-printing the Javanese are entirely ignorant; but they have a singular substitute for it. The part not intended to be coloured, they daub over with melted wax. The cloth, thus treated, is thrown into the dyeing-vat, and the interstices take the colour of the pattern. If a second or third colour have to be added, the operation is repeated on the ground made by the first application of wax; more wax is applied, and the cloth is once, or oftener, consigned to the vat. The greater refinement that is attempted, the more certain seems to be the failure. This awkward substitute for printing adds 100 per cent., at least, to the price of the cloth. "The latter," Mr. Crawford says, "is 450 per cent. on the price of the raw material;" and he adds, "This is a picture of the rude condition of manufacturing industry, of the waste of labour and of time, which results, in an uncivilized state of society, from imperfect machinery, indolence, unskilfulness, and the want of the division of labour." (*Ind. Archip.,* l. 179, 180.) And yet, unskilful as the manufacturing industry of the Javanese is, it generally excels that of the other islanders of the archipelago. Leather and saddlery are made at Solo, boots and shoes at Samarang, mats, and hats of bamboo, &c., coil, fishing-nets, paper from the bark of the *Morus papyrifera*, bricks, cabinet-work, carved wooden articles, boats and ships, in the construction of which the natives are tolerably versed, and *kris*s, matchlocks, and other arms, &c., are, exclusive of cottons, the chief manufactures. Copper and brass pans are made, but their manufacture has

very much declined. Almost all the manufactured goods used by Europeans are imported. Java is the only island of the E. archipelago in which salt is made to any extent; along the N. coast there are numerous salt pans, from which a great deal more of the article is obtained than is required for home consumption—a quantity estimated at 32,000 tons annually. The salt-marshes and other inlets of the sea, are often embanked for the rearing of fish in large numbers.

In architecture, the Javanese surpass the other natives of the E. archipelago; and many structures of stone and brick, some in a style of superior magnificence (as, for instance, the temple of Boru Budor), exist in different parts of the island. But the art of building has declined since the middle of the 13th century, and the modern Javanese do not even understand the art of turning an arch, though arches are seen in every ancient structure remaining in Java. The *karatons*, or palaces of the native princes, are walled inclosures, laid out on a uniform plan, and comprising numerous buildings. They were formerly constructed of hewn stone, but at present consist only of ill-burnt bricks and ill-cooced mortar. After these, the better sort of residences are called *pendapas*, a word derived from the Sanscrit; and the edifice is, therefore, probably of Indian origin. In most of these a thatched roof is supported by four wooden pillars, round which is an awning of light materials, supported by moveable props of bamboo; and the whole is closed in by a temporary paling, and divided into apartments by light partitions. The chief materials of the houses of the Javanese are the bamboo, rattan, palmetto leaf, and wild grass. The house of a peasant in a populous part of Java, where materials are not the most abundant, will not exceed the value of 60 days' labour. In the dwellings of the chiefs there is generally, in a conspicuous part of the house, a kind of state bed, rather for display than use; but an ordinary bed is usually only the bamboo floor of the cottage, or, at best, a bench of the same flimsy material, on which a mat and small pillow are laid, and the peasant retires to rest without undressing. Food is served up on salvers or trays of wood or brass. A few Chinese porcelain dishes are used occasionally, but neither spoons, knives, nor forks.

The commerce between Java and Holland, which amounts to five sevenths of the whole external trade, is chiefly carried on by the *Nederlandsch Handel Maatschappij*, or Dutch Commercial Society, which includes some of the most wealthy persons in the mother country. We subjoin a table, showing the value of the export and import trade of Java and Madura in 1837, specifying the principal countries with which those islands traded.

Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Netherlands	875,802	2,801,284
Great Britain	287,628	26,118
France	56,613	26,563
Hamburg	14,018	15,164
America	18,428	77,389
Isle of France	5,976	3,041
Persian Gulf		9,724
British India	57,110	6,972
Siam	10,981	3,982
China	74,628	187,357
Japan	69,625	26,268
Australia	4,915	12,588
E. Archipelago	627,261	617,231
Other countries	5,484	14,572
Total	1,815,802	3,600,151

The principal articles of import are linen and cotton manufactures, chintzes, muslins, &c. (to the value of £285,228 in 1837), provisions, wines and spirits, iron and iron goods, woollen goods, haberdashery, glass, copper wares, &c., from Europe and America; opium from the Levant and Bengal; sacking, linens, wheat, &c., from India; porcelain, tea, tobacco, silk and silk goods, from China; copper and camphor from Japan; gambier, coffee, tin, cotton, gold dust, benzoin, sandal-wood, &c., for exportation, from the rest of the archipelago. The following account of the principal produce exported from Java during each of the 10 years ending with 1837, shows, better than anything else can do, the wonderful progress recently made by the noble island:

Years.	Coffee.	Pepper.	Indigo.	Hides.	Cloves.	Nutmegs.	Sugar.	Tin.	Rice.	Rattans.	Mace.	Arach.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Lbs.	No.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Coyens.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Langens.
1828	216,182	8,296	23,010	40,400	1,852	1,648	25,870	19,505	15,536	21,301	600	534
1829	281,612	6,104	46,366	44,321	2,434	1,159	73,780	23,958	15,122	30,400	180	1,307
1830	289,740	5,061	22,963	30,949	893	1,394	108,640	21,428	13,521	5,090	177	1,937
1831	299,098	7,836	42,984	63,971	1,581	2,550	190,398	30,252	18,637	5,188	145	1,497
1832	314,173	7,075	108,211	62,365	5,114	3,649	345,872	47,801	23,072	14,293	947	2,000
1833	280,166	5,407	917,480	75,481	1,943	1,171	210,947	44,304	30,344	16,731	603	1,644
1834	455,008	7,704	950,423	53,000	4,840	4,980	367,121	36,165	23,379	14,900	1,193	1,483
1835	466,871	11,898	535,753	130,985	4,506	5,092	430,543	40,836	25,577	4,995	1,008	2,075
1836	468,077	7,006	407,790	190,080	2,185	3,886	530,513	47,330	36,430	49,968	991	1,772
1837	694,947	12,487	822,482	23,071	2,925	2,778	676,085	44,417		23,530	1,213	1,663

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The value of the principal articles exported from Java in 1896 was—

	Florins.		Florins.
Arrack	115,905	Nutmegs	1,711,610
Hide	917,715	Sugar	9,038,141
Indigo	1,123,323	Tobacco	769,850
Coffee	15,090,362	Tin	2,718,810
Pepper, round	125,035	All other articles, and treasure	7,367,833
Rice	3,369,615		
Mace	304,968		
Cloves	153,036		
		Total value 49,561,648	

The total amount of import and export duties received in 1897, was £435,698. In the same year, 1648 ships, of the aggregate burden of 103,416 lasts (under the Dutch flag, 1653 of 79,303 lasts), entered; and 1891 ships, burden 111,989 lasts (1636 of 85,571 lasts, under Dutch colours), cleared out of the different ports of Java and Madura.

The internal traffic is comparatively small, though few countries have better means of communication. A carriage road, extending from one extremity of Java to the other, 800 m. in length, was made by General Daendels; but it is alleged that its construction cost the lives of 12,000 natives.

The Chinese weights are invariably used in commercial transactions at Batavia, and throughout Java and the other Dutch possessions in India. These are the picul, and the catty, which is its hundredth part. The picul is commonly estimated at 135 Dutch or 133½ lbs. avoirdupois, but at Batavia it has been long reckoned equal to 136 lbs. avoird. The bahar is three, and the timbang five piculs. The cang of rice is equivalent to 3300 lbs. Dutch. The coins in use are similar to those current in the Netherlands. Spanish dollars are received at the custom-house in Batavia, at the rate of 100 for 200 florins.

Government, &c.—Java is divided into 19 provinces or residencies, or, including Madura, into 20, each governed by an European resident, assisted by a secretary, and as many sub-residents as may be deemed necessary. The residencies are subdivided into arrondissements or regencies, the administration of which, especially in respect to the police, is confined to native chiefs, termed regents. The colonial government at Batavia exerts a full and complete power over all the Dutch colonies in the E. seas. The governor-general in the capital is the representative of the king of Holland, and commander-in-chief of the forces by land and sea. He is assisted by a secretary-general, and a colonial council of four members, who must be of Dutch extraction, born in Holland, or one of its dependencies, and 30 years of age; and who can exercise no other functions while they remain councillors. Justice is administered in the last resort in a supreme court at Batavia, which has jurisdiction in all cases above the value of 500 florins. Three subordinate civil and criminal tribunals, and three courts martial, subordinate to a central court in the capital, are established in Batavia, Samarang, and Soerabaya. A member from each of these courts makes a circuit at least every three months into the residencies under its control, to preside at a court of assize, composed besides of four native chiefs chosen annually by the government, on the recommendation of the natives. The permanent tribunals of the residencies are the *land-rendes*, composed of the resident, four members selected from among the regents, a secretary, &c. In each arrondissement and commune there are justices of the peace, with authority in petty cases. The Chinese are governed by their own laws, under functionaries chosen by them, who are responsible to the Dutch for the behaviour of the rest. There are few slaves belonging to Europeans in Java. The greatest religious toleration exists, and ministers of all Christian sects are equally remunerated by the government. Superior schools are established in the chief towns, and primary schools in most of the residencies. The squadron stationed in Java sometimes comprises several ships of the line, but in time of peace usually consists only of a few frigates and corvettes. There is, besides, a colonial navy of light vessels (schooners, gun-boats, &c.), which forms a separate branch of service, though both are generally placed under the command of the admiral of the royal squadron, who has the title of Director of the Dutch East India Navy. Besides the foregoing force, a flotilla of cruisers, manned by native Javanese, is supported by the different marine residencies. The land forces consist of 11 battalions of infantry, a corps of pioneers, two battalions of artillery, a regiment of hussars, and a portion of a squadron of lancers. In all, there are about 9000 Europeans in the Dutch Javanese army, being about equal to 1-3d part of those serving in British India. But, notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred in the government, Java is one of the few colonial dependencies that in ordinary years remit a considerable revenue to the mother country.

The territories of the native princes comprise about one

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fourth part of Java and its inhabitants, in the centre, S., and S.E. of the island, the capital of the Susuhunan, or empire of Java, being at Surakarta, on the Solo, and that of the sultan, at Djokakarta. The religion of both these dynasties is the Mohammedan, which prevails over almost the whole of the country. The *Javanese*, as a nation, are the most advanced of any in the E. archipelago. They only, of those inhabiting that region, have a native calendar, and have made considerable progress in the arts and sciences of civilized life. They appear to have received these originally from Hindostan, together with the Hindoo religion, which is supposed to have prevailed over Java, till its conquest by the Mohammedans in 1478. Copious details respecting the manners, customs, &c., of this curious and interesting people, the antiquities of the island, &c., which would take up too much space in the present work, may be found in Raffles, Crawford, and other writers on the subject.

The history of Java cannot be traced, with any degree of confidence, farther than the latter portion of the 12th century. From that time down to the establishment of Mohammedanism, at the close of the 15th century, the religion of the people was a modified Hindooism; and a number of independent states existed in Java. The ruins of Mojopahit, one of the principal capitals of these several states, are among the most extensive in the East. This city had between two opposite gates, the remains of which still exist, a breadth of about 5 m., which would give a circuit of 13 m., if the enclosure had been a square. The Hindoo kingdom of Mojopahit was overthrown by the Arabs in 1478.

The Portuguese reached Java in 1511, and the Dutch in 1595. The latter founded Batavia in 1619, and gradually consolidated their power on the island, though for a long period engaged in continual wars with the native sovereigns. In 1811, Java was taken by a British force from Hindostan, and held till 1816, when, in pursuance of the treaty of Paris, it was restored to the Dutch. (*Hogendorp, Coup d'Œil sur l'île de Java; Raffles's Hist. of Java; Crawfurd's Indian Archipelago; Bar's Reports; Hamilton, E. I. Gaz., &c.*)

Java, p. l., Wyoming co., N. Y., 987 m. W. Albany, 352 W. Organized in 1832. Drained by Cattaraugus, Buffalo, and Seneca creeks, the two latter flowing from Little Cattaraugus lake or pond, of 300 acres. It contains one church, three stores, two fulling-mills, one grist-mill, one saw-mill; 23 schools, 689 scholars. Pop. 2331.

JAY, co., Ia. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 370 sq. m. Watered by Salineville river. It contained in 1840, 2638 neat cattle, 648 sheep, 7431 swine; and produced 9703 bushels of wheat, 68,848 of Indian corn, 5773 of oats, 9135 of potatoes, 16,018 pounds of sugar. It has eight stores, four grist-mills, two saw-mills; one school, 39 scholars. Pop. 2683.

JAY, p. l., Franklin co., Me., 99 m. W.N.W. Augusta, 607 W. Incorporated in 1795. Bounded S. by Androscoggin river. It contains three stores, two saw-mills; 18 schools, 760 scholars. Assessors' valuation of real estate in 1848, \$239,077. Pop. 1750.

JAY, p. l., Orleans co., Vt., 58 m. N. Montpelier, 574 W. Chartered in 1799. The western range of the Green mountains runs through its W. part; on the E. it is level and fertile. Watered by branches of Missisquoi river. It has two saw-mills; three schools, 193 scholars. Pop. 306.

JAY, p. l., Essex co., N. Y., 18 m. N. Elizabeth, 143 m. N. Albany, 523 W. It contains two churches, a Methodist and Baptist; five stores, two fulling-mills, five forges, two saw-mills; 13 schools, 569 scholars. Pop. 9258.

JAY, C.H., p. v., cap. of Jay co., Ia., 100 m. N.E. Indianapolis, 523 W. Situated on the N. side of Salineville river, and contains a courthouse, and a few dwellings.

JAXARTES, a celebrated river of antiquity, now very generally acknowledged to be identical with the Sir-Daria, the chief stream of the Kirghis-steppe. It rises in the Kachkar-Davan, a W. branch of the Tianshang range, in lat. 42° 30' N., and long. 75° 50' E. Its course to Kokan is W.S.W. about 180 m.; but at that point it takes a N.N.W. direction for about 300 m., as far as Akmetchid, in lat. 45° N., long. 66° 5' E., where the channel divides, the N. and larger branch retaining the name Sir, while that to the S. is called Kouvan-Daria: their mouths in the Caspian sea lie about 40 m. apart, but are both in long. 61°. The entire length of the Sir, including its windings, cannot be much less than 900 m.; and it is both broad and deep, which may be attributed to its being the sole recipient of the waters on the N. side of the great chain separating the khanate of Kokan from Chinese Turkestan. It has no affluent of any great size; its banks, which are low and sandy, are usually flooded in summer and at the beginning of winter; and the water is described as being loaded with a whitish brown deposit. The ruins of temples and habitations in the Karakoum sands at the lower part of its course clearly prove that its banks were once peopled by a

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race far more civilized than the brigand Kirghis, who now wander over the Steppe. (*Levchine*, p. 1, ch. v.)

Herodotus gives the name *Araxes* to a large river full of fish, and studded with islands, situated in a vast immeasurable plain. (See i., 201-216.) Some geographers have conjectured that he meant the Amoo (*Oxus*), others the Volga; but D'Anville, Heeren, and Mannert, clearly show, from the position of the Massagets relatively to the Issadones, that no other river but the Sir could have been meant by the father of history. Ancient geographers agree in stating that the Jaxartes flowed into the Caspian sea, an assertion, perhaps, not quite so erroneous as modern critics have supposed, if any credit be attached to the investigations of Mouravief and Berg on the level of the country between the Caspian and Arab seas, which lead to the supposition that these great salt-lakes were once united. This conjecture, also, if it be correct, at once accounts for the great breadth (E. and W.) given to the Caspian by all the ancient writers. With respect to the term *Araxes*, which was used by the old authors as applicable to at least five distinct rivers, it is now regarded as generic, meaning simply any rapid stream, like the modern *Aras*. (See D'Anville's valuable paper, *Des Fleuves du Nom d'Araxes*, in vol. xxvi. of the *Histoire de l'Acad. des Inscriptions*.) Herodotus, whose geography is in general so very accurate, was probably led into what Rennell calls his "prodigious mistake" respecting the direction of the Araxes, by not knowing that this name was held in common by several Eastern rivers. (Comp. Rennell; *Geog. of Herod.*, i., p. 270-272, and 288-293, with Heeren's *Reflections*; *Asia*, ii., p. 340, &c., and Mannert, *Geographie der Alten Griechen und Römer*, Th. ii., b. 2.)

JEAN D'ANGELY (ST.), a town of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, cap. arrond., on the Boutonne, which here begins to be navigable for vessels of from 30 to 40 tons, 33 m. S.E. by E. La Rochelle. Pop. (1836) 5342. It is ill built, but clean and cheerful. It has an ancient abbey, a handsome public hall, some baths, a theatre, and other places of entertainment, and a brisk trade in wine, brandy, and timber.

JEDBURGH, a royal and parl. bor. and market town of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, of which it is the cap., in a narrow valley on the Jed, about 2 m. above its junction with the Teviot, near the termination of the Cheviots, 40 m. S.E. Edinburgh, and 43 m. N.E. by N. Carlisle. Pop. of bor. and par. in 1811, 4454; in 1831, 5647; of which the bor. had 3709. It consists of four leading streets, which cross each other at right angles, and are wide and well built. Around the town are several beautiful villas. The Town-head, a street parallel with the river, consists of old houses which, with their inhabitants, are said for generations to have undergone little or no change. The public buildings are the Castle (built on the site of the ancient castle of Jedburgh, once a royal residence), containing a bridewell and prison, the county hall, the town-house, and churches belonging respectively to the Associate Synod and Relief. The parish church consists of the western portion of the abbey founded by David I. in the 12th century, and will be noticed below. A majority of the people are dissenters. The denomination of dissenters termed *Relief*, had its origin here in 1754. The grammar school of Jedburgh, an endowed seminary, has long been eminent. It has the honour to reckon among its pupils Thomson, the illustrious author of the "Seasons," and of the "Castle of Indolence," born in the parish of Ednam, in this county, on the 14th of September, 1700. It may also be mentioned that Dr. Thos. Somerville, author of "The History of Great Britain, during the Life of Queen Anne," was minister of Jedburgh. The only charitable institution is a dispensary, founded in 1807; and upon to the population of the adjoining district.

The woollen manufacture has been introduced into Jedburgh. The fabrics made are blankets, carpets, fannels, hosiery, &c.; there are three mills, driven by water, which employ 104 hands, exclusive of the stocking-weavers, who carry on their business in their own houses. (*Factory Returns*, Parl. Papers, Jan. 1839.) There is an establishment for the manufacture of printing presses, under a patent, conducted by the inventor, Mr. Hope, an iron founder in the borough. There are two branch banks and a savings' bank.

The abbey of Jedburgh, belonging to the canons regular of St. Augustine, must, when entire, have been one of the most magnificent ecclesiastical structures in Scotland. It exhibits different styles of architecture, according to the taste prevailing at the different periods when it was built. The walls of the nave, central tower, and choir, remain; and, though (the two last especially) much dilapidated, they sufficiently attest its ancient grandeur. The N. transept, which has a beautiful traceried window, is entire. There are two magnificent Norman doors in this edifice, one at the W. end, and the other in the S. wall of the nave, close to the transept. Indeed, the ruin generally affords

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fine examples of the Saxon, Norman, and early English styles, the latter being admirably exemplified in the long range of narrow painted windows above the arches of the middle part of the nave, and in the blank arches of the W. end. The altar, or E. end of the choir, the cloisters, and the chapter-house, have disappeared. We regret to have to add, that this noble ruin has been disfigured, and its character, in fact, destroyed, by "fitting up the W. end of the nave in a most barbarous style as the parish church." (*Morton*.) Luckily, this piece of miserable patchwork is as uncomfortable as it is unseemly; so that it is to be hoped it may be abandoned, and the ruins restored, in as far as possible, to their former state. (For further information with respect to this fine ruin, see the learned and valuable work, entitled *Monastic Annals of Trevioldale*, by the Rev. James Morton.)

A monastery for gray friars was founded in this town by the citizens, in 1513; but of it all traces have disappeared. Here may still be seen the house in which Queen Mary lodged after her visit to the Earl of Bothwell, at Hermitage Mary continued in it several days, owing to a sickness she had contracted in her unfortunate journey. The apartment which she occupied was on the third story, and is in tolerable preservation.

Jedburgh was erected into a royal borough in the 12th century, but the castle, the site of which is now occupied by the jail and bridewell, is supposed to have been of earlier date. After having been for some time in the possession of the English, the castle was taken by the Scotch, in 1409, and demolished. Like other borderers, the citizens of Jedburgh were anciently more celebrated for their martial than for their peaceful virtues. Their favourite weapon was a partizan or halbert, known by the name of the "Jethart (Jedburgh) staff." Their war-cry, or slogan, was "Jethart's here." The term "Jethart Justice," which implies execution before trial, is supposed to have originated in the many instances of lynch law, executed here on border marauders. (*Scott's Border Minstrelsy*, i., 50.) The eldest son of the Marquis of Lothian, descended from the ancient border family of the Kers of Fernhurst, for centuries the feudal superiors of the borough, has the title of Lord Jedburgh.

Jedburgh unites with N. Berwick, Haddington, Lauder, and Dunbar in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1839-40, 201. Corporation revenue, £644 1s. 4d. (*Keith's Scot. Bishops*, p. 392-432; *Redpath's Border Hist.*; *Chalmers's Caledonia*.)

JEDDO. See YAKDO.

JEFFERSON, co., N. Y. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 1125 sq. m. Bounded W. by Lake Ontario, N.W. by St. Lawrence river. Watered by Black river, Indian, Chaumont, and Perch rivers, and Stony and Sandy creeks. It contained in 1840, 78,964 neat cattle, 165,390 sheep, 60,518 swine; and produced 406,771 bushels of wheat, 15,296 of rye, 445,973 of Indian corn, 36,641 of buckwheat, 74,540 of barley, 447,936 of oats, 1,345,816 of potatoes, 8905 pounds of hops, 512,254 of sugar. It had two commission houses in foreign trade, 186 retail stores, 19 lumber-yards, six furnaces, one foundry, one smelting-house producing 300,000 pounds of lead, 28 felling-mills, 11 woolen factories, one cotton factory with 1000 spindles, eight flouring-mills, 34 grist-mills, 109 saw-mills, four oil-mills, one paper-mill, 31 tanneries, nine distilleries, eight breweries, one rope-walk, four printing-offices, five weekly newspapers; one college, 900 students; two academies, 193 students; 292 schools, 11,548 scholars. Pop. 60,964. Capital, Watertown.

JEFFERSON, co., Pa. Situated towards the N.W. part of the state, and contains 1200 sq. m. Watered by Clarion or Toby's river and Redbank river, and their branches. Iron ore and coal are abundant. It contained in 1840, 5773 neat cattle, 7342 sheep, 8806 swine; and produced 43,596 bushels of wheat, 34,467 of rye, 32,369 of Indian corn, 14,501 of buckwheat, 77,077 of oats, 64,110 of potatoes, 27,067 pounds of sugar. It had 19 stores, two felling-mills, one woolen factory, 14 grist-mills, 68 saw-mills, six tanneries, two distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 25 students; eight schools, 236 scholars. Pop. 7253. Capital, Brookville.

JEFFERSON, co., Va. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 925 sq. m. Watered by Shenandoah river. Bounded W. by Opequan creek. It contained in 1840, 11,915 neat cattle, 67,269 sheep, 72,467 swine; and produced 516,960 bushels of wheat, 41,975 of rye, 968,532 of Indian corn, 4230 of barley, 17,999 of oats, 151,443 of potatoes. It had 57 stores, two furnaces, three felling-mills, three woolen factories, 18 flouring-mills, 17 grist-mills, 40 saw-mills, six tanneries, four distilleries, one brewery, two potteries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; eight academies, 963 students; 19 schools, 475 scholars. Pop.: whites, 9263; slaves, 4157; free coloured 602; total, 14,082. Capital, Charlottesville.

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JEFFERSON, co., Ga. Situated towards the E. part of the state, and contains 660 sq. m. Watered by Ogeechee river and its branches, and by Briar creek, which last flows into Savannah river. It contained in 1840, 8023 neat cattle, 3369 sheep, 16,537 swine; and produced 10,301 bushels of wheat, 1198 of rye, 273,416 of Indian corn, 4391 of oats, 8770 of potatoes, 6,448,190 pounds of cotton. It had 13 stores, nine grist-mills, nine saw-mills; one school, 12 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2,677; slaves, 4342; free coloured, 35; total, 7254. Capital, Louisville.

JEFFERSON, co., Flor. Situated in the central part of the territory, and contains 702 sq. m. It extends from Georgia to the gulf of Mexico; bounded E. by Ocella river. Mickasky lake, in its W. part, has an outlet, which, uniting with several other streams, forms a considerable mill-stream, and suddenly sinks into the earth and disappears. It contained in 1840, 8112 neat cattle, 753 sheep, 9680 swine; and produced 125,540 bushels of Indian corn, 2015 of oats, 25,904 of potatoes, 7300 pounds of rice, 5500 of tobacco, 1,855,715 of cotton, 46,850 of sugar. It had nine stores, four grist-mills, two saw-mills, one tannery; one academy, 90 students; five schools, 94 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2169; slaves, 3549; free coloured, 9; total, 5713. Capital, Monticello.

JEFFERSON, co., Ala. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state, and contains 1040 sq. m. Watered by Locust fork of Black Warrior river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 8032 neat cattle, 2331 sheep, 22,163 swine; and produced 34,157 bushels of wheat, 353,721 of Indian corn, 22,790 of oats, 9314 of potatoes, 4003 pounds of tobacco, 70,867 of cotton. It had five stores, one flouring-mill, 25 grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, one oil-mill, four tanneries, five distilleries; 33 schools, 464 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5486; slaves, 1636; free coloured, 9; total, 7131. Capital, Elyton.

JEFFERSON, co., Miss. Situated in the S.W. part of the state, and contains 630 sq. m. Bounded W. by Mississippi river. Watered by Coles's creek and branches of Bayou Pierre and Homochitto rivers. It contained in 1840, 15,156 neat cattle, 7595 sheep, 21,823 swine; and produced 364,972 bushels of Indian corn, 30,881 of potatoes, 6818 pounds of rice, 14,038,479 of cotton. It had 11 stores, 153 grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one academy, 40 students; 15 schools, 318 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2389; slaves, 9176; free coloured, 85; total, 11,650. Capital, Fayette.

JEFFERSON, par., La. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 720 sq. m. Bounded N. by Mississippi river, S. by Barrataria bay of the gulf of Mexico. It contained in 1840 7891 neat cattle, 6781 sheep, 2778 swine; and produced 198,813 bushels of Indian corn, 82,250 of potatoes, 104,260 pounds of rice, 5,134,500 of sugar. It had 143 stores, 81 lumber-yards, six saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery, one pottery, two printing-offices, two daily and one weekly newspapers, and three periodicals; one academy, 55 students; two schools, 29 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4266; slaves, 4966; free coloured, 618; total, 10,470. Capital, La Fayette.

JEFFERSON, co., Tenn. Situated toward the E. part of the state, and contains 356 sq. m. Bounded N.W. by Holston river. Watered by French broad river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 7780 neat cattle, 9998 sheep, 27,717 swine; and produced 80,449 bushels of wheat, 1619 of rye, 388,644 of Indian corn, 77,967 of oats, 12,681 of potatoes, 10,107 pounds of tobacco, 4883 of sugar. It had 17 stores, two fulling-mills, three woollen factories, one cotton factory with 500 spindles, 12 flouring-mills, 38 grist-mills, 30 saw-mills, three oil-mills, one powder-mill, 49 tanneries, 18 distilleries, one pottery; one college, 80 students; one academy, 45 students; 13 schools, 330 scholars. Pop.: whites, 10,662; slaves, 1223; free coloured, 132; total, 12,076. Capital, Dandridge.

JEFFERSON, co., Ky. Situated toward the N. part of the state, and contains 504 sq. m. Bounded N.W. by Ohio river. Watered by Floyd's fork of Salt river and Pond creek. The falls of the Ohio at Louisville, around which is a canal, are opposite to this county. It contained in 1840, 12,716 neat cattle, 14,971 sheep, 42,266 swine; and produced 113,175 bushels of wheat, 16,909 of rye, 665,699 of Indian corn, 1750 of barley, 156,092 of oats, 60,604 of potatoes, 73,260 pounds of tobacco, 3644 of sugar. It had one commercial and 11 commission houses in foreign trade, 270 retail stores, three lumber-yards, 11 flouring-mills, 17 grist-mills, 17 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one paper-mill, one glass factory, nine tanneries, nine distilleries, two breweries, two potteries, seven printing-offices, two binderies; five daily, seven weekly, and three semi-weekly newspapers, and one periodical; one college, 80 students; 15 academies, 432 students; 37 schools, 814 scholars. Pop.: whites, 26,967; slaves, 8596; free coloured, 763; total, 36,346. Capital, Louisville.

JEFFERSON, co., O. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 396 sq. m. Bounded E. by Ohio river. Drain-

ed by Cross, Short, and Yellow creeks. It contained in 1840, 8566 neat cattle, 18,814 sheep, 11,370 swine; and produced 287,486 bushels of wheat, 9001 of rye, 177,459 of Indian corn, 5963 of barley, 215,378 of oats, 50,189 of potatoes, 1000 pounds of sugar. It had three commission houses in foreign trade, 62 retail stores, five lumber-yards, one furnace, one fulling-mill, seven woollen factories, one cotton factory with 10,324 spindles, 94 flouring-mills, three grist-mills, 28 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one paper-mill, ten tanneries, four distilleries, two breweries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one college, 308 students; two academies, 170 students; 44 schools, 2806 scholars. Pop. 25,030. Capital, Steubenville.

JEFFERSON, co., Ia. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 360 sq. m. Bounded S.E. by Ohio river. Drained by Muscatatuck, Indian, Kentucky, Big, and Lewis creeks. Organized in 1809. It contained in 1840, 12,000 neat cattle, 13,477 sheep, 15,135 swine; and produced 85,483 bushels of wheat, 2126 of rye, 250,007 of Indian corn, 84,264 of oats, 14,597 of potatoes, 13,180 pounds of tobacco, 6903 of sugar. It had 35 stores, one furnace, one cotton factory with 800 spindles, 10 flouring-mills, 31 grist-mills, 31 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one paper-mill, 12 tanneries, one brewery, two printing-offices, four weekly newspapers; one college, 73 students; one academy, 39 students; 16 schools, 1050 scholars. Pop. 16,614. Capital, Madison.

JEFFERSON, county, Ill. Situated centrally in the S. part of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Drained by branches of Big Muddy and Little Wabash rivers. It contained in 1840, 12,370 neat cattle, 6001 sheep, 17,855 swine; and produced 11,503 bushels of wheat, 271,800 of Indian corn, 27,797 of oats, 6892 of potatoes, 29,273 pounds of tobacco, 13,862 of cotton. It had 10 stores, 14 grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries, two distilleries; one academy, 125 students, eight schools, 375 scholars. Pop. 5762. Capital, Mount Vernon.

JEFFERSON, county, Mo. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 500 sq. m. It abounds with minerals and mineral springs. It contained in 1840, 7753 neat cattle, 4308 sheep, 13,533 swine; and produced 123,350 bushels of wheat, 182,125 of Indian corn, 20,195 of oats, 4836 of potatoes, 3000 pounds of tobacco. It had six stores, one smelting-house producing 775,000 pounds of lead, three flouring-mills, four grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; five schools, 88 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3960; slaves, 324; free coloured, 12; total, 4296. Capital, Hillsboro'.

JEFFERSON, county, Ark. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 1180 sq. m. Watered by Arkansas river. It contained in 1840, 7443 neat cattle, 430 sheep, 8871 swine; and produced 157,590 bushels of Indian corn, 6730 of potatoes, 659,750 pounds of cotton. It had seven stores, 17 grist-mills, 11 saw-mills. Pop.: whites, 1551; slaves, 1010; free coloured, five; total, 2566. Capital, Pine Bluff.

JEFFERSON, county, Wis. Situated towards the S. part of the territory, and contains 576 sq. m. Watered by Rock river. It contained in 1840, 1045 neat cattle, 32 sheep, 1763 swine; and produced 6647 bushels of wheat, 186 of rye, 15,192 of Indian corn, 4465 of oats, 14,410 of potatoes, 13,050 pounds of sugar. It had one store, four saw-mills; six schools, 133 scholars. Pop. 914. Capital, Jefferson.

JEFFERSON, county, Iowa. Situated in the S.W. part of the territory, and contains 380 sq. m. Drained by Checaque or Skunk river. Limestone and coal are found. It had, in 1840, 3075 neat cattle, 2118 sheep, 7172 swine; and produced 4223 bushels of wheat, 80,675 of Indian corn, 10,795 of oats. It had seven stores, five saw-mills; seven schools, 151 scholars. Pop. 2773. Capital, Fairfield.

JEFFERSON, p. t., Lincoln co., Me. 21 m. S.E. Augusta, 613 W. It lies around Damariscotta pond, the outlet of which forms Damariscotta river. Incorporated in 1807. It has 11 stores, two fulling-mills, four grist-mills, nine saw-mills, four tanneries; 15 schools, 345 scholars. Pop. 3214.

JEFFERSON, p. t., Coos co., N. H. 108 m. N. Concord, 569 W. Watered by Israel's river, and Pondicherry pond, the source of St. John's r. It has one store, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; five schools, 200 scholars. Pop. 575.

JEFFERSON, p. t., Schoharie co., N. Y. 56 m. W. Albany, 375 W. Drained by branches of Delaware r. and of Schoharie cr. It contains three stores, three fulling-mills, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, three tanneries; two academies, 137 students, 18 schools, 609 scholars. Pop. 3033.

JEFFERSON, t., Morris co., N. J. 15 m. N.W. Morristown. Drained by Rockaway river. Hopatcong lake, in the S.W. part, on Hamburg mt., is from three to four miles long, and one mile broad; it covers 3000 acres, and forms the feeder of the summit level of the Morris canal. Iron is extensively found in the mountains. It has two stores, 11 bloomeries, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, one distillery; five schools, 175 scholars. Pop. 1419.

JEFFERSON, p. t., Greene co., Pa. 904 m. W. by S. Harrisburg, 230 W. Bounded E. by Monongahela r. Watered

JEFFERSON CITY.

by Ten Mile cr. It contains seven stores, three grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, two distilleries; five schools, 126 scholars. Pop. 1283.

JEFFERSON, L. Alleghany co., Pa. It has three stores, two flouring-mills, five grist-mills, eight saw-mills, seven distilleries; 10 schools, 450 scholars. Pop. 1779.

JEFFERSON, L. Fayette co., Pa. It has two stores, one woolen factory, one glass factory, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, five saw-mills; three schools, 75 scholars. Pop. 1316.

JEFFERSON, P. L. capital of Ashtabula co., O. 904 m. N.E. Columbus, 336 W. Watered by Grand river. It contains a brick courthouse, 40 by 50 feet, an academy, three stores a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper; five schools, 110 scholars. Pop. 710.

JEFFERSON, S. Adams co., O. It has five stores, one flouring-mill; one school, 50 scholars. Pop. 937.

JEFFERSON, T. Franklin co., O. 12 m. E. by N. Columbus. It has 19 schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 1040.

JEFFERSON, T. Guernsey co., O. It has three schools, 90 scholars. Pop. 941.

JEFFERSON, T. Jackson co., O. It has one school, 36 scholars. Pop. 752.

JEFFERSON, T. Fayette co., O. It has two stores, three grist-mills, six saw-mills; 19 schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 1940.

JEFFERSON, T. Montgomery co., O. It has three grist-mills, three saw-mills, eight distilleries; five schools, 260 scholars. Pop. 1805.

JEFFERSON, T. Madison co., O. 14 m. W. Columbus. The National road passes through it. It has five stores, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two tanneries; 19 schools, 370 scholars. Pop. 667.

JEFFERSON, T. Muskingum co., O. It has two flouring-mills, three saw-mills; six schools, 378 scholars. Pop. 1369.

JEFFERSON, T. Preble co., O. The National road passes through it. Pop. 3164.

JEFFERSON, T. Richland co., O. It has nine schools, 950 scholars. Pop. 9335.

JEFFERSON, T. Tuscarawas co., O. It has two saw-mills; five schools, 336 scholars. Pop. 992.

JEFFERSON, T. Miami co., Ia. It has two stores, two flouring-mills, two saw-mills; one school, 25 scholars. Pop. 481.

JEFFERSON, T. Putnam co., Ia. It has two stores, three grist-mills, four saw-mills; eight schools, 439 scholars. Pop. 1129.

JEFFERSON, P. v., capital of Ashe co., N. C. 209 m. W.N.W. Raleigh, 366 W. Situated on a branch of New r. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings.

JEFFERSON, P. v., capital of Cherokee co., Ala. 153 m. N.E. Tuscaloosa, 677 W. Situated on the N. side of Coosa r. It has a courthouse, and several stores and dwellings.

JEFFERSON, P. L. capital of Jefferson co., Wis. 36 m. E. Madison, 634 W. It has one school, 42 scholars. Pop. 250.

JEFFERSON, L. Cole co., Mo. It has one academy, 43 students, two schools, 43 scholars. Pop. 9043.

JEFFERSON CITY, P. v., cap. of Cole co., Mo., and of the state, 936 W. Situated on the S. bank of Missouri river, on elevated and uneven ground, and contains a state-house, a large and elegant house for the governor, a state penitentiary, an academy, several large mercantile houses, a fine steam saw-mill, 200 dwellings, and 1174 inhabitants.

JEFFERSONTON, P. v., capital of Camden co., Ga. Situated at the head of navigation on Santilla r. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and about 50 dwellings.

JEFFERSONVILLE, P. v., Clark co., Ia., 117 m. S. by E. Indianapolis, 597 W. Situated on a high bank of Ohio r., just above Louisville, and the falls in the r. It has a good landing-place, a ship-yard, iron foundry, six stores, a grist and saw mill, a printing-office, and about 800 inhabitants. It has a fine view of the surrounding country, including the falls.

JELLALABAD, or JULALABAD, a town of Affghanistan, in a fertile plain, and on the high road between Cabul and Peshawar, 80 m. E. by N. the former, and 60 m. W.N.W. the latter; lat. 34° 30' N., long. 70° 32' E. Sir A. Burnes says, "It is one of the filthiest places I have seen in the E. It is a small town, with a bazaar of 50 shops, and a population of 3000 people; but its number increases tenfold in the cold season, as the people flock to it from the surrounding hills. Julalabad is the residence of a chief of the Barukzye family, who has a revenue of about seven lacs of rupees a year. The Cabul river passes a quarter of a mile N. of the town, and is about 150 yards wide: it is not fordable." (*Bokhara*, &c., II., 105.)

JEMME (EL). See TYSDRUS.

JEN A. a town of central Germany, grand duchy of Sax-

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Welmar, circ. Welmar-Jena, cap. district, on the Saale, 19 m. E. Welmar, and 41 m. N.E. Halle: lat. 50° 58' 38" N., long. 11° 37' 15" E. Pop., in 1835, 5617. (*Berghaus*.) The town, which is walled, and has handsome suburbs outside its four gates, lies in a valley, between two abrupt eminences, on the left bank of the river, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge. The streets are wide, and some of the houses are large and well built, many being highly ornamented with rude and grotesque sculpture. The decal palace, containing a library and museum, with a good collection of minerals and animals, one Roman Catholic and three Protestant churches, three hospitals, a lunatic asylum, and the university house, are the chief public buildings. It is a place of considerable eminence for literature, and the seat of a university, founded in the 17th century by the sovereign prince of the Ernestine branch of the house of Saxony, in whom the patronage and appointment of the professors is still vested. The constitution is similar to that of other German universities; it has faculties of divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy, with 98 ordinary professors, composing a *senatus academicus*, for examining students and conferring degrees: there are also 17 extraordinary professors, and a few *privat-docenten*, or private tutors. The salaries of the ordinary professors range between £20 and £180, those of the "extraordinary" varying from £30 to £90, which are increased by fees from pupils, each of whom pays at the rate of about five shillings, or 15s. 6d., for the course. The remuneration of the tutors depends wholly on the number of their pupils. The annual expenditure of the university, including the expense of theological and other seminaries, the library (comprising 100,000 volumes), veterinary school, collections, botanical garden, prizes, officers, &c., amounts to about 38,000 dollars, or nearly £6000, a year. A fund, also, similar to that in Göttingen, with a capital of £4000, is employed in pensioning the widows of professors; and an academical refectory fund (*Seiss-anstalt*), supported by endowments and yearly grants from the grand dukes of Saxe Weimar, Coburg, and Meiningen, furnishes daily meals at several ordinaries for 139 indigent students. The number of students has averaged 500 during the last 10 or 15 years; an attendance far more limited (owing in a great measure to the murder of Kotzebue, perpetrated by a student in Jena) than in the middle of the last century, when 3000 were in actual residence at the same time. (*Journ. of Educat.*, vols. v. and ix.) Living in Jena is considered cheaper than at almost any other university of Germany; and a student may live respectably, and enjoy for half the money the same education he could command in Scotland: but, notwithstanding this inducement, very few visit it, either from other German states or foreign countries. The industry of the town, which is considerable, comprises the manufacture of coarse linen fabrics, hats, tobacco, &c.; and three annual fairs are very numerous attended.

Jena is famous in modern history, from its vicinity having been the scene of the great battle of the 14th of October, 1806, between the grand French army under Napoleon, and the Prussians, commanded by the king and the duke of Brunswick, the latter of whom was mortally wounded in the action. The French gained a complete and decisive victory. The Prussians lost above 30,000 men, killed and taken in the course of the day, with all their cannon, baggage, &c. In fact, their army may be said to have been totally destroyed; as most of the troops who escaped from the field were soon after compelled to surrender.

JENNER, L. Somerset co., Pa., 12 m. N.W. Somerville bor. Drained by Beaver-dam run, on which coal is found. It contains three stores, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, six grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, three tanneries, four distilleries; one school, 37 scholars. Pop. 1469.

JENNINGS, county, Ia. Situated towards the S.E. part of the state, and contains 380 sq. m. Organized in 1816. Watered by Graham's fork and North fork of Muscatatuck r., and Sand cr., which afford good water-power. It contained, in 1840, 7283 neat cattle, 7087 sheep, 14,318 swine; and produced 55,691 bushels of wheat, 1971 of rye, 170,115 of Indian corn, 81,283 of oats, 9515 of potatoes, 21,425 pounds of tobacco. It had 18 stores, two flouring-mills, 10 grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, nine tanneries, four distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; two academies, 135 students, 17 schools, 555 scholars. Pop. 6639. Capital, Vernon.

JERICHO, P. L. Chittenden co., Vt., 53 m. N.W. Mont peller, 529 W. Bounded S.W. by Onion or Winooski river. Watered by Brown's r., which affords water-power. Chartered in 1763. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Baptist, and has some Methodists and Universalists, three stores, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 50 students, nine schools, 455 scholars. Pop. 1685.

JERSEY, an island of the English channel, belonging to Great Britain, and the principal of that group known as the Channel Islands, in St. Michael's bay, 13 m. W. the coast of France, and 85 m. S. Portland Bill, its N.W. point being

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In lat. $49^{\circ} 18' N.$, long. $9^{\circ} 38' W.$. Shape somewhat oblong; greatest length, E. to W., 19 m.; average breadth, 5 m.; area, 30,000 acres. Pop., in 1831, 26,582. The entire N. side of the island, and portions of the N.E. and S.W. sides, are defended by bold, precipitous rocks, rising to upward of 250 feet above the sea, and all around it are almost innumerable rocky islets, separated from the cliffs by the operation of the tides, which set with great force and rapidity round the Channel Islands. The surface has a general inclination from N. to S., on which side the coast approaches the level of the sea. There is little table land, but elevated hill ranges run southward, bounding deep and narrow vales, watered by small rivers. Jersey, geologically considered, is like the other islands in the same group, composed of secondary rocks, resting on granitic formations. True granite is not observed; but gneiss, which is largely quarried, and exported as granite, is very prevalent, passing in some parts into porphyry and greenstone: it is covered in the S. and more level tracts by schistus and clay-slate, intermingled here and there with a clay conglomerate. Iron and manganese, the only metals that occur, are not wrought. The climate, though damp, owing to frequent rains and intense sea fogs, is remarkably mild. "The island," says Dr. Hooper, "enjoys an early spring and a lengthened autumn, vegetation being usually active and forward in March, and the landscape far from naked at the end of December. Spring is marked by unsteadiness of temperature and harsh variable weather, with a prevalence of E. winds; and this disadvantage is felt particularly in May, which often fails to bring with it the expected enjoyments. March is mild, and October yet milder." (*Observe on the Top. Clim. and Diseases of Jersey*.) The soil in the higher parts is gritty, being composed of detritus from the rocks and sea-sand, mixed with vegetable mould; but in the valleys there is a great depth of alluvial matter, washed down by violent rains from the higher lands; and these tracts, where not swampy, are extremely fertile. The S.W. corner of the island is a mere assemblage of sandy and barren hillocks. Agriculture is backward, owing partly to the minute division of property, occasioned by the law of gavelkind, and partly to the inefficiency of rural labourers. The value of land ranges between £150 and £160 per acre, and rents vary from £4 10s. to £6 15s., according to the distance from St. Helier's. Farms average about four acres, few exceeding 10: the occupiers are, consequently, for the most part poor; and even if they were possessed of adequate capital, the limited size of the farms is an invincible obstacle to the introduction of an improved system of farming. Some tendency towards improvement has, however, recently manifested itself. The ponderous Jersey plough, known as the *grande guernse*, though not wholly discarded, is likely soon to be supplanted by the Norfolk plough.

The rotation of crops, as applicable to the soil and climate, is pretty well understood, and absolute fallows are rarely, if ever, seen. Wheat crops, cut early in August, produce, according to the official returns, nearly five quarters per acre, and the gross yearly produce is said to amount to 13,000 qrs. of wheat and 3200 qrs. of barley. But the culture of neither wheat, barley, nor oats is found to be profitable, and they are, therefore, chiefly imported. Potatoes are raised in large quantities, the returns sometimes exceeding 60,000 lbs. per acre; but the sea-weed used as manure gives them an unpleasant flavour. Parsnips and mangel-wurzel are largely cultivated. Lucerne is highly in favour with the farmers, as it will grow on soils unfit for other purposes: four crops in a year are not unusual, and the land is afterward fed off. A large portion of the cultivable land (one quarter, according to Quayles) is occupied by apple trees, and the exports of apples and cider have been steadily increasing for some years, the export of the latter amounting to 3000 hhds. a year, according to the latest returns. The annual yield of apples averages 20 hhds. per acre. The *pear-marin* is a good eating apple; but the pride of the island is the *chevaletelle* pear, often a pound in weight, and sold occasionally at the rate of £5 per hundred. The *colmar* pear is also well esteemed, and peach-apricots, melons, and strawberries are abundant, and noted for size and flavour. Timber trees grow in the hedge-rows, and unite with the fruit trees in giving to the scenery softness and richness rarely equalled. "In fact," says Mr. Inglis, "Jersey appears like an extensive pleasure-ground, one immense park, thickly studded with trees, beautifully undulating, and dotted with cottages." (L. p. 35.) The manure universally used in dressing the land is sea-weed or *eric*, the gathering of which is restricted by the island legislature to two seasons, the middle of March and the end of July, times of great interest to the natives. On grass lands the *eric* is used in its natural state; but for other purposes it is burnt. Cattle breeding is a favourite and highly profitable pursuit here, and in the other Channel Islands; and the treasure highest in a Jerseymen's estimation is his cow. (*Quayles' Agric. Survey*.)

The Jersey cow (usually called the Alderney cow in England) materially differs from that of Guernsey, which is larger, and resembles the short-horned Devonshire breed. It has a fine, curved, tapering horn, slender nose, fine skin, and deer-like form. Its purity is maintained by breeding in and in; and, in order to preserve the breed intact, the legislature has prohibited the importation of other breeds under heavy penalties! Milch cows produce daily, at an average, 10 quarts of milk, and one pound of butter (eight quarts of the former producing one pound of the latter), the yearly produce of a cow being estimated at £10. The price of a good cow varies from £10 to £15. The butter is chiefly sent for sale to St. Helier's market, or exported to England; the quantity sent thither in 1830 amounted to 25,000 lbs. Sheep are little reared. The Jersey horse is a cross of the Cossack, procured through the residence of some Russian cavalry on the island in 1800: it is a strong, hard working animal; but no attention is paid to the improvement of the breed. The oyster fishery employs many of the natives; but lately it has been on the decline, owing to the competition of the French fishermen of Granville. The fishery is most active from February to May, and the exports of oysters in 1835 amounted to 150,000 bushels. In the same year 1470 dozen lobsters were sent to London from Jersey. The conger-eel and herring fishery, formerly highly productive, has been almost superseded by the deep-sea cod fishery, which employs nearly 80 vessels of 8000 tons, and gives employment during the summer to 1300 Jerseymen. The fish are chiefly sent to Brazil, 16,000 barrels, of 128 lbs. each, being sent thither in 1835.

The trade of Jersey has increased rapidly during the last 50 years, and its commercial relations, formerly confined to England and France, now extend to the chief countries of Europe, the W. Indies, and S. America. This increasing prosperity is proved by the returns of ships belonging to St. Helier's. That port, in 1817, had only 79 vessels of 8167 tons; while in 1837 (after a gradual increase) it had 944 ships of 23,896 tons, exclusive of about 500 fishing smacks, chiefly used in the oyster fisheries. Indeed, so great has been the increase of business of late years, that the erection of a new and larger pier at St. Helier's is in contemplation. The trade with England is subject to certain regulations intended to prevent contraband traffic; but every article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Jersey is admitted into the mother country on payment of the duties imposed on similar commodities grown, produced, or manufactured here. The island receives from England, its general merchant, cotton and woollen fabrics, and hosiery, hardware and cutlery, earthenware and glass, soap and candles, and about 30,000 tons of coals yearly; in exchange for which it sends apples and cider, cattle, potatoes, and potato-spirit, oysters, and granite. The imports from France consist of wine and brandy (70,000 gallons of the former and 50,000 gallons of the latter), skins, fruit, and poultry; for which coals, bricks, and potatoes are sent in exchange. The island is supplied with fir and oak timber (1400 loads of fir and 500 tons of oak yearly) from Sweden and Norway, with hemp, linen (fabric and tallow from Russia, with wheat and barley (about 32,000 qrs. annually) from Prussia and Denmark, and with cheese, Geneva, and tiles from Holland; the exports to these countries chiefly consisting of coffee and sugar from Brazil, with which this island has extensive dealings, employing 90 ships of 4000 tons, and importing thence about 600 tons of sugar and 4700 cwt. of coffee. The imports from Spain, Portugal, and Sicily average yearly 70,000 gallons of wine and 100,000 gallons of brandy. The Jersey merchants also trade with Honduras for mahogany, sent chiefly to England. The manufacturing industry of the island is almost confined to ship-building, shoe making, and hosiery. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, in consequence of the timber imported into the island being exempted from all duty; though, if it be proper to lay a duty on the timber employed in ship-building in Britain, it is not easy to see why timber employed for the same purpose in Jersey should be exempted from the duty. Shoe-making is pretty extensively carried on, and about 13,000 pairs of boots and shoes, chiefly of French leather, are sent annually to British N. America. The hosiery business has greatly declined, owing to the use of machine-made stockings; and the persons now employed in it depend almost entirely on the demand of the island. The communication with England is kept up by means of steamers to and from Southampton four times a week, and by mail-packets twice a week to and from Weymouth. On the arrival of the steamers from Southampton, packets leave for St. Malo and Granville, returning on the alternate days. Traders are constantly sailing to and from London, Bristol, and other English ports.

The vernacular language of the island is French, which is used in the churches and courts of law: the upper ranks speak it in its purity, but the lower classes speak Jersey-French, a *patois* compounded of old Norman French with

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Gallicised English. English, however, is becoming daily more prevalent, and most of the country people understand and speak it. "The Jerseymen, especially the lower orders, are characterized by blunt independence, often amounting to *brusquerie*, excessive love of gain, and unceasing industry. The minute division of property prevents them from acquiring an independence, while at the same time the actual ownership of land protected by legal privileges, gives them a freedom of sentiment which no tenant at will can enjoy. Their parsimony, however, is not only prejudicial to themselves, as leading them to begrudge provender to their most valuable cows, but is also injurious to others, whom they overreach in bargaining." (*Ingles*.) Their fare is simple and inexpensive, consisting principally of *soupe-choux*, a compound of lard, cabbage, and potatoes: congealed soup and pickled pork are rarities reserved for festive occasions. The chaumottelle pear is commonly eaten with tea; cider is the general substitute for beer. The higher classes seldom give entertainments or exchange civilities, and are much divided by party spirit. The old parties of *Major* and *Charlot* have given way to the liberal *Rose* and the exclusive high church and state *Laurel*. Literature is forgotten amid island politics; and even the press, so powerful an engine in England, has scarcely any influence in Jersey. The English residents must be considered as a class quite distinct from the natives, with whom they have little intercourse; they amount to about 4000, being chiefly half-pay officers with their families, attracted by the cheapness of living and the mildness of the climate.

The revenues of Jersey have greatly increased of late years, for at an average of the three years ending with 1812, they only amounted to £4500 a year, whereas, in 1830, they exceeded £14,000, arising from licenses to tavern-keepers, market-tolls, harbour-dues, duties on wine and spirits, &c. These revenues, after the current expenses of the government and the interest on the public debt (amounting in 1840 to £61,976) have been paid, are applied to the public works and general improvement of the island. The expense of the militia and English troops (exceeding £20,000 yearly) is defrayed by the British government, and the salaries of the governor and his officers are provided for from the great tithes of the 19 parishes. French and Spanish coins were until lately current in Jersey; but in 1832 the French government called in its old silver coins, since which time English sovereigns and silver have been commonly circulated. The exchange varies from eight to nine per cent. in favour of England, so that an English shilling passes for 13d., and a sovereign for £1 1s. 8d. Jersey currency.

Jersey and Guernsey have long enjoyed peculiar privileges granted by John and succeeding monarchs. No process in either of the islands, commenced before an island magistrate, can be carried out of it, and no person convicted of felony out of the said islands is to forfeit his inheritance in them, so as to deprive his heirs of their lawful possessions. They are exempted from the jurisdiction of the British courts, except that of the admiralty, and have an immunity from all taxes except what are voted by the island legislature.

Jersey is governed by a local legislature, and a distinct judicature under the ultimate control of the sovereign in council. The legislative assembly, called the states, consists of 36 members, viz., 12 jurors elected for life by the ratepayers of the island, the 12 rectors of the 12 parishes into which Jersey is divided, and the 12 constables of parishes, chosen triennially by the parishioners. It is convened by the bailiff, who always presides, either in person or by deputy; and its chief business is to raise money for the public service, and to pass laws for the government of the island; which, however, continue in force only three years, unless ratified by the sovereign in council. The governor, as the king's representative, has a *veto* on all the proceedings of the states, but never uses it, except in cases which concern "the special interest of the crown." The Jersey court of judicature, called the "royal court," is composed of the bailiff, who here represents the sovereign, and of the same 12 jurors who sit in the states. The officers are, the attorney-general, solicitor-general, high-sheriff or viscount clerk, or *greffier*, and six pleaders appointed by the bailiff, and styled *avocats du barreau*. This court has cognizance of all pleas, suits, and actions, whether real, personal, or criminal, arising within the island, except cases of treason and coining, which are referred to the sovereign in council. A code of laws, compiled in 1771, and sanctioned by the king, is the fundamental statute law; but it is extremely defective, and is continually changed by the enactment of new laws. The custom of gavelkind obtains, with respect to the disposal of real property: the eldest son, however, by common usage, takes half the estate, and the rest is equally divided. Personal property may be devised, but when left intestate is divided among the children, two thirds going to sons, and one third to daughters. Debts are recoverable by legal process in the royal court. Insolvents may be compelled to

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give up (*renewer*) their property, for the benefit of creditors, and either the *vicomte* may sequester it, to pay demands entered against it, or the court may grant the debtor a *reprieve* of a year and a day for payment of his debts. Persons not possessing land or houses may be arrested for debt; but property is attached before the person; and landed proprietors cannot be imprisoned till after a judgment. Debts contracted in England can be sued for in Jersey, if not of more than six years' standing: debts contracted in Jersey are recoverable within 10 years.

The military government of the island is conducted by a lieutenant-governor, who has the custody of the fortresses, and the command of both the regular troops and militia. The chief fortresses are fort Regent, Elizabeth castle, and Mt. Orgueil castle, all on the S. coast. The island is farther defended by a chain of martello towers, redoubts, and batteries, which encircle it. The militia, in which all male natives, from the age of 17 to 65, are liable to serve, comprises six regiments and 2500 men, exclusive of an artillery battalion of 600 men. The regular troops in time of peace seldom exceed 300 men; but 7000 men were quartered in the island during last war. Since the reign of James I., the church of England has been the established religion of Jersey, which is under the ecclesiastical direction of the bishop of Winchester. Every parish has a church, and the service is usually performed in French, except at St. Helier's, where English is the language of the congregation. The Independents, Wesleyans, and Baptists have chapels in which service is conducted both in French and English; and there are two places of worship for Roman Catholics. Two free grammar-schools were established in Jersey in the 15th century; but the endowments are small. Two public schools on the national system were established by subscription some years since, and are now in successful operation.

The remains of Roman fortifications and the discovery of coins belonging to the emperors, prove Jersey to have been a military station, and under the Franks it formed part of the region called Neustria. The Normans invaded the Channel Islands in the 9th century, and when the duchy of Normandy was annexed to the crown of England at the conquest, they came under the British dominion. The French have repeatedly tried to wrest from us these islands, which, by their proximity to the coast of France, seem to be their natural property; but they have uniformly failed. The last attempt was made in 1781 by a detachment of 700 soldiers, under the Baron de Rullecourt, who surprised and captured the garrison, but were finally compelled to escape to their vessels after a desperate encounter with the native militia under Major Pierson, in the streets of St. Helier's. (*Cæsar*; *Ingles's Channel Islands*, vol. i. *passim*; *Quayle's Agricultural Survey of Jersey*; *Geol. Trans.* vol. i.)

JERSEY, county, Ill. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 300 sq. m. Bounded S. Mississippi river, W. by Illinois river. Watered by Macopin creek, a tributary of Illinois river. It contained in 1840, 7199 head cattle, 4274 sheep, 14,607 swine; and produced 38,450 bushels of wheat, 258,924 of Indian corn, 48,077 of oats, 14,971 of potatoes, 15,046 pounds of tobacco, 1806 of cotton. It had five stores, five flouring-mills, eight grist-mills, six saw-mills, four tanneries, one pottery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper. Pop. 4535. Capital, Jerseyville.

JERSEY, p. t., Licking co., O., 35 m. N.E. Columbus, 384 W. It contains one store, four schools, 907 scholars. Pop. 832.

JERSEY CITY, city, Hudson co., N. J., 58° N.E. Trenton, 8° E. Newark, 284 W. Situated on the W. side of Hudson river, opposite to New York, a little over a mile W. from it. It is connected with the city of New-York by a steam ferry, with three boats, constantly plying. The ground on which it is built projects into Hudson river, having bays N. and S. of it. It is laid out into lots, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, distributed into 45 blocks of two acres each, with broad streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains four churches, an Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, Methodist and Roman Catholic, a lyceum, with a handsome brick edifice, a female academy, a high school for boys, a bank, 23 stores, capital \$37,000, an extensive pottery, where beautiful delfware is produced to the amount of \$200,500 annually, a flint glass factory, employing 100 hands, and producing plain and cut glass to the amount of \$300,000, annually, three lumber yards, capital 3000, two iron foundries, two printing offices, one bindery, two weekly newspapers, 11 schools, 339 scholars. Pop. 3073. Directly W. of Jersey city is a settlement called Harsimus, which contains a Baptist church, an iron foundry, a ropewalk, a starch factory and about 30 dwellings. N. of this is another settlement called Pavonia, which contains three carpet factories, and about 50 dwellings. The whole number of dwellings in the city and suburbs is about 400. The city annexed in 1843 reported

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The boundaries of the old city, said by Pliny to be *longiora clivis arboribus Orientis non Judaeis modo* (Hist. Nat. lib. v. § 13), are so imperfectly marked, that no fact can be deduced respecting them from the elaborate researches of D'Anville, Clarke, Niebuhr, and others, save only that

* Josephus most distinctly says that the Romans left only the W. wall standing, with the towers Phasael, Hippicos, and Mariamne, and that the remainder was razed to the ground. Τὸν δ' ἄλλοις πάντα τὰς πόλεως περιβόλον οὐκ ἔκβαλλον ἀ κατὰσπόντες, ἅς μὲν τόπον αἰρησάμενοι πλείον ἐστι παρὰ τῶν τοῖς προεσθούσιν. (Jud. Ant. lib. vii. c. 1.) This assurance of an eye-witness, and the knowledge that two subsequent and very destructive sieges left scarcely any remains even of a more recent city, suffice to show how little credit is due to any of these antiquarian speculations, however ingenious.

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diens (who receive a tax from all the pilgrims), is a slightly elevated marble slab, called the "stone of unction," on which, according to the monks, our Lord's body was laid, to be anointed by Joseph of Arimathea; and near it are 17 steps, conducting to the supposed mount Calvary, now a handsome dome-covered apartment several feet above the floor of the church, floored and lined with the richest Italian marbles: in the crypt beneath is a circular silver plate with an aperture in the centre, through which the arm reaches the identical hole in which the cross was fixed! The great object of interest, however, is the Holy Sepulchre itself, an oblong structure 15 ft. long by 10 ft. in breadth, roofed in with a handsome ceiling corresponding to the richness of the silver, gold, and marble decorating its interior: it stands directly under the great dome of the church, and is divided into two chambers, the first containing the stone on which the angel sat when he addressed the affrighted women, "Why seek ye the living among the dead? he is not here, but is risen," and the other being the sepulchre to which he pointed, saying, "Behold the place where they laid him." The inner compartment, lined with *verd antique*, is only large enough to allow four persons to stand by the side of a plain white marble sarcophagus of the ordinary dimensions, over which hang seven large and 44 smaller lamps, always kept burning. Around the large circular hall, which is surrounded by a gallery supported on pillars, and roofed by a vast dome, are oratories for the Syrians, Copts, Maronites, and other sects who have not, like the Greeks, Armenians, and Roman Catholics, chapels in the body of the church. The Greek chapel at the E. end of the hall is parted off by a curtain, and is incomparably the most elegant and highly decorated: the Latin chapel closely resembles those seen in Italy, and has a gallery with a fine organ: that belonging to the Armenians is in the gallery. Various parts of the church are pointed out by monks and pilgrims, as the scenes of certain events connected with the last sufferings of Christ; and to such an extent is superstition carried, that a stone is exhibited and gravely declared to be that on which our Saviour was placed, when put in the stocks! The faith, indeed, of intelligent men is most severely tested during a visit to this church: there cannot, however, be a doubt that it stands on the hill of Calvary, and it probably includes the site of the crucifixion; but there seems to be little ground for the assumption, that the tomb and site of the cross were so near to each other as to be inclosed by the same building. In an antechamber near the entry are several relics, the most authentic probably of which are the sword and spurs of Godfrey of Bouillon. The tombs of Godfrey and his brother Baldwin were destroyed during a fire which took place in 1808, and have not been restored, owing to the ill-will felt by the Greek Christians towards the Romish church, to which these monarchs belonged. Westward of the church just described is the *Hardi-el-Nussara*, or Christians' street, is the Franciscan convent of St. Salvador, called by way of distinction *Il Convento della Terra Santa*, a large stone building, having several courts and gardens enclosed within a strong wall. The funds are supplied by contributions sent from Rome and other Catholic countries, and the inmates comprise from 60 to 80 monks, chiefly Italian and Spanish, by whom European strangers visiting the Holy City are hospitably entertained. The church attached to the convent is gaudily furnished with candlesticks, images, &c., and has a good organ. E. of the above stands the Greek monastery, a well supported establishment with a small subterranean church. The city castle, close to the gate of Jaffa, is supposed to have been built on the ruins of the *Turris Psephina* of old Jerusalem: it comprises a few towers connected by curtains, and has a few old guns mounted on broken carriages. Close by it, on the ascent to the hill of Zion, is the Armenian convent, in the best-looking district of the city, comprising within its precincts rooms sufficient to accommodate a thousand pilgrims, and a large garden: the conventual church is spacious, and most elaborately ornamented; the floor is paved in the most delicate mosaic. E. of the convent is a small Armenian chapel, marking the site of the house of Annas, the high-priest; and just outside the gate of Zion is another chapel, supposed to occupy the site of the house of Caiaphas: these positions seem to be far from improbable. (Compare *Joseph. Antig.* lib. xviii. c. 3, with St. John xviii. 24.) Not a vestige remains of the ancient buildings on Mount Zion, where David built a palace, his own residence, and that of his successors, whence it was emphatically called the "City of David." Its limits are, however, well defined by the aqueduct which conveyed water from Jerusalem to Bethlehém. The hill-side is now used as a Christian burial-ground. N. of the city, in the district called Acra, are the ruins of Herod's palace, and about 300 yards to the S.E., near the reputed pool of Bethesda, is the residence of the *mustellin*, or Turkish governor, supposed, though with

little show of reason, to occupy the site of the pretorium of Pontius Pilate. It is a large straggling building, having flat roof, which commands a complete view of the mosque of Omar: it stands in the principal street of the modern city, called by the Turks *Hardi-el-Allam*, and by the Christians *Via Dolorosa*, the monks having fixed on it the line of route along which our Saviour was led from the hall of judgment to Calvary. The Jewish quarter (*Hardi-el-Yahuda*) occupies the hollow between the hill of Zion and Moriah: it contains seven mean and unsynagogues; and the numerous private dwellings, however comfortable soever inside, have uniformly mean and ill-built exteriors, owing, it is said, to the fear of excision among the Mohammedans any suspicion of the wealth of the despised nation. The poorer Jews are supported by charitable contributions obtained from their fellow-countrymen in Europe, especially in Germany and Spain. (*Turks* ii. 264.) The Turks reside on the E. side of the city around the great enclosure of Mount Moriah. The suburb of Jerusalem abound with interesting remains of less questionable antiquity and authenticity than most of those within the modern walls. Close to the gate of Jaffa is the pool of Gihon, near which, in a village of the same name "Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, anointed Solomon king over Israel" (1 Kings, i. 34.), and, at a later period, Hemeniah "stopped the upper watercourse of Gihon and brought it straight down to the W. side of the city of David." (3 Chron. xxxii. 30.) S. of Mount Zion is the valley of Hinnom, in which are numerous tombs hollowed out of the rock, and a building, once used by the Armenians as a charnel-house. The E. boundary of Jerusalem is formed by the valley of Jehoshaphat, which divides from the Mount of Olives. Proceeding up this valley, the traveller soon arrives at

"Sile's brook, that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God."

The source of these celebrated waters, which now, at least are brackish and sulphureous, lies close under the walls of *Hardi-el-Scherref* on Mount Moriah; but the pool is rather more than 1-4 m. below it. "The stream," says Mr. Robinson, "issues by an underground passage from a rock, and falls into a small basin of no great depth. It was once covered with a chapel, erected to commemorate the miraculous cure of the man born blind." (St. John, ix., 1-7.) The descent to the lower pool, which is remarkable for its daily ebbing and flowing, is by a flight of 30 steps, whence it has acquired the name of the "fountain of stairs." On the E. side of the brook Kedron, now a mere rivulet, running in a valley so closely pent up as to deserve the name of a mountain-gorge, especially at its N. extremity, are four sepulchres, constructed, unlike most in Judea, above ground and designated the tombs of the patriarchs; one of them is alleged to be the burial-place of Zacccharias, the son of Barachias. (See Matt. xxiii., 35, 35.) S. of these tombs, and under the shadow of the temple of Solomon, is the favourite burial-ground of the Jews, among all of whom the dearest wish is, that they may lay their bones near those of their long-buried ancestors, and be ready for the summons of Jehovah, when He "shall come up to the valley of Jehoshaphat, and there judge all the heathen round about." (Joel iii., 12.) Further, N.E. are the gardens of Gethsemane, enclosed by a wall, and still in a sort of ruined cultivation and the Mount of Olives, a hillock covered with stunted herbage, and with patches here and there of the tree with which it was once abundantly clothed. Here every spot has its grotto and legend, and on the hill the precise place is pointed out whence the Saviour ascended to heaven. The Empress Helena built on it a monastery, which the Turks have converted into a mosque; somewhat to the N. is the Church of the Ascension, now in the hands of the Greek Christians. N. of the bridge, over the brook Kedron, and about 250 yds. from St. Stephen's Gate, is the reputed tomb of the Virgin Mary, comprising, besides several cenotaphs, a subterranean chapel, in which lamps are kept constantly burning, and services daily celebrated according to the rites of the Greek Church. Passing thence up the bank of the Kedron, and crossing the hill Bezetha, the stranger is conducted to the excavations called "the Tombs of the Kings." The road down to them is cut in the rock, and a stone doorway leads to a kind of antechamber, now at least open at the top, and measuring 50 feet in length by 40 feet in breadth. It is ornamented by a beautifully carved cornice, and in the S.W. corner a door, formed of a single stone slab, admirably adapted to its framework, and easily working on its hinges, leads into a series of chambers, round which are niches in the rock for the reception of the dead. It is very probable that these are the "royal caves" described by Josephus, as situated close to the N. boundary of the ancient city (see *Bell. Jud.*, lib. v., c. 4); but whether they contained the bones of the sons of David (3 Chron. xxxii., 33)

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as that of Helena, queen of Adiabene (as Dr. Clarke and Powell have supposed), is a matter as to which no certain conclusion can be drawn.

Jerusalem, considered as a modern town, is of very slight importance. Superstition and fanaticism constitute the principal bond by which the population Christian, Jew, and Muslim, are held together. The Jew despises the Christian, and the follower of the prophet looks down with contempt on both; but pilgrims of each of the three creeds resort thither in such numbers as to increase the population a half; and heavy taxes are levied on all for the benefit of the pacha. The convents are supported by wealth sent from foreign countries, and a great influx of property takes place from the thousands of annual visitors, rich and poor, as that Jerusalem draws largely on Jaffa, Damascus, Nablus, and other places; but it has no industry whatever—nothing to give it commercial importance, unless, indeed, we may mention a trade, now almost wholly engrossed by the monks of the *Terra Santa* convent, in shells, beads, and wicks, whole cargoes of which are shipped from Jaffa to Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The shells are of mother-of-pearl, carved, and the beads are manufactured from iron stone-stones or a hard kind of wood called *black-jack*. Rosaries and amulets are also made of the black iron stone, and are highly valued in the East as charms against the plague. (See *Bearing's Report on Syria*, p. 21.) The retail trade seems to be equally insignificant. "The bazaar, or street of shops," says Mr. Robinson, "is arched over, dark, and gloomy, the shops are dirty, and the merchandise exposed for sale on an inferior carpet. This is the only part of Jerusalem where any sign of life is shown; and even here the pulsations of its expiring city are faint and almost imperceptible, its exhalations being already cold and lifeless. In the other portions of the town you may walk about a whole day without meeting with a human creature." Well, then, say the Jews, who still indulge the hope of restoring their temple to its pristine greatness, tement, with the prophet Isaiah, "From the daughter of Zion all her beauty is departed. Jerusalem hath grievously sinned; therefore she is removed. The adversary hath spread out his hand, and the hostiles hath entered into her sanctuary. All her people sigh and seek bread: see, O Lord, and consider, for I am become vile." (Lam., i. 6-11.) Nothing, indeed, can well be conceived so vile, so degrading, as the mummeries enacted in the Holy City, especially during the Easter festival. The monks, who are the servants of Mammon rather than of Christ, act on these occasions as showmen, and crowd to the Sepulchre in such numbers as to make order impossible, too frequently exhibit the grossest levity and immorality. "What a scene was before me," says Mr. Turner. "The whole church was absolutely crammed with pilgrims, men and women hallooing, shouting, singing, and violently struggling to be near the Sepulchre. One man in the contention had his right ear literally torn off." (i. 262.) A few years ago, during the representation of the blasphemous pantomime, entitled "the Holy Fire" (intended to represent the descent of the Holy Spirit), the pressure was so intense, 8000 persons being assembled on the ground-floor, that great numbers fainted; a general confusion ensued, and upwards of 300 were either suffocated or crushed to death. (*Wild's Narr.*, vol. II., p. 212.) In fact, the whole scene is revolting to every rational and really devout Christian. Such, however, is the strength of superstition, that a pilgrimage to Jerusalem is still regarded, in many parts, as an act of the highest merit, and as bringing with it the assurance of eternal felicity.

The local government of Jerusalem is conducted by the metropolite, or military governor; the *mula-khadi*, or chief of the police; the *mufti*, or chief judge; the *capo-verde* or superintendent of the mosque of Omar; and the *sabaski*, or *veve*-major; all of whom, except the *mufti*, hold their appointment under the pacha of Damascus.

Jerusalem has been usually supposed to be identical with the Salem of which Melchizedek was king in the time of Abraham, anno 1913 A.C., according to Archbishop Usher. When the Israelites entered the Holy Land 500 years afterward, it was in the possession of the Jebusites, descendants of Canaan. Joshua, soon after his entrance into Canaan, "fought against Jerusalem, and took it, and smote it with the edge of the sword, and set the city on fire" (Judges, i. 8); but the citadel on Mount Zion was held by the Jebusites till they were dislodged by David, who made Jerusalem the metropolis of his kingdom, and his dwelling in "the strong-hold of Zion." (2 Sam., v. 7.) He enlarged the city and built a beautiful palace: it was farther embellished by his son Solomon, who, in the years 1000-1004 B.C., erected the temple already referred to. Palestine was afterward successively invaded by the Egyptians, Assyrians, and Babylonians, the last of whom, under Nebuchadnezzar (B.C. 586), took and destroyed the city,

burned the temple, and carried the people captive to Babylon. After a bondage of nearly 70 years the Jews were restored to their city, by Cyrus the Persian, and about anno 515 B.C. they rebuilt the temple, under the superintendence of Zerubbabel and Nehemiah. Alexander the Great is said, by Josephus, to have visited Jerusalem in peace, and to have respected the religion of the Jews; but the best critics reject this statement as inconsistent with the ascertained events in the life of Alexander, and unworthy of credit. (*Ancient Universal History*, viii., 536, 8vo; *Milford's Greece*, vii., 533.) Ptolemy Soter, one of Alexander's generals, seized upon Syria and Palestine, sacked the Holy City, and carried off a large portion of its inhabitants to Alexandria. Later monarchs of the Macedonian empire, who attempted to introduce the pagan worship, were successfully opposed by the Maccabees, and the liberty of Judea was at length restored, anno 165 B.C. The all-absorbing power of Rome finally put a period to Jewish independence, the whole of Syria being reduced by Pompey, and made a procuratorial province. This great general, who took Jerusalem after a stout resistance, entered the temple, and explored its inmost recesses; and it is mentioned to his honour, that he touched none of the precious relics, or of the vast wealth accumulated in the sanctuary. *Victor ex illo feno nihil attigit.* (Cicero pro L. Flacco, § 26.) Jerusalem, however, was merely tributary, and had not lost its nominal sovereignty (in other and prophetic words, *the sceptre had not departed from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet until Shiloh had come*, Gen. xlix., 10) till after the birth of Christ, when it became the residence of a procurator. The repeated rebellions of the Jews at length roused the vengeance of the Romans; and, A.D. 70, the city was taken by Titus, after one of the most memorable and destructive sieges of which history has preserved any account. The Jews, though rent by intestine factions, defended themselves with invincible obstinacy; they contemptuously rejected every proposal for a surrender, and braved alike the attacks of the Romans, and the still more dreadful attacks of famine. But their resistance was unavailing, except for their own destruction; and the city, being taken, was completely destroyed, along with the temple, three towers only being left as memorials of its existence and destruction. According to Josephus, no fewer than 1,100,000 persons fell in the siege, exclusive of above 100,000 taken prisoners. But, notwithstanding what has been alleged in defence of this statement by Broder (Notes ad lib. v., § 13, *Hist. Taciti*) and others, there can be no reasonable doubt that it is grossly exaggerated. The statement of Tacitus would seem to be infinitely more probable, though we incline to think that even it is, perhaps, boyed the mark. "Pervicacissimus quisque illic perferunt; coque seditiois agebant. Tota duces, totidem exercitus: proli, dolus, incendia inter ipsoe, at magna vis frumenti ambusta. Multitudinem obsiderunt, omnis atque, virilis ac muliebres secus, sexcenta millia fuisse accepimus. Arma cunctis qui ferro possent; et plures, quam pro numero, audebant. Obstinatio viris femineque par; ac si transferre sedes cogerentur, major vite metus quam mortis." (*Hist.*, lib. v., c. 12 & 13.) Adrian razed the city to the ground, ploughed up a great part of the surface, and built on its site the Roman town of *Elia Capitolina*. The condition of Jerusalem at this period is well described by Milman:

"Her tale of splendor now is told and done;
Her wine-cup of festivity is spilt;
And all is o'er, her grandeur and her gull.
Her gold is dim, and mute her music's voice;
The Heathen o'er her perished pomp rejoice;
Her streets are mud, her maidens sold for slaves,
Her gates thrown down, her old men in their graves;
Her fane are hidden mid the Gentile's scope.
By stealth her priesthood's holy garments worn;
Oh! long foretold, though long accomplished fate,
Her house is left unto her desolate."

Fall of Jerusalem.

When Christianity, in the reign of Constantine, became the established religion of the Roman empire, Jerusalem, in name at least, was restored by the zealous Helena. The idol temples were destroyed, and several churches and other buildings were erected on sites supposed to be connected with the events of Christ's history; in short, no efforts and expense were spared in the attempt to raise the Holy City to its rank as the metropolis of Christendom. The period of prosperity thus commenced terminated in 630, by the conquest of Omar, who made the city tributary, heavily taxed the pilgrims, and desecrated the site of the temple, by erecting on it a mosque in honour of Mohammed.

After being more than 400 years subject to the Arabian

* It should be acknowledged, however, that the errors of Josephus, like those of Herodotus, Diodorus, Arrian, and others, in these matters, may, perhaps, be attributed less to the author's inaccuracy than to the old-fashioned writing in MS., in which the numeration is effected by single letters, and mistakes, though easily occurring, are detected with extreme difficulty. In general points of history and topography, Josephus's works should be considered the main-reliance of the traveller in Palestine.

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calpha, Jerusalem fell into the hands of the Turks, who proved still more oppressive masters than any of their predecessors. The resentment and sympathy of the princes and people of Christendom were awakened by Peter the hermit, and the crusades were undertaken to rescue the natives and pilgrims of Palestine, and, above all, the holy sepulchre, from the dominion of infidels. The Christian army reached Jerusalem in the summer of 1099. "Godfrey of Bouillon erected his standard on Mount Calvary: the time of the siege was fulfilled in forty days of calamity and anguish, during which the soldiers suffered intensely from hunger and thirst. At length, on a Friday, the day and hour of the Passion, Godfrey stood victorious on the walls of Jerusalem; his example was followed on every side by the emulation of valour; and about 460 years after the conquest of Omar, the Holy City was rescued from the Mohammedan yoke. A bloody sacrifice was offered to the God of the Christians: resistance might provoke, but neither age nor sex could mollify their implacable rage; they indulged themselves three days in a promiscuous massacre, and the infection of the dead bodies produced an epidemic disease." (*Gibbon*, xi., 84.) Saladin, 68 years afterward, appeared in arms before Jerusalem; some feeble and hasty efforts were made for its defence, but within 14 days the banners of the prophet were erected on its walls. Saphadin, the brother of Saladin, destroyed, in 1218, all that remained of the fortifications of this devoted city, and reduced the population to a servile subjection to the Mohammedans. A series of changes subsequently occurred: but Jerusalem came finally into the hands of Selim in 1517, since which the Turkish flag has always floated over its sacred places. For more than three centuries its fortunes have been stationary: crowds of pilgrims fill its streets at one season of the year, creating a temporary activity, and increasing the revenues of the Turkish officers; but at all other times its condition recalls forcibly the complaint of Jeremiah: "The city sits solitary that was full of people: she is become as a widow; she that was great among the provinces is become tributary. Her gates are desolate. . . . All her beauty is departed. . . . Fidelity is in her skirts." Among the principal authorities for this article are *Richardson's Travels along the Med.*, ii., 221, &c.; *Hervier's Travels*, p. 173-198; *Clarke*, iv., 288-304; *Elliot's Travels in Turkey*, ii., 416-499; *Robinson's Trav. in Pal. and Syr.*, ch. 5-9; *Chateaubriand, Voyage*, &c., ii., 116-180; *Wilde's Narrative*, ii., 180-239; *Taciti Hist.*, lib. v. vi.; *Josephus*, passim, but particularly *Jud. Bell.*, i. vi. and vii.; and the *Bible*.

JERUSALEM, p. t., Yates co., N. Y., 5 m. W. Penn Yan, 199 m. W. Albany, 395 W. Watered by the W. branch of Crooked lake, and by a creek which enters its N. part. Organized in 1789. Jimenia Wilkinson, the founder of the Shakers, resided and died here in 1819. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Baptist, three stores, one grist-mill, 12 saw-mills, two tanneries; 16 schools, 638 scholars. Pop. 2935.

JERUSALEM, p. v., capital of Southampton co., Va., 70 m. E.S.E. Richmond, 189 W. It is situated on Nottawmy river, and contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice \$135.

JERUSALEM, p. v., Hempstead t., Queens co., N. Y., 176 m. S. by E. Albany, 256 W. It contains a Friends' church, three stores, and about 25 dwellings, not very compact. Inhabited chiefly by Friends. The postoffice is called Jerusalem South.

JESI (an. *Æsium*), a town of Central Italy, papal states, deleg. Ancona, on the Fiumesino (an. *Æsio*), 16 m. W.S.W. Ancona. Pop. about 6000. It is walled, and has a handsome main street, three large squares, a cathedral, and six other churches, many convents, a theatre, &c. It is a bishop's see. It has manufactures of silk and worsted stockings. *Æsium* anciently bore the rank of a Roman colony. Numerous antiquities exist on the banks of the river in its neighbourhood. (*Rampoldi, Geographia*, &c.)

JESSAMINE, county, Ky. Situated centrally towards the E. part of the state, and contains 256 sq. m. Bounded S. by Kentucky river. Watered by Hickman's creek. It contained in 1840, 9636 neat cattle, 15,685 sheep, 23,650 swine; and produced 61,806 bushels of wheat, 59,121 of rye, 477,912 of Indian corn, 76,160 of oats, 19,041 of potatoes, 73,793 pounds of tobacco. It had 23 stores, one woolen factory, one cotton factory, with 353 spindles, 11 flouring-mills, 30 grist-mills, 36 saw-mills, one paper-mill, five tanneries, 12 distilleries; three academies, 66 students, 21 schools, 534 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5780; slaves, 3479; free coloured, 144; total, 9596. Capital Nicholasville.

JESSELMERE, or JAYSULMEER, a state of N.W. Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, subsidiary to the British, and one of the five principal Rajpoot principalities, between the 25th and 29th parallels of N. lat. and the 69th and 72d of E. long. Area estimated at 10,000 sq. m. Pop., perhaps, near 300,000. (*Burns in Geog. Journ.*, iv., 3.) Surface

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uneven, and intersected with rocky hills: it is not watered by any considerable stream, has little arable land, and is hardly, in truth, more productive than the sandy desert that encompasses it. Cultivation is, consequently, very limited; and the parts which are cultivated yield only the coarser grains which form the food of the inhabitants. Irrigation is effected with great labour, chiefly by means of very deep wells and tanks; but large and spacious tanks occur every 2 or 3 m., and rain water is carefully preserved, the periodical rains being scanty and uncertain. The heat of summer is oppressive, but the cold of winter is sufficiently great for the tanks to be covered with ice every morning during a part of January. Mineral products few; the chief are primary limestone and lithographic stone: no metals appear to be found. Wood is scarce. The better kind of houses are of stone; the others mere conical grass huts. The open nature of the country frees it from the most formidable wild animals: foxes, wolves, hyenas, and jackals are indeed met with, as are several kinds of antelope, game of various kinds, wild ducks, &c.; but the uncertainty of water hinders both the animal and vegetable kingdoms from thriving. Jesselmeere is better suited for grazing than agriculture; but neither herds nor flocks are numerous. The horned cattle are of medium size, and indifferent quality: the sheep, though small, have excellent wool. The mass of the population consists of Bhatter Rajpoots. The commerce of Jesselmeere is perfectly insignificant; what little wealth it does possess arises from its being on the chief road between Central India and the Indus; and the duties imposed on the transit of merchandise passing by it constitute the chief resources of its ruler. It has no exports of its own; and its only manufacture is that of woollen cloth of a very fine texture, but in no demand elsewhere. Indigo and cotton cloths are imported from Malwah, sugars from Jeypoor and Delhi, iron and brass from Nagore. From twenty to twenty-five thousand maunds of opium pass annually through Jesselmeere to Sindh; the returns articles of transit thence being sulphur, asafoetida, rice, and tobacco. The revenues of the rajah do not amount to two lacs of rupees yearly, more than half of which is derived from transit duties. The remainder is made up of fines, levies, salt taxes, and the land revenue, which latter is about 1-10th or 1-11th part of the net produce. About 1500 rupees are derived yearly from the salt monopoly, some portion of which article is obtained in the principality; but most of it, as well as of grain, is imported from the neighbouring states. Jesselmeere contains two towns and 84 villages; but, except in its capital, it everywhere betrays the strongest marks of poverty.

JESSELMERE, a town of N.W. Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, cap. of the above rajahship, 190 m. W.N.W. Joudpour; lat. 26° 56' N. long. 70° 54' E. Population probably 90,000. (*Burnes*.) It is of an oval shape, about 2 m. in circuit, and surrounded by a rampart of loose stones. At its S.W. angle is a fort built on a scarped rock about 80 or 100 ft. higher than the city; and it presents a commanding appearance externally, and is in reality a place of considerable strength. It is of a triangular shape, its two longest sides, about 300 yards in length each, facing the W. and N. The only entrance is on the N. side, leading through several narrow and strong gates. The whole of the works are of firm substantial masonry, and comprise a vast number of towers (the natives say 175). These stud the brow of the hill on all sides, and give it a very remarkable appearance; some are as much as 40 ft. in height. This fortress is the residence of the rajah, and is supplied with water from wells 80 fathoms deep. The town is regularly laid out, and for an eastern city, its streets are wide. Its houses are lofty, spacious, terrace-roofed, and built entirely of a hard yellow limestone, sometimes elegantly carved. Some opulent merchants reside at Jesselmeere, it being on the great commercial route from Malwah to the port of Karachi. (*Burnes in Geog. Journ.*, iv., 105-115.)

JESSORE, a distr. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, chiefly between the 23d and 24th degs. of N. lat., and the 86th and 90th of E. long.; having N. the main stream of the Ganges, separating it from the distr. Rajshahye; E. Duacca and Backergunge; W. Nuddon and the 24 Pergannas; and S. the bay of Bengal. Length, N. to S., about 160 m.; average breadth, 32 m. Area, 5180 sq. m. Pop. (1822) 1,183,500. It is a flat country, intersected by numerous interlacing branches of the Ganges; its S. part comprises a portion of the region called the Sunderbunds; and on the shore are many extensive marshes, in which salt is largely made on government account. The soil is very fertile, and a good deal of rice is grown. Indigo, tobacco, mulberry, betel nut, and long pepper, are also raised; but a great proportion of the land is uncultivated, and covered with jungle. Chief towns, Jessore or Moorley, the residence of the Zillah authorities, Culna, and Manudpur. Land revenue (1829-30), £190,935. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz. Parl. Reports*.)

JEWETT'S CITY.

JEWETT'S CITY, p. v., Griswold t., New-London co., Ct., 8 m. N.E., Norwich, 47 m. E. by S. Hartford, 365 W. Situated on the E. side of Quinebaug river, at the mouth of Patchaug river. It contains a Congregational church, a bank, five stores, three cotton factories, and about 1000 inhabitants. The water-power is very extensive. The Norwich and Worcester railroad passes through the place.

JYPOOR, or **JYEPOR**, a city of N.W. Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, cap. of a subsidiary state of the same name, in a barren valley, 150 m. S.W. Delhi; lat. 26° 55' N., long. 75° 37' E. Pop. estimated at 60,000. This is altogether the handsomest and most regularly built city of Hindostan. It is surrounded by a battlemented wall of gray stone, flanked with towers, and defended or commanded by a citadel and a line of forts on the adjacent heights, a few hundred feet in elevation. Jeypore is laid out, like most modern European and American cities, in regularly square blocks of houses. A main street, 2 m. long, and about 40 yards broad, traverses it from W. to E., and is crossed at right angles by four others of equal width, though much shorter. At the points of intersection are spacious market-places; and there are two good squares, which, like the principal streets, are crowded with shops. The great thoroughfares are, however, disfigured by hovels, platforms, and stalls, erected along the centre of them, which detract greatly from their appearance. The houses are generally two stories high, but some are three or four stories, with ornamented windows and balconies, and are often adorned with frescoes and sculptures. The chief public edifice of Jeypore is a magnificent palace, constructed, it is said, by an Italian architect, in the 15th century, for the rajah Jey Singh, under whose reign this city was one of the principal seats of Hindoo learning. This palace, with its fine gardens, occupies about 1-6th part of the city; a sketch and account of it may be found in the *Mod. Trav.*, i., 62. Jeypore has numerous temples, in the purest Hindoo style, and some are of larger dimensions than are to be found in any other city of Upper Hindostan. (*Howe's Belles.*, in *Asiat. Journ.*, 1838, ii., 300; *Hamilton's E. I. Gall.*, &c.)

JHYLUM, **JELUM**, or **BEHUT** (see *Hydaspes*), a river of the Punjab, Hindostan, which rises in the S.E. extremity of Cashmere, and, after a course of about 450 m., at first N.W. or W., and afterwards S.W., joins the Chenab (Acesines), about lat. 31° 10' N. During most of its course it is not fordable; and at Jelaipur, in lat. 39° 40', it has been found, even when not at its highest point, 1800 yards broad, and 14 feet deep. It is correctly described by Arrian as "muddy and rapid," having a current of three or four miles an hour. Its banks are interesting as the scenes of several of the exploits of Alexander, but it is impossible to indicate their localities. Not far from the Jhylum is the famous *tope* of Manykiala. (See **PUNJAB**, **INDUS**, &c.)

JO-DAVIESA, county, Ill. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 794 sq. m. Watered by Fever river, and Apple and Plum creeks. It abounds with lead and copper ore. It was named in honour of Gen. Joseph H. Devien of Kentucky, who was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. It contained in 1840, 4107 neat cattle, 519 sheep, 8405 swine; and produced 18,560 bushels of wheat, 103,924 of Indian corn, 33,955 of oats, 59,940 of potatoes. It had 17 stores, 90 smelting-houses, producing 3,755,000 pounds of lead, and one smelting-house producing gold to the amount of \$900, nine flouring-mills, 10 saw-mills; one academy, 70 students, nine schools, 297 scholars. Population 6180. Capital, Galena.

JIDDA. See **DUJIDDA**.

JOANNINA. See **YANNINA**.

JOHANNISBERG, or **MOUNT ST. JOHN**, a hill famous for its vineyards, with a castle, in the duchy of Nassau, near the E. bank of the Rhine, on the N. confines of the district called the *Rhinberg*, 16 m. W. by N. Mentz. This hill formerly belonged to an abbey, the monks of which planted the vineyard towards the end of the 11th century. It comprises, excluding the portion which produces only ordinary wine, about 83 arpents and its produce in average years is estimated at about 25 tons of 1300 bottles each. The soil is composed of the *debris* of various coloured stratified marl. The grapes are gathered as late as possible, or when they are dead ripe. Its choicest produce, called *Schloss-Johannisberger*, is admitted to be the very finest of all the Rhenish wines, being distinguished by its high flavour and perfume, by an almost total want of acidity, and by its being improved the longer it is kept. The finest growths in the best years fetch enormous prices, sometimes as much as 19 florins the bottle! The vineyards of 1779, 1783, 1801, 1811, and 1832, enjoy a high reputation. Schreiber says that the vineyard is worth from 75,000 to 80,000 florins a year net revenue. After the secularization of the abbey of Fulda, this vineyard became successively the property of the late king of the Netherlands, Marshal Kellerman, and Prince Metternich, its present owner, to whom it was presented by the late emperor of Austria.

JOHNSON.

The prince has repaired the castle, which he occasionally occupies. (*Schreiber, Guide du Rhin*, p. 176; *Henderson on Wines*, p. 292, &c.)

JOHNSBURG, p. t., Warren co., N. Y., 88 m. N. Albany, 457 W. Bounded E. by Hudson river, and watered by its tributaries. It contains a Baptist church, three stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, nine saw-mills, two tanneries; 10 schools, 303 scholars. Pop. 1130.

JOHNSON, county, N. C. Situated a little E. of the centre of the state, and contains 660 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Contentny creek. Watered by Nense river, and its branches, and by Little river. It contained in 1840, 11,153 neat cattle, 9011 sheep, 32,502 swine; and produced 9142 bushels of wheat, 2606 of rye, 337,797 of Indian corn, 23,452 of oats, 63,591 of potatoes, 401,166 pounds of cotton. It had four stores, 20 grist-mills, 15 saw-mills; two academies, 42 students, five schools, 77 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6996; slaves, 2476; free coloured, 127; total, 10,599. Capital, Smithfield.

JOHNSON, county, Tenn. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 300 sq. m. Watered by Watauga river, and its branches, which flow into the S. branch of Holston river. It contained in 1840, 2878 neat cattle, 3769 sheep, 4510 swine; and produced 3680 bushels of wheat, 4530 of rye, 33,423 of Indian corn, 3556 of buckwheat, 33,710 of oats, 23,118 of potatoes. It had three stores, one furnace, 19 forges, 31 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, one tannery, 21 distilleries. Pop.: whites, 2493; slaves, 161; free coloured, 4; total, 2658. Capital, Taylorsville.

JOHNSON, county, Ia. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state, and contains 280 sq. m. Watered by White river and Sugar creek, and their branches. It contained in 1840, 2608 neat cattle, 11,797 sheep, 30,797 swine; and produced 44,118 bushels of wheat, 497,038 of Indian corn, 81,747 of oats, 14,131 of potatoes, 49,848 pounds of tobacco, 29,524 of sugar. It had 25 stores, three flouring-mills, 10 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, nine tanneries, seven distilleries; one academy, 40 students, six schools, 160 scholars. Pop. 9359. Capital, Franklin.

JOHNSON, county, Ill. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 486 sq. m. Bounded S. by the Ohio river, watered by Cash river and Big Bay creek. Towards its S. part are ponds and marshes. It contained in 1840, 2950 neat cattle, 1807 sheep, 12,786 swine; and produced 7514 bushels of wheat, 150,541 of Indian corn, 13,699 of oats, 5439 of potatoes, 18,319 pounds of tobacco, 24,787 of cotton, 6848 of sugar. It had 12 stores, 11 grist-mills, two saw-mills, one tannery, three distilleries; 12 schools, 390 scholars. Pop. 3626. Capital, Vienna.

JOHNSON, county, Iowa. Situated in the W. part of the territory, and contains 610 sq. m. Watered by Iowa river, and its branches. It contained in 1840, 987 neat cattle, 4 sheep, 1075 swine; and produced 10,700 bushels of Indian corn, 9400 of potatoes. It had four stores, two saw-mills. Pop. 1491. Capital, Iowa city.

JOHNSON, county, Mo. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 785 sq. m. Drained by Blackwater river, and its tributaries, and by tributaries of Osage river. It contained in 1840, 7617 neat cattle, 5578 sheep, 33,553 swine; and produced 4135 bushels of wheat, 280,375 of Indian corn, 49,958 of oats, 10,325 of potatoes, 24,557 pounds of tobacco, 1128 of cotton. It had 10 stores, 16 grist-mills, six saw-mills, one tannery, six distilleries; 11 schools, 266 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3911; slaves, 536; free coloured, 4; total, 4471. Capital, Warrensburg.

JOHNSON, county, Ark. Situated towards the W. part of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Watered by Arkansas river, and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 5344 neat cattle, 833 sheep, 13,702 swine; and produced 7023 bushels of wheat, 197,523 of Indian corn, 6635 of oats, 15,498 of potatoes, 14,755 pounds of tobacco, 396,468 of cotton. It had 15 stores, nine grist-mills, five saw-mills, one powder-mill, three tanneries; six schools, 138 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2639; slaves, 591; free coloured, 3; total, 3433. Capital, Clarksville.

JOHNSON, p. t., Lamolille co., Vt., 36 m. N.N.W. Montpelier, 550 W. Chartered in 1792, first settled in 1784. Watered by Lamolille river and some of its branches. McConnell's falls in Lamolille river, has a perpendicular descent of 15 feet, and a little below a natural bed of solid rock, 80 feet wide. Soapstone and other potter's clay are found. It contains two churches, four stores, one woollen factory, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, two tanneries, one printing office, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 100 students, 19 schools, 492 scholars. Pop. 1410.

JOHNSON, t., Champaign co., O. It has two stores, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; six schools, 120 scholars. Pop. 1213.

JOHNSON, t. Licking co., O. It has two schools, 65 scholars. Pop. 216.

JOHNSON, t., Barry co., Mich. It has two schools, 40 scholars. Pop. 237.

JOHN'S (ST.)

JOHNSON, L., Lachine co., Ia. It has one store, one saw-mill, two schools, 30 scholars. Pop. 373.

JOHNSON L., Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 743.

JOHN'S (ST.), a city and sea-port of New-Brunswick, on its S. coast, and the largest and most important town, though not the cap. of that colony. It is built on rocky and very irregular ground on a small peninsula, on the N. side of the St. John river, near its mouth, in the bay of Fundy, 130 m. W.S.W. Halifax, and 190 m. E.N.E. Augusta, in the State of Maine. Lat. 45° 30' N.; long. 66° 3' W. Pop. (1834) 12,585. Its harbour is commodious and spacious; and though a bar across its entrance dries at low water, the rise of the tides is such (from 25 to 30 feet) that large vessels enter the port at high water. The entrance to the harbour is between a bold headland bounding the river to the E., and Partridge Island, about two m. E. of the town, which has a lighthouse and a fort. Another fortress guards the harbour, at Carleton, opposite St. John's, and on a commanding height immediately above the town itself is Fort Howe, now in ruins. At ebb tide, a mud flat extends for some distance in front of St. John's; but at high water it is covered, and the aspect of the place is most imposing. A projecting rock separates the town into the upper and lower coves. The former, containing the wharfs and warehouses, is the principal division; but the lower has been much improved by the erection of a line of barracks. Several of the streets are inconveniently steep, and in winter even dangerous; though much labour has been employed to level and adapt them for carriages. The houses, principally of brick, are regularly arranged, and on the whole handsome; but ornament has not been much studied. The chief public buildings are, a handsome stone courthouse, recently erected on high ground above the middle of the town, the marine hospital, poor-house, jail, two Episcopal churches, a Scotch church, and Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Baptist chapels. The grammar school, which has an endowment of £135 a year, had, in 1836, 495 scholars; and there are other schools, and several religious and charitable associations. The provincial bank has a capital of £50,000, and within these few years another bank, with a capital of £150,000, has been established. St. John's has a chamber of commerce; a savings' bank, and a marine insurance company; two public libraries, and a good news-room; and four or five well conducted weekly papers.

On the opposite bank of the river is the little town of Carleton, under the municipal government of St. John's, comprising a good many new buildings, a church, with some saw-mills and building docks. St. John's is a corporate city, which, including Carleton, is divided into six wards, and governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and six assistants. The mayor, recorder, and other chief officers, are appointed by the governor; the aldermen being elected annually by the freemen.

St. John's is a free port, and the great commercial emporium of New-Brunswick. In 1836, 2549 ships, of the aggregate burden of 289,610 tons, entered; and 2369 ships, burden 298,197 tons, cleared out from the port and its outports. In the same year 81 vessels of the burden of 24,679 tons were built at St. John's. Several ships, averaging 400 tons, belonging to this port, are employed in the Pacific and eastern oceans in the seal and whale fishery. The herring fishery in the harbour affords from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels a year, besides salmon and shad.

"Fifty years ago, the site of this thriving city, with the exception of a few straggling huts, was covered with trees. This was its condition at the peace of 1763; and when we now (1833) view it with its population, its stately houses, its public buildings, its warehouses, its wharfs, and the majestic ships which crowd its port, we are more than lost in forming a conjecture of what it may become in less than a century. Its position will ever command the trade of the vast and fertile country, watered by the lakes and streams of the river St. John, and it will flourish, as all towns have flourished, through which the bulk of the exports and imports necessarily pass into the countries in which they are situated." (*M'Gregor's British America*, II., 13-20; *Bouchette*; *Woolderburns*; *Parl. Papers*, &c.)

JOHN (ST.) or the ST. JOHN'S RIVER, called by the Indians *Looshtook*, "the long river," the principal river of New-Brunswick, and next to the St. Lawrence, the finest in British America. The area of its basin is estimated by Darby at 19,900 sq. m. The St. John rises from two principal sources, about lat. 46° 10' N. and long. 70° W. in the territory N. of the State of Maine, disputed between Great Britain and the U. States. It flows through this territory, at first N.E., for about 100 m.; and then takes a bold curved sweep to the E., as far as long. 67° 50', where it leaves the disputed country, and enters the province of New-Brunswick. It then flows, first in a S. direction for about one fourth part of its course; then E. for perhaps 80 m.; and lastly S. for at least 50 more; when it discharges

itself into the bay of Fundy, a little below the city of St. John, about lat. 45° 30', and long. 66°, after an entire course, estimated by Darby at 380 miles.

Independent of any artificial improvement, the St. John is, in the greatest part of its course, one of the most navigable of the Atlantic rivers, being much less impeded by rapids, shoals, or falls, than any other stream between it and the Hudson. (*Darby*, p. 185.) At its mouth, which forms St. John's harbour, it is 5 m. wide; and at Fredericton, 85 m. up, it is half a mile wide. Vessels of 30 tons come up to Fredericton; and barks of 20 tons ascend to the Great Falls, about 380 m. from its mouth; above which it is fitted only for boats. It is unfortunate, however, that almost at the very entrance of this river, about a mile above St. John's, its bed contracts to about 400 feet in width, and is crossed by a formidable rocky bar, on which there is seldom more than 17 feet of water which only admits of the passage of vessels at certain times of the tide. The waters of the river at low ebb are in this place about 12 feet higher than the sea, and at high water about 5 feet lower; so that in every tide there are two falls—one outwards, and one inwards. The only time of passing with safety is when the waters on either side of the bar are about level, which happens twice in a tide, continuing nearly 30 minutes at a time. The tide is not perceptible much above Fredericton; where it rises to from 6 to 10 inches. The Great Falls, near lat. 47°, consist of one principal cataract, perhaps 50 feet high, and some smaller ones of several feet each, extending altogether for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the stream, and having a total fall of about 75 feet. Though very inferior in respect of magnitude compared with that of Niagara, the falls of the St. John are said to be more picturesque. Its entire descent, from its mouth to its source, is estimated by Darby at probably 1000 feet. (*View*, &c., p. 197.)

Besides St. John's, Carleton, Gage-town and Fredericton, there is no place of any consequence on the banks of the St. John; but the country through which it flows is well cleared, and settled, and is said to be greatly superior in fertility to the river basins of New-England. (*See* MAINE.) (*Darby's View of the U. States*; *M'Gregor's Brit. Amer.*, &c.)

JOHN'S (ST.), a town of the island of Newfoundland, of which it is the capital, on its S.E. coast. Lat. 47° 32' N., long. 52° 29' W. Population of the town and its electoral district, comprising 12,413 acres (1850), 18,936, being about one fourth part of the total population of the colony. It stands at the inner end of an excellent harbour, the narrow entrance to which has 12 fathoms water in the centre of the channel. It is protected by several strong batteries and forts, and a lighthouse is constructed on a rock at the N. side of its entrance. The town extends along nearly the whole N. side of the port. It consists mostly of one main street, about one mile in length, and from 40 to 50 feet broad, from which, at almost every step, stages, called *fish-stakes*, project into the sea. There are some good stone and brick houses, and other handsome buildings, erected principally since the great fire that devastated St. John's in 1816 and 1817; but most part of the town is built of wood, and, with all its improvements, it still bears the aspect of a mere fishing station.

In the time of war, St. John's is a place of great importance. There are a great number of shops, and a still greater number of public houses, in proportion to its size, in this than in most towns. Commodities were formerly dear; at present, shop goods are as low as in any town in America; and fresh meat, poultry, and vegetables, though not so cheap as on the continent, are not unreasonably dear.

"The population of St. John's fluctuates so frequently, that it is very difficult to state its numbers, even at any one period. Sometimes, during the fishing season, the town appears full of inhabitants; at others it seems half deserted. At one time, they depart for the seal fishery; at another to different cod-fishing stations. In the fall of the year, the fishermen arrive from all quarters to settle their accounts with the merchants, and procure supplies for the winter. At this period St. John's is crowded with people; swarms of whom depart for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton to procure a livelihood in those places, among the farmers, during winter. Many of them never return again to the fisheries, but remain in those colonies; or often, if they have relations in the U. States, and sometimes when they have not, find their way thither.

"Society in St. John's, particularly when we consider its great want of permanency, is in a much more respectable condition than might be expected; and the morals and social habits of the inhabitants are very different from the description of Lieutenant Chappell, who represents the principal inhabitants as having risen from the lowest fishermen, and the rest composed of turbulent Irishmen, both

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the destitute of literature. The fishermen, who are principally Irishmen, are by no means altogether destitute of education: there are few of them but can read and write; and they are, in general, neither turbulent nor immoral. That they soon become in Newfoundland, as well as in all the other colonies, very different people to what they were before they left Ireland, is very certain. The cause is obvious; they are more comfortable, and they work cheerfully. When, after a fishing season of almost incredible fatigue and hardship, they return to St. John's, and meet their friends and acquaintances, they indulge, it is true, in intemperance for a short time, and occasionally in drinking; but when the hazardous life they follow is considered, we need not be surprised that they do so, especially in a place where rum is as cheap as beer in England." (*Mr. Granger's British America.*)

Fut Townshend, on a steep height above the town, was formerly the residence of the governor; but a new edifice has been recently built for this purpose, on so extravagant a scale, that it is said to have cost £50,000. The custom-house, church, and other public buildings present nothing remarkable. A Lancasterian school, with a government endowment of £100 a year, was attended, in 1836, by 216 boys; a girls' school with 600 pupils, chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions to the amount of about £360 a year; and various other schools and benevolent associations. The inhabitants are generally possessed of the rudiments of education, and many of them pretty well informed. Several weekly newspapers are published in the town. Most of the population are Roman Catholics, and this is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. It is a good deal agitated by party contentions.

In 1838, 119 vessels, of the aggregate burden, of 9300 tons, were fitted out, at St. John's, for the seal fishery. Agriculture is scarcely pursued at all in the neighbourhood; the ground being rugged and stony. Potatoes form the chief crop. Provisions and other commodities are dearer than on the American continent, from which, indeed, they are mostly imported. (For the import and export trade of St. John's, *see* *Newfoundland.*) (*Mr. Granger's Brit. America*, i. 165-173; *Port. Papers.*)

JOHNSTON, a manufacturing town of Scotland, par. of Paisley, co. Renfrew, on the Black Cart, 3 m. W. Paisley, and 16 m. W. by S. Glasgow. The rise of this town is remarkable, being more rapid than that of any other place in Scotland: the ground on which it now stands began, for the first time, to be leased or let on building leases in 1781, when it contained only ten persons. In Oct. 1782, nine houses were built, and two more were being erected. In 1792, the inhabitants amounted to 1434; in 1811 to 2047; in 1831 to 5617; and now (1840) they are estimated at upwards of 7000. The place was formerly called "the Big o'Johnson," from a bridge over the river in the immediate vicinity. It is built on a regular plan, and lighted with gas. There are two squares, besides numerous streets, and public works. The houses are, for the most part, of good mason-work, two and three stories in height. To each house is attached an adequate extent of garden ground. It has an established church, and various dissenting places of worship. In its immediate neighbourhood is Johnston castle, the residence of Mr. Houston, lord of the manor. There are excellent grammar and English schools; two reading-rooms, three public libraries, several printing presses; various bookellers, lawyers, medical practitioners, &c. The civil polity of the town is managed by a committee elected annually by the feuars. A monthly justice of peace court is held in the assembly rooms.

Johnston is chiefly distinguished for its manufactures. It had, in 1830, 15 cotton-mills, employing in all 1456 persons, of whom 604 were between 9 and 18 years old. This is exclusive of mills at Elderslie, Linwood, and other places in the immediate vicinity. With two slight exceptions, the mills are all propelled by water. There are, besides, in Johnston, two brass and two iron foundries, on an extensive scale; with five machine manufactories, employing 190 individuals, as well as various minor branches of industry. The Glasgow and Ardrossan Canal, projected in 1804, has been completed only from Glasgow to Johnston. It was on this canal that light iron boats, or gig-boats, for the rapid conveyance of passengers, were first (1831) tried and established. The Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarlock, and Ayr railway passes Johnston; so that this village enjoys every advantage in the way of internal intercourse. Near Johnston are four collieries. (*Factory Reports; Fowler's Com. Direct. for Renfrewshire; New Stat. Acc. of Scotland, & Renfrewshire*, p. 201-203.)

JOHNSTON, L. Trumbull co., O., 10 m. N.E. Warren. The postoffice is called Johnnsville, 154 m. N.W. Columbus, 308 W. The town has eight schools, 970 scholars. Pop. 800.

JOHNSTON, L. Providence co., R. I., 5 m. W. Providence. Watered by Wausquasset, and Powchasset rivers, and

JONESBOROUGH.

Cedar brook. Incorporated in 1750. It contains three churches, two Baptist and one Friends, six stores, 16 cotton factories with 86,000 spindles, five dyeing works, five grist-mills, four saw-mills; 12 schools, 632 scholars. Pop. 3477.

JOHNSTOWN, p. t., capital of Fulton co., N. Y., 46 m. N.W. Albany, 410 W. Drained by Garoga and Cayudutta creeks. It contains 36 stores, two lumber-yards, two fulling-mills, six grist-mills, 25 saw-mills, one paper-mill, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; two academies, 535 students, 94 schools, 109 scholars. Population 5409. The village situated 4 m. N. of Mohawk river, was incorporated in 1808, and contains a courthouse, jail, county clerks office, six churches, two Presbyterian, a Lutheran, Methodist, Dutch Reformed and Episcopal, a bank, various mills and manufactories, 150 dwellings, many of them neat, and about 1000 inhabitants. The courthouse, jail and Episcopal church were erected by Sir William Johnson, about the year 1771.

JOHNSTOWN, p. b., Cosemaugh t., Cambria co., Pa., 150 m. W. Harrisburg, 178 W. Situated at the junction of Little Stony creek, with Cosemaugh river. It is regularly laid out on 900 acres of ground, with streets crossing each other at right angles. It contains six stores, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, six schools, 120 scholars. Population 1313. The railroad from Hollidaysburg over the Alleghany mountains, connecting the parts of the Pennsylvania canal, here terminates. The western division of the canal has a large basin, in the centre of the village.

JOIGNY (an *Jovinacum*), a town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arrond., on the Yonne, 15 m. N.W. by N. Auxerre. Pop. (1830), 4700. A handsome quay runs along the bank of the river, above which the town rises on a steep declivity, crowned with the remains of an ancient castle. Joigny is surrounded with old walls, and entered by six gates; it has two suburbs with one of which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge of six arches across the Yonne. The streets are narrow, steep, and inconvenient; but some of the houses are good. It has a cathedral built in the 15th century, two other Gothic churches, cavalry barracks, &c., with vinegar and other factories. (*Hugo, art. Yonne.*)

JONKESBURG, p. v., capital of Camden co., N. C. (*See* CAMDEN C. H.)

JONES, county, N. C. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 360 sq. m. Watered by Trent river and its branches, flowing into Neuse river. It contained in 1840, 4730 neat cattle, 4089 sheep, 15,951 swine; and produced 5804 bushels of wheat, 1184 of rye, 233,590 of Indian corn, 8705 of oats, 36,529 of potatoes, 30,490 pounds of rice, 1,150,308 of cotton. It had two stores, 15 grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two distilleries; four schools, 81 scholars. Pop.: whites, 1947; slaves, 2818; free coloured, 180; total, 4945. Capital, Trenton.

JONES, county, Ga. Situated in the central part of the state, and contains 300 sq. m. Bounded W. by Ocmulgee river. Drained by its branches, and by branches of Oconee river. It contained in 1840, 8948 neat cattle, 4919 sheep, 19,853 swine; and produced 23,778 bushels of wheat, 974,936 of Indian corn, 18,755 of oats, 10,581 of potatoes, 2,754,565 pounds of cotton. It had seven stores, five furnaces, 29 forges, three flouring-mills, eight grist-mills, nine saw-mills, three oil-mills, two tanneries, 11 distilleries; four academies, 155 students, seven schools, 211 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4417; slaves, 5619; free coloured, 99; total, 10,065. Capital, Clinton.

JONES, county, Miss. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 672 sq. m. Drained by branches of Leaf river. It contained in 1840, 7399 neat cattle, 623 sheep, 6284 swine; and produced 24,880 bushels of Indian corn, 9080 of potatoes, 8878 pounds of rice, 23,189 of cotton. Pop.: whites, 1194; slaves, 164; total, 1258. Capital, Ellisville.

JONES, county, Iowa. Situated a little N. of the centre of the territory, and contains 576 sq. m. Watered by Wapipineon and Macquetakis rivers, and their branches. It contained in 1840, 609 neat cattle, 65 sheep, 1502 swine; and produced 3537 bushels of wheat, 14,856 of Indian corn, 2286 of oats, 7333 of potatoes. It had two grist-mills, two saw-mills. Pop. 471. Capital, Edinburg.

JONES, t., Hancock co., Ia. It has one store, one grist-mill. Pop. 480.

JONESBOROUGH, p. t., Washington co., Me., 143 m. E.N.E. Augusta, 785 W. Bounded S. by Englishman's bay. Incorporated in 1800. Watered by Chandler's river. It contains three stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; four schools, 176 scholars. Pop. 302.

JONESBOROUGH, p. v., capital of Washington co., Tenn., 283 m. E. Nashville, 412 W. Situated on Little Limestone creek, near its source, and 10 m. S. of Holston river. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Methodist and Presbyterian, two academies, several stores, a printing-office, various mechanic shops, 150 dwellings, and about 900 inhabitants.

JONESPORT.

JONESBOROUGH, p. v., capital of Union co., Ill., 197 m. S. by E. Springfield, 631 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, seven stores, a carding machine, and about 30 dwellings and 900 inhabitants.

JONESPORT, p. t., Washington co., Me., 147 m. E. by N. Augusta, 730 W. Bounded E. by Englishman's bay, W. by Addison bay, and a small stream flowing into it. It has a good harbour, and contains four stores, one saw-mill; four schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 576.

JONESTOWN, p. v., Lebanon co., Pa., 39 m. E. Harrisburg, 130 W. Situated near the confluence of Great and Little Swatara creeks, and contains three churches, a Presbyterian, a Lutheran and a German Reformed, several stores, and about 100 dwellings.

JONESVILLE, p. v., capital of Lee co., Va., 384 m. W. by S. Richmond, 459 W. Situated on a branch of Powell's river. It contains a courthouse, jail, a church, free to all denominations, four stores, 50 dwellings, and 950 inhabitants. It is surrounded by mountains.

JONESVILLE, p. v., capital of Hillsdale co., Mich., 93 m. W.S.W. Detroit, 540 W. Situated on the E. bank of St. Joseph's river, and contains a courthouse, jail, a Presbyterian church, eight stores, two flouring mills. It is handsomely located, and is flourishing.

JORDAN (Arab, *Shariat-el-Kebir*), a river of Palestine famous in sacred history; it rises in lat. 33° 35' N. long. 35° 96' E., a few miles N. of Banias (an. *Caesarea Philippi*), in a small pool formerly called *Phiale*, on the W. slope of Djebel-es-Sheikh, the *Antilibanus* or *mount Hermon* of antiquity. After a S. course of about 40 m., during which it crosses the fenny Bahr-el-Hool (an. *L. Merom*), it opens into the lake Tabariah or *Gennesareth*, close to the ancient town of Bethsaida. At the S. end of this fine sheet of water (15 m. long, and about seven broad), on and near which occurred so many striking scenes in the history of Christ, the Jordan enters a narrow pent-up valley called el-Ghor, and after running through it with a tortuous southerly course of about 90 m., empties its waters into the Dead sea, its entire length being about 150 m. The discoveries of Burckhardt in the Wady-el-Araby, which he traced completely up from the Red sea to the lake Asphaltites, have led to the supposition that before the volcanic movement which so altered the surface, this river had a continuous course down this valley to the gulf of Akabah (see DEAD SEA). Its tributaries on the W. side are more torrents, one of the largest of which is the brook *Kedren*, rising in the suburbs of Jerusalem: the E. affluents comprise the Shariat-el-Mandhur (an. *Jarmuk*, Gr. *Iordan*), and the Wady Zerka, which is the scriptural *Jabbok* (see Deut. iii. 16). The breadth and rapidity of the stream vary in different parts and at different seasons. The floods occur in Feb. and March, and at that season, when filled with the melted snow of Mount Lebanon, it is from 30 to 70 yards wide, and about 17 feet deep, with a current so rapid that it is not safe even for an expert swimmer to bathe in it. In the dry seasons it is low, and has a comparatively languid current; and to this circumstance, probably, may be attributed the discrepancies in the statements respecting the nature and magnitude of the river. The channel, however, as appears from Maundrell and Burckhardt, having cut its way through a loose sandy soil, is much deeper now than formerly, and the waters, even in floods, run within narrower limits. A second and higher bank now skirts the actual bank at about a furlong's distance on either side, and the intervening space is so filled up with bushes and trees (tamarisks, willows, oleanders, myrtles, &c.) that the stream is completely hidden from view till its upper and dry channel has been passed. Lord Lindsay says: "The river is concealed till you are close upon it, by dense thickets of trees, reeds, and bushes, the pride of Jordan" (Zech. xi. 3), growing luxuriantly to the very water's edge. The lions, hippopotami, &c. (Jer. xlii. 19), that formerly haunted these thickets are extinct; but wild boars are still found there." "The nightingales," says the same writer, "sing in the cool, starlight night from the trees; and the scene altogether was most delightful." (*Travels in Egypt, and the Holy Land*, vol. ii. p. 65.)

The water is described by Robinson as being rather warm than cold, of a white sulphureous colour, but free from any taste or smell. On analysis, however, it proves to be strikingly dissimilar to that of the Dead sea, for while the latter contains one fourth part of its weight of salts, the former has only 1-300th part of the proportion of solid matter, contained in the water of the lake. (See *Dr. Mercet, Phil. Trans.* for 1807.)

The Jordan has been the scene of many events in which biblical scholars must be deeply interested. This river valley was the dwelling of Lot, who "pitched his tents towards Sodom," the men whereof "were wicked, and sinners before the Lord exceedingly." Here the four kings, persecuted by the five powerful princes close to the Salt (or Dead) sea, fought, and regained their liberty; and the pow-

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er of the latter was afterward destroyed by divine interference. (*Comp. Gen. xiv. 1-12, with xix. 24-26*.) At a later, but still very early historical period, when the clans of Israel were returning, after an absence of four centuries, to the possessions of Abraham, the great sheikh of a nation that was yet only in the nomad state, the ark, by command of Jehovah, was carried by the priests before the people into the stream, and "the waters which came down from above, stood and rose up upon a heap; and those that came down toward the sea of the plain, even the Salt sea, failed, and were cut off; and the people passed over right against Jericho." (Josh. iii. 14-16.) It is said that the prophets Elijah and Elisha afterward divided its waters to prove their divine mission, and the special fact that "the spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha." (2 Kings, ii.) In Christian times, it has been celebrated as the stream in which Jesus Christ received from John the baptism which prepared him for the ministrations destined to exercise so important an influence over mankind. By modern devotees in Palestine, as elsewhere, indeed, throughout Christendom, the spirit of this institution has been forgotten, and a superstitious attention to the form substituted in its stead; hence, every year pilgrims, at the great Easter season (about April), are found rushing, young and old, rich and poor, sick and sound, men, women, and children, into the stream. "All," says Mr. Elliott (an English clergyman), "carried with them the piece of cloth with which they wished to be enveloped after death." The Moslems ridicule these vain ablutions, and their violation of decorum; and the Protestant cannot but lament the degradation they exhibit. (*Burckhardt's Syria*, p. 360-412; *Elliott's Travels*, vol. ii. p. 476; *Stephens's Inc. of Travel*, vol. ii. p. 281; *G. Robinson's Palestine*, vol. i. p. 60-75; *Mod. Trav.* &c.)

JORULLO, JURUYO, or XURULLO, an active volcano of Mexico, state of Valladolid, in an extensive plain 70 m. S.S.W. the city of that name, and 80 m. from the Pacific—remarkable not only for its extent, but as being the only volcano of any consequence that has originated in New Spain since its conquest by Europeans. Its origin was, perhaps, one of the most tremendous and extraordinary phenomena that has ever been witnessed; for in one night there issued from the earth a volcano 1,000 ft. high, surrounded by more than 9000 apertures, which still continue to emit smoke. Humboldt, who visited Jorullo, describes its appearance and formation nearly as follows:—"A vast plain extends from the hills of Aguasclaro, to near the village of Teipa and Petatlan, from 2460 to 2624 ft. above the level of the sea. In the midst of a tract of ground, in which porphyry, with a base of greenstone, predominates, basaltic cones appear, the summits of which are crowned with evergreen oaks, small palm trees, &c., their beautiful vegetation forming a singular contrast with the aridity of the plain, laid waste by volcanic fire. Till the middle of the 18th century, fields cultivated with sugar-cane and indigo occupied the extent of ground between the rivers Cutimaba and San Pedro. From June 1759, hollow subterranean noises, accompanied by frequent earthquakes, succeeded one another for from 50 to 60 days. At length, in the night between the 26th and 29th of Sept., a tract of ground from three to four sq. m. in extent, which goes by the name of *Malpais*, rose up in the shape of a bladder. The bounds of this convulsion are still distinguishable in the fractured strata. The *Malpais*, near its edges, is only 30 ft. above the old level of the plain called the *Playas de Jorullo*; but the convexity of the ground thus thrown up increases progressively toward the centre to an elevation of 534 ft. Flames were now seen to issue forth, it is said, for an extent of more than half a sq. league; fragments of burning rocks were thrown up to prodigious heights; and, through a thick cloud of ashes, illumined by volcanic fire, the softened surface of the earth was seen to swell up like an agitated sea. The rivers of Cutimaba and San Pedro precipitated themselves into the burning chasms. Thousands of small cones, from six to nine ft. in height, called by the natives *Aornites* (ovens), issued forth from the *Malpais*, from each of which a thick vapour ascends to the height of from 30 to 50 ft. In many of them a subterranean noise is heard, which appears to announce the proximity of a fluid in ebullition. In the midst of the *ovens*, six large masses, elevated from 1312 to 1640 ft. each above the old level of the plains, spring up from a chasm, the direction of which is from N.N.W. to S.S.E. The most elevated of these enormous masses, the great volcano of Jorullo, bears some resemblance in shape to the *Paps of Auvergne*, in France. It is continually burning, and has thrown up from the N. side an immense quantity of scorified and basaltic lavas, containing fragments of primitive rocks. These great eruptions of the central volcano continued till Feb. 1780. In the following years they became gradually less frequent; but the plains of Jorullo even at a great distance from the scene of the explosion were long uninhabitable, from the excessive heat which prevailed in them."

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The Cuitamba and San Pedro totally disappeared on the occasion above mentioned; but two new streams are now seen bursting through the argillaceous vault of the *hornites*, having the appearance of mineral waters, in which the thermometer rises to 120° Fahr. The Indians give these streams the names of the former rivers, because, in several parts of the Malpaya, great masses of water, with which they are supposed to be continuous, are heard to run in a direction from E. to W., as the Cuitamba and San Pedro did originally. Jorullo is situated in the great volcanic band of Mexico, which runs E. and W., nearly at right angles, to the Cordillera, including the peaks of Orizaba, Puebla, Toluca, Tancitaro, Colima, &c.; and of which Humboldt conjectures the Revillagigedo islands, in the Pacific, may mark the continuation. (*Humboldt; Ward's Mexico; Encyc. Americana; Med. Trav.*, xxi., 121-127.)

JOUDPOOR, or MAERWAR, a state of N.W. Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, and the most extensive and powerful in Rajpootana; between the 24th and 29th deg. of N. lat., and the 70th and 75th deg. of E. long.; having E. the states of Oodeypoor and Jeypoor, and the British territory of Ajmere, from which it is separated by a mountain range; N. Bikanere; W. Jesselmere, and Sindh; and S. some smaller rajahships on the borders of Gujrat. Length, E. to W. about 200 m., by about the same breadth. Area estimated at 70,000 sq. m. Pop. uncertain.

Joudpoor and Jesselmere (which see), may be taken as pretty fair types of the several Rajpoot states of N.W. India; the former being, however, the most extensive and valuable of any, and the latter the least so. The wealth of Joudpoor has been much undervalued; and it has been erroneously considered as a portion of the sandy desert. Its exports in wheat are considerable; the soil is favourable to many other kinds of grain; and its central parts are highly productive. The country consists generally of open plains; the hills being almost confined to the S. The soil is not arid (as in Jesselmere, Bikanere, &c.); but is almost everywhere watered by torrents, and affluents of the Loonee or Salt river. This river rises in Ajmere, and flows through the centre of Joudpoor to enter the Runn of Cutch. Its waters are distributed over the adjacent wheat lands, which extend along its banks from Ajmere to the Runn, by means of earth aqueducts, sometimes a mile in length. The fields are surrounded with dykes to prevent the egress of the water; and being thus irrigated, Joudpoor produces heavy crops of barley, *kajra*, *jowars*, and other kinds of grain. Neither the climate nor soil is favourable to the poppy; but an inferior kind of opium is grown in the E., where it is an article of large consumption and export. Tobacco is produced in some parts; but not in a sufficient quantity to supersede the necessity of importing it from Gujrat. Cotton is an important article of produce. Marwar is celebrated for its camels, which may be purchased in every village, at from 20 to 60 rupees each, and which have contributed greatly to the commercial importance of the state, by facilitating the conveyance of almost every kind of goods. Goats, sheep, and hogs are numerous; mutton is good, but the wool is not so much prized as that of the poorer countries. (*Jesselmere, &c.*) Salt is a very important article of produce. Large tracts are impregnated with it, especially about Panchpudhur, on the Loonee towards Cutch. It is got by digging pits of about 120 ft. by 40 and about 10 ft. deep in the saline soil. A jungle shrub is then thrown in upon the water which exudes; this assists the crystallization, and in the course of two years, the moisture having evaporated, a mass of salt, sometimes from four to five feet deep, is left. The commerce of Joudpoor is extensive; its great emporium being Pallee, about 40 m. S.E. of the capital. This town is the entrepôt between the W. coast and Upper India, and the channel by which the Malwah opium is exported to China and W. Asia. The chief trade of Pallee is in opium, and for six years, preceding 1834, the exports were never less than 1500 camel loads, and oftener 2000. A camel carries 10 maunds of 40 seers, and the Pallee maund exceeds that of Bombay, which would give an annual export of from 20 to 24 thousand maunds. The opium is sent by land to Kurrachee in Sindh, a distance of 500 m., whence it is shipped to Daman. The expenses of this journey are very great, as exorbitant transit duties are claimed by the rajahs of Joudpoor, Jesselmere, and other states, through which the opium passes. The Joudpoor government alone demands 50 rupees per camel load! It is customary with the Pallee merchants to consign their opium to contractors, who agree to deliver it safe at Daman, uninjured by weather, plunder, or otherwise; on the receipt of 300 rupees for each camel load. Marwar exports wheat of superior quality to Ajmere, Bikanere, &c.; and has most extensive dealings in salt, with which it supplies the upper provs. of Bengal, and, indeed, all parts of Upper India. It imports from Sindh, by its return camels, rice, assafœtida, sulphur, &c.; from Lahore, Cashmere shawis; from Delhi and Jeypore, metals, woollens and cotton cloths, and sugar. From Cutch

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It receives spices, cocoa-nuts, coffee, dates, &c.; ivory from Africa, and European goods from Bombay. Its commercial importance has risen wholly within the last 70 years. The inhab. are chiefly Rhatore Rajpoots, a handsome and brave race of men of the purest castes; the rajah of this tribe, and being considered its legitimate head, has a paramount influence far beyond the limits of his own territory. Bhata, Chuanars, and Juata, the last of whom are the cultivators, comprise most of the remaining inhab. The government is a kind of feudal monarchy, the chiefs, who are both numerous and powerful, holding their lands on the tenure of military service. It is said, that the rajah can bring into the field, at ordinary times, a force of 60,000 men, besides mercenaries. The subsidy he furnishes to the British government is 1500 men. The revenues of the state are considerable. The royal lands yield 37 lacs of rupees annually, and the town of Pallee alone yields half a lac monthly. The assessment on the land is always paid in kind, varying from one third to one eighth part of the produce. Within the limits of Marwar, there are said to be 5000 towns and villages, many consisting of from 500 to 1000 houses. Chief towns, Joudpoor, the cap., Pallee, Nagore, and Meerta.

Joudpoor, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, cap. of the above rajahship; in a hollow surrounded by rocky eminences, and on a soil destitute of water; 100 m. W. of Ajmere. Pop. probably 60,000 (*Burnes*). Notwithstanding the magnitude of this city, we have no recent accounts respecting it. Near it is the residence of the rajah, a fort about three quarters of a mile in circuit, placed on a low mountain, and said to have some resemblance to Windsor Castle. (*Burnes, in Geog. Journ.*, vol. iv., &c.)

JUAN-DEL-ERIO (ST.), a town of Mexico, state of Querétaro, and cap. dist. of its own name, 81 m. N. W. Mexico and 164 m. S. W. Tampico; lat. 20° 25' N., and long. 99° 50' W. Pop. 10,000. It is described by Poinsett as a neat and tolerably well-built town, in an extensive plain, 4,490 ft. above the sea, and on the S. bank of a stream, crossed here by a fine bridge of five stone arches. S. of it rises a hill of basaltic rock, the summit of which is crowned with a pretty chapel and spire. The private residences are of stone, and are large, roomy, and well furnished; there is an excellent inn; but the prices of provisions are extravagantly high. The town is surrounded by gardens and orchards; and nothing can exceed the beauty and fertility of the neighbouring country. Indian corn is the chief article of culture; but the ear is much smaller than that of the corn grown in the United States. (*Poinsett's Notes on Mexico*, p. 176-178.)

JUAN-DE-LA-FRONTIERA (SAN), a town of Buenos Ayres, near the Chilean frontier, cap. prov. and on the river of same name, 125 m. N. Mendoza; lat. 31° 4' S., long. 68° 57' 30" W. Pop. estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000. Though much inferior in extent and pop. to Mendoza, Miers says it possesses much greater capabilities for becoming a flourishing city. Its climate is delightful, though the temperature rises sometimes to 100° F.; but, owing to the latter circumstance, the grape ripens exceedingly well, and very good wine is made. The territory round San Juan, besides being highly productive, has the advantage of being free from the incursions of the Indians, and some years ago a British agricultural colony was about to be established there. The prov. San Juan produces wheat, barley, maize, olives, figs, pasturage, garden vegetables, and all the fruits of the temperate zone in great luxuriance; and in times of scarcity, corn has been sent from San Juan to Buenos Ayres, a distance of above 1000 m. This, however, can never answer under ordinary circumstances, from the great expense attending the land carriage; but it is different with its wines and brandies, which, after all charges, may be sold in most of the provs. of the interior, and even at Buenos Ayres, at a fair profit. They are in general demand among the lower classes, and the quantity exported to other parts of the Republic is little short of that sent from Mendoza. The mountain ranges in the neighbourhood of San Juan yield fine statuary marble, gypsum, sulphur, alum rock, and coppers, and the earth in its vicinity is strongly impregnated with sulphate of soda, which is extracted by washing for medical purposes. (*Miers, Chile at La Plata*, l., 238-243; *Berish, Buenos Ayres*, 315-317.)

JUAN-FERNANDEZ, a group comprising two chief and several smaller islands in the S. Pacific ocean, about 400 m. W. of the coast of Chili: lat. 33° 40' S., long. 79° W. The largest of these islands, and the only one inhabited, is called *Mas-a-tierra*, to distinguish it from *Mas-a-fuera*, a lofty volcanic rock, about 90 m. W. It is from 10 to 12 m. long, and about 6 m. broad, its area being nearly 70 sq. m. The coast line is very irregular, with frequent bays and headlands; and the chief harbours are Port English, on the S. side, visited by Anson in 1741; Port Juan, on the W.; and Cumberland bay on the N. side of the island. Its northern half is a lofty basaltic formation, intersected with narrow, but fruitful and well-wooded valleys; while to the

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B. the land, though less elevated, is rocky and barren. The fig and vine flourish on the hill sides, and among the larger trees are the sandal, cork, and a species of palm called *chata*, bearing a rich fruit. Goats are found in a wild state, and on the rocky shores are seals and walrus: fish are plentiful, especially cod. The island is very subject to earthquakes, two of which (viz. in 1751 and 1835) are described as having done great damage. In the earthquake of 1835, an eruption burst through the sea about a mile from the land, where the depth is from 50 to 80 fathoms: smoke and water were ejected during the day, and flames were seen at night. (*Geog. Journ.*, vi., 1.)

Juan-Fernandez (which is popularly applied only to the island of *Mas-a-tierra*) was discovered by a Spanish navigator, who gave to it his own name, and formed an establishment, which was afterward abandoned. The buccanniers of the 17th century made it a place of resort during their cruises on the coast of Peru; and more recently it was the solitary dwelling, during four years, of a Scotchman, called Alexander Selkirk, whose adventures are supposed to have given rise to De Foe's inimitable novel of *Robinson Crusoe*. In 1750, the Spanish government formed a settlement, and built a fort; which, however, with the town, was all but destroyed by an earthquake in the following year. They were rebuilt somewhat farther from the shore; and were still inhabited, and in good order, when Cateret visited the island in 1787, but they were soon after abandoned. (*Ibid.* iv., 2.) The Chilean government established a penal colony here in 1819; but this has been discontinued on account of its expense. The island has lately been taken on lease from the Chilean government by an enterprising American, who has brought thither about 150 families of Tahitians, with the intention of cultivating the land, rearing cattle, and so improving the port of Cumberland bay, that it may become the resort of whalers, and other vessels navigating the Pacific ocean. (*Ibid.* ; *J. Geog.*, &c.)

JUANPORE, a distr. of British India, prov. Allahabad, chiefly between the 25th and 36th degs. of N. lat., and the 82d and 83d of E. long.; having N. Oude, and the distr. Azimgur; E. Benares; S. the Ganges, separating it from Mirzapoor; and W. Allahabad. Area, 1890 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. Its surface is slightly undulating. The river Gomty runs through it in a S.E. direction. The soil is sandy, but generally well cultivated, and irrigated with care, except towards the Oude frontier, where there is much waste land covered with jungle. This district has improved greatly since it has been brought under the British government, and it is now the principal seat of the sugar cultivation in the central provs. of the Bengal presidency. Some sugar lands in Juanpore let as high as 10 rupees the bigha; from 6 to 8 rupees being the average rent of sugar lands in the adjacent districts. (*Sym. in Parl. Rep.*, 1840.) The buildings and villages, though still very indifferent, have been latterly much improved. The land is generally divided into such small portions, that a few years since the incomes of very few landholders exceeded £50. Education appears to be at an extremely low ebb; and the people have always been rather celebrated for turbulence. The remains of many mud forts are to be seen, but none of stone exists, except that of the cap., Juanpore. Land revenue (1820-30), £132,350.

JUANPORE, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. of the above distr. on the Gomty, 39 m. N.W. Benares. Pop. doubtful. Though now decayed and comparatively insignificant, it was previously to the middle of the 15th century a place of importance, and the cap. of an indep. sovereignty. It was annexed to the Mogul empire by Akbar, under whom was built its magnificent bridge over the Gomty, which is now in perfect preservation, and is one of the finest works of the kind in India. A stone fort, a mosque of great beauty, and a number of ruined edifices and monuments, attest the former greatness of Juanpore. The modern town is wholly built of mud; it is, however, the residence of the collector, judge, and other chief British authorities of the district. (*Hamilton; Mod. Trav.*, &c.)

JUGGERNAUT (*Jaggannath*, "the lord of the world"), a town and celebrated temple of Hindoostan, the latter being one of the chief places of Hindoo pilgrimage, and, according to Hamilton, the most sacred of all the religious establishments of the natives of India. The town stands on the sea coast of the distr. of Cuttack, presid. Bengal, prov. Orissa, beside a branch of the Mahanudda, 45 m. S. Cuttack, and 260 m. S.W. Calcutta; lat. 19° 49' N., long. 85° 54' E. It contains nearly 5000 houses, with 30,000 inhab. It is for the most part mean and dirty, consisting of low brick buildings, with here and there large *serais* and some handsome residences. The chief street is wholly composed of religious edifices, interspersed with plantations; and at its S. end stands the great temple of the divinity or idol. This structure is imposing only from its immensity; its execution is rude and inelegant, and its form unpleasing

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to the eye. It is built of coarse red granite, and was completed in 1198, at a cost of from 40 to 50 lacs of rupees (£400,000 to £500,000). The establishment of which it forms a part comprises about 50 temples dedicated to various deities, within a nearly square area inclosed by a stone wall 94 ft. high, and measuring 676 ft. in length on two of its sides, and 670 ft. on the two others. The principal gate of entrance to this area is on the E. side, from which a broad flight of 22 steps leads to a terrace raised about 25 ft., and inclosed by a second wall 445 ft. square. On this terrace is the first apartment, called the Bhog Mandap, a building 60 ft. square, in which the great idol is worshipped during the bathing festival; and in a line, and connected with it by a low portico, is the antechamber, opening into the great tower or sanctuary. This tower rises to 180 ft. above the area on which it is raised, or rather more than 300 ft. above the ground, and forms a valuable landmark to mariners on this dangerous coast. Its ground plan is 96 ft. square within the building; its shape is conical, its walls are externally covered with stone statues in relief, and its roof is ornamented with representations of monsters of various kinds. Little palms, however, appear to have been taken in the sculpture of these decorations, and of late the temple has had an outer coating of *chassam* or mortar, while its figures have been daubed with red paint; within this sanctuary, seated on their thrones, are the rude statues of three of the most revered deities of Hindoo faith—Juggernaut or Vishnu, his brother Balarama or Mahadeo, and his sister Subhadra or Kali; the temple being devoted to all three, though particularly to the first. Adjacent to this edifice are two other temples, much smaller, and of a pyramidal form. The E. gate of entrance to the outer inclosure is flanked by colossal figures of lions or griffins in a sitting posture, and porters of Hindoo mythology. In front of it is a column, remarkable for its light and elegant appearance, composed of a single block of dark basalt, 40 ft. high and 8 in diameter, supporting a sitting figure of the god Vishnu. This pillar was brought thither from the hewn black pagoda of Kasarak (which see), less than a century since. On the N.E. side of the temple is the collection of bungalows forming the European station.

All the land within a distance of 30 m. from the pagoda is accounted holy by the Hindoos, and is held rent free by the cultivators and others, on condition of their performing certain services in and about the temple. The priests and other persons deriving their subsistence from the establishment are said to amount to 3000 families; exclusive of 400 families of cooks, to prepare the holy food so much sought after by pilgrims.

"The provisions, &c., furnished daily for the idol and his attendants consist of 360 seers of rice, 97 seers of *Kullai*, 94 of *swng*, 188 of clarified buffalo's butter, 90 of molasses, 35 of vegetables, 100 of milk, 13 of spices, 30 of salt, and 22 of lamp oil. The holy food is presented to the idol three times a day, and the gates are cautiously shut during this presentation, and none but a few personal servants of the idol are allowed to be present. This meal lasts for about an hour, during which period the dancing girls attached to the temple (consisting of 190) dance and sing in the room with many pillars. On the ringing of a large bell, the doors are thrown open, the food is removed, and the rajah of *Kawarda*, as high priest of the temple, divides it with the priests. (*Trans. As. Soc.*, iii., 255.)

The images of Juggernaut, Balarama, and Subhadra are nothing more than wooden busts, about 6 ft. high, fashioned into a rude resemblance of a human head, resting on a sort of pedestal. They are painted white, black, and yellow respectively, with grim, distorted features, and decorated with different coloured head-dresses. The two brothers have arms projecting forward, horizontally, from the ears; the sister is without arms. These monstrous figures may, in general, be seen daily, and are publicly exposed twice a year; when Juggernaut and his brother, after undergoing certain ablutions, assume the form of Ganesa, the elephant-headed god, a transformation effected by means of a mask. Thus dressed, they are placed on the high terrace, overlooking the outer wall of the temple, surrounded by crowds of priests, who fan them to drive away the flies, while the multitude below gaze in stupid admiration. But the grand festival, or *rat'h* *tsatra*, takes place in March, when the sun has entered Aries. This has been described as follows by a British eye-witness, for some years resident at Poori, Juggernaut. "Three large *rat'hs*, or cars of wood, are prepared for the occasion, of which the first (intended for Jaggannath) has 16 wheels, each 6 ft. in diameter; the platform, to receive the idol, is 36 ft. square, and the whole car is fully 45 ft. from the ground. The wood-work is ornamented with images of different idols, and painted, and the car has a lofty dome covered with English woollens of the most gaudy colours, bought at the import warehouse in Calcutta; a large wooden image is placed on one side as a charioteer, and several wooden horses are see-

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pended in front of the car with their legs in the air. (An exact model of the car of Juggernaut, about 3 ft. square and 4 ft. in height, exists in the museum of the Royal Asiatic Society.) Six strong cables are fastened to the *rat's*, by which it is dragged on its journey. The concourse of pilgrims is always very great, and a loud shout from the multitude announces the approach of Jagannat'ha, who is carried from the temple by a number of priests, appointed for the purpose. A short time after, the rajah of Khurda, as hereditary high priest, makes his appearance in a state palanquin of a strange construction, followed by large state elephants, and generally alights near the *rat's* of the idol Balabhadra. The latter, and Subhadra, are placed upon two separate *rat's*, like that of Jagannat'ha, except being a little smaller, the one having only 14 wheels, and the other 12. The rajah is surrounded by a large train of priests, and immediately prostrates himself before the idol Jagannat'ha, amid the shouts of pilgrims and the piercing notes of the shrill silver trumpets; he then, with a broom, sweeps the floor of the car, and is presented by the priests with a silver vessel, containing essence of sandal-wood, with which the floor is sprinkled all around the idol. The rajah receives from Jagannat'ha, as a mark of honour, a garland of flowers, which the priests take from the image, and put round the rajah's neck. The rajah then descends from the principal car, and proceeds barefooted to the car of each of the other idols, and endeavours to propel them forward, without which ceremonies it is supposed they could not afterward be moved. On a signal being given, a most active scene commences, and several thousand men, each holding a small green branch in his hand, come running to the *rat's*, clearing their way through the crowd for a considerable distance in regular files. They immediately lay hold upon the cables, each man having first touched the car with his branch; and then, aided by the pilgrims (men and women), pull the *rat's* to their destination, taking care to keep their faces towards the idol, who is driven to his garden-house, where he is worshipped for four days, and then returns in the same way to the temple." (*Mansbach in Trans. Asiatic Soc.*, iii., 258-259.) Besides that described, 12 other principal, and many minor festivals are celebrated during the year. The worship of Juggernaut is attended by every sect and class of Hindoos, who meet on equal terms, all caste being abolished within the precincts of the temple.

That excess of fanaticism, which is said to have prompted the pilgrims to court death, by throwing themselves, in crowds, under the wheels of Juggernaut, either never existed, or has long ceased to actuate the worshippers of the idol. During four years that Mr. Mansbach witnessed the festivals, only three cases of self-immolation occurred; one of these was probably accidental, and the two others were suicides, committed by sufferers to rid themselves of painful diseases. The greatest misrepresentations were formerly circulated in Europe respecting the number of widow burnings, pilgrims, loss of life, &c., at Juggernaut. It is true, that, for many miles round the temple, the sides of the roads are literally whitened with the bones of devotees, who have perished by the way-side. But this is not the result of any violent modes of destruction, voluntary or otherwise. If a Hindoo have reason to believe dissolution at hand, he forthwith collects his remaining strength, and, should he fortunately succeed in dragging his diseased body within sight of the sacred edifice, he will lie down in peace, and die with a perfect confidence of future happiness; besides which, thousands set out on a pilgrimage thither in health, and in the full intention of returning, whose subsistence failing by the way, devote themselves (in fact they can do nothing else) to death by starvation. An unfounded clamour was long raised in England against the government of British India for promoting idolatry, as it was said, by continuing to exact taxes on the pilgrims to Juggernaut, Gaya, and other places, as had previously been done by the native sovereigns. But the levy of taxes on pilgrims seems rather an odd way of promoting idolatry! However, in deference to the well-intentioned, though absurd misrepresentations propagated in England on the subject, these taxes have been repealed, to the great satisfaction of the "idolaters." The number of pilgrims to this and other shrines has since greatly increased; and the natives are extremely well pleased by this act of liberality on the part of the government. It may be right to mention, that no part of the pilgrim-tax ever came into the general funds of the government, but was wholly laid out on the repair of roads, and the maintenance of a proper police at the different places of pilgrimage. (See *Asiatic Researches*, vols. viii., x., xv.; *Trans. of the Royal Asiatic Soc.*, vol. iii.; *Hamilton's Hindoostan* and *E. I. Gaz.*; *Asiatic Journal*, &c.)

JULIERS (Germ. *Jüllich*), a town of Rhenish Prussia, cap. circle, on the Roër, a tributary of the Moselle, 24 m. W. Cologne, and 16½ m. N.E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 2130. It has a strong citadel, three churches, a fine old town-

JUMNA.

hall, circle court of justice, police court, high school, &c., and manufactures of woollen cloth, leather, and vinegar.

Juliers is believed to be identical with *Juliacum*, in Antonine's Itinerary. After the extinction of the Roman dominion, it became the property of independent counts of the Germanic empire, who were created dukes by the emperor Charles IV., in 1356. The family of the dukes of Juliers becoming extinct in 1609, the town was taken by Prince Maurice of Nassau in the following year; in 1692 it was taken by the Spaniards, who held it till 1659. In 1794, it was taken by the French, who afterward made it the capital of the department Roër. The former duchy of Juliers is the most W. portion of the Prussian dominion, and is remarkable for its fertility, and its linen manufacture. (*Dict. Glog.*; *Schreiber*; *Berghaus*.)

JULIET, p. v., cap. of Will. co., Ill., 165 m. N.E. by E. Springfield, 742 W. Situated on both sides of Des Plaines river, which affords water-power. The Illinois and Michigan canal here crosses the river. It contains two churches, a Methodist and an Episcopal; one saw-mill, one grist-mill, and about 700 inhabitants. In the precinct are two academies, 50 students; seven schools, 210 scholars. Pop. 2558.

JUMBOSEER, a town of British India, presid. Bombay, distr. Baroach, on a river of the same name, 25 m. N.N.W. Baroach. In 1890, it had upwards of 10,000 inhab. It carries on a considerable trade with Bombay, to which it sends cotton, grain, oil, and piece goods. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*.)

JUMILLA, a town of Spain, prov. Murcia, 36 m. N. by W. Murcia, and 75 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop., according to Mifano, 8267. It is situated on the S. slope of a hill, at the summit of which is a castle commanding the town; streets straight and of moderate width, but not paved; the public buildings comprise two churches, two convents, a public granary, and a hospital. The town contains about 30 oil and corn mills, two soap manufactories, and an establishment for making firearms: the salt-pans being under the direction of government, cannot be in a prosperous condition. A considerable fair is held here, December 2. The climate, though not so genial as in neighbouring towns situated at a less elevation, is, on the whole, salubrious; and corn and fruit are abundant. Grazing, however, is the principal pursuit of the people in and near the town; and Mifano states that, at an average, 35,000 head of sheep and goats are pastured on the surrounding hills.

Jumilla was taken from the Moors, who, having founded or rebuilt it, gave it its present name, by a king of Arragon: it was again taken from Arragon by Henry of Trastamara, who made it subject to the crown of Castile. (*Mifano, Dict. Geogr.*; see *MURCIA*.)

JUMNA (Sancr. *Yamuna*, the *Yomama* of Pliny), a river of Hindostan, and the chief tributary of the Ganges. It rises on the S.W. side of the great Himalaya range, about lat. 30° 55' N., and long. 78° 34' E.; and has been traced to an elevation of about 11,300 ft. above the sea, at the foot of an abrupt mountain nearly 4000 ft. higher. Over the wall of this mountain falls a streamlet, probably caused by the melting of the snows on the summit, and which appears to be the true source of the river. For some miles, the Jumna proceeds through a glen not more than about 40 yards in width at its bottom, and bounded by mural precipices of granite many thousand feet in height. The stream is here concealed by a thick bed of frozen snow, which arches over the course of the river beneath, supported by the shelving walls of the ravine. About half a mile below the point to which the Jumna has been traced, is Jumnotri, a celebrated place of pilgrimage and ablation with the Hindoos. At this spot are numerous hot ferruginous springs, some of which rise in the rocky wall 70 or 13 ft. above the bed of the river; and, having melted the snow for 30 or 30 yards round, mix with the waters of the Jumna, rendering them sensibly warm. Some of the springs are hot enough to boil rice, their temperature having been found as high as 104° 70 Fahr., or near the point at which water is converted into steam at that elevation, about 10,940 ft. above the sea. Before arriving at them, the Jumna is only about 3 ft. in width and a few inches deep; but these, causing a continual melting of the snow, contribute greatly to augment its supply of water. About 50 m. below its source, the Tosse unites with the Jumna; and though double the size of the latter, takes its name. From this point to Delhi the river flows generally in a S. direction; it thenceforward gradually declines to the S.E. Throughout its whole course it usually runs parallel to the Ganges, the tract between the two rivers, called the *Doab*, varying from 30 to 80 m. in width. At its emerging from the hilly region, about lat. 30° 15', the bed of the Jumna, which is 1000 yards broad, is full in the rains, though in the dry season the river is not more than 100 yards across. It is not usually very deep, being fordable in several places above Agra; in its progress through the province of Delhi

JUNGEYPOOR.

It divides into various branches, including large islands. It joins the Ganges at Allahabad, where its breadth is fully equal to that of the latter river. Its entire length is estimated at 780 m. It receives no tributaries of any consequence in the upper part of its course, but in the lower, the Chambul, Sind, Betwah, and Cane, join it from the S., and the Rinde from the N. Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Etawah, and Kaipee, are on its banks. From its shallowness, the Jumna is little serviceable to commerce, and its waters in the great plain of the upper provinces are so impregnated with natron that vegetation is rather hindered than promoted by its inundations. The country to the W. of the Delhi is, however, fertilized by the canal of Ali Mordan Khan, cut from it immediately after its leaving the hills; and the upper portion of the Doab is irrigated in a similar manner by the Zabeta Khan's canal, 900 m. in length, which also commences at the foot of the hilly region, and proceeds to Delhi. (*Geog. Jour.*; iv.; *Fraser*; *Hodgson*; *Asiat. Researches*, xli.; *Hamilton*, *E. J. Gaz.*, &c.)

JUNGEYPOOR, a town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, distr. Moorsheadab, on an arm of the Ganges, 25 m. N.N.W. Moorsheadab. It is one of the principal stations in the British territories for the culture of the silk-worm. The mulberry is cultivated to a great extent from annual shoots, and large quantities of indigo are also grown in the neighbourhood.

JUNGLE MEHALS, a distr. of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, between lat. 25° 30' and 24° N., and long. 86° and 86° E.; having N. the distr. Beerhoom, E. Burdwan, S. Hooghly and Midnapore, and W. Ramghur. Area, 6090 sq. m. Pop. (1859-60) 1,304,740. "The name of this district implies a waste territory and backward stage of civilization; yet it appears, from the report of the circuit judge in 1815, that no instance of gang-robbery or arson had occurred during the previous six months, and in India, where a country furnishes few materials for history, it may be presumed to be going on tolerably well." (*Hamilton's E. J. Gaz.*) Total land revenue (1859-60), £44,942.

JUNIATA, co., Pa. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state, and contains 300 sq. m. Organized in 1831. Watered by Juniata river and Licking and Tuscarora creeks. It contained in 1840, 11,089 neat cattle, 12,023 sheep, 18,604 swine; and produced 219,859 bushels of wheat, 62,219 of rye, 162,659 of Indian corn, 17,726 of buckwheat, 3035 of barley, 156,079 of oats, 58,320 of potatoes. It had 33 stores, nine fulling-mills, 11 flouring-mills, 17 grist-mills, 53 saw-mills, 21 tanneries, five distilleries, three printing-offices, three weekly newspapers; and two academies, 33 students; 63 schools, 3275 scholars. Pop. 11,080. Capital, Millifin.

JUNIATA, river, Pa. is formed by Raystown and Frankstown branches, which rise at the foot of the Alleghany mountains. Pursuing a winding course after the junction, it unites with Susquehanna river, on the E. side of Perry county, 15 m. above Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania canal passes along Juniata river, and the Frankstown branch, to Hollidaysburg.

JUNIATA, p. t., Perry co., Pa., 39 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, 131 W. Watered by Raccoon, Buffalo, and Little Buffalo creeks. It contains Bloomfield village, the capital of the county, and has three stores, one furnace, five flouring-mills, 15 saw-mills, two tanneries, one pottery; 11 schools, 440 scholars. Pop. 1450.

JUNIUS, p. t., Seneca co., N. Y., 8 m. N. Waterloo, 182 m. W. Albany, 352 W. It has one store, one tannery; six schools, 213 scholars. Pop. 1504.

JURA, a frontier dep. of France, region of the E., formerly included in Franche Comté, between lat. 46° 16' and 47° 18' N., and long. 5° 19' and 6° 12' E., having N. Haute Saône, E. Doubs and a part of Switzerland, S. Ais, and W. Saône-et-Loire and Côte d'Or. Length, N.W. to S.E., 70 m. Area, 466,930 hectares. Pop. (1836) 315,355. More than two thirds of the surface, principally in the S. and E., is covered with mountain ranges belonging to the Jura system, the principal summit of which, the Reculet, 5633 ft. high, is in this department. Rivers, numerous: the chief are the Doubs and Ais. There are several small lakes, and in the N.W. some large marshes. In the plains the atmosphere is moist and heavy, while in the mountains it is dry, and the winters long and severe. In 1834, the arable lands were estimated at 153,113 hectares; meadows at 50,547; vineyards at 21,027; forests at 115,614; heaths, wastes, &c., at 79,000 do. According to Hugo, *l'agriculture du département paraît aussi perfectionnée qu'elle peut être*. Sufficient corn is grown for home consumption, chiefly wheat, barley, maize, and oats. In 1835, the crop of potatoes was estimated at 719,000 hectol. Upwards of 400,000 hectol. of wine are produced annually, some of which is very good. The mountains afford excellent pasture, on which many black cattle are fed; and *châlets* are established on them, as in Switzerland. The butter and cheese of the department are much esteemed. In 1830, the horn-

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ed cattle amounted to nearly 155,000 head: sheep are much less numerous. Horses and mules are extensively bred; and hogs, poultry, and bees are also very plentiful. In 1835, of 122,241 properties subject to the *contributions foncières*, 61,337 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and 19,865 at from 5 to 10 fr. The number of large properties is much below the average of the departments. There are several iron mines, and quarries of marble, alabaster, and gypsum. The department has also ore of lead, coal, copper, and even gold, but no mines of these metals are at present wrought. Iron forges and paper factories are numerous; cotton and linen fabrics, chamolis and other leather, glue, mineral acids, and marble ornaments are among the other chief manufactures. Watches and trinkets are made at Morez, and Ivory, bone, horn, marble, and wooden articles are sent all over Europe from the turning establishments of St. Claude. Jura is divided into four arrondissements: chief towns, Lons-le-Saulnier, the capital, Dôle, Poligny, and St. Claude. It sends four members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1838-39), 1156. Total public revenue (1830), 7,532,947 fr. (*Hugo*, *art. Jura*; *French Official Tables*, &c.)

JURA MOUNTAINS, a chain of central Europe, usually classed with the Alpine system, and including the mountains of W. Switzerland, and those between the lake of Geneva, the Rhone, the Soane, and the Doubs. The range commonly thus designated has a length of about 160 m., with an average breadth of 30 m., commencing S. on the banks of the Rhone, and running N.E. to the junction of the Rhine and Aar; but connected mountains of analogous composition run N. through Suabia and Franconia, and S.W. along the right bank of the Rhone to the vicinity of Narbonne, so that the Jura range, in its most extended sense, has a length of about 600 m. The Swiss Jura, of which alone any notice will here be given, consists of several long parallel chains, enclosing narrow longitudinal valleys, such as the Val de Joux (in which is the mountain-lake of the same name, 3900 feet above the sea), the Val Travers, the Val de Ruz, and the valleys of the Valserine, Doubs, Birs, and other rivers. Transverse valleys, similar to those in the main Alpine system, are of rare occurrence, and the range throws off only one lateral spur, viz. the chain of mount Jorat, passing between the lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel, and joining the Bernese Alps. The slope is rapid on the Swiss side, but more gentle towards France; and the ridge, as seen from a distance, presents a regular undulating line with rounded dome-like summits, contrasting strongly with the abrupt crags and towering peaks of the Alps. The chain sinks, as it advances N.: the culminating point, *le Reculet*, is 5633 feet high, and eight others rise above 5000 feet: the roads across the ridge have an elevation varying from 3600 to 2500 feet above the sea. Snow lies on the highest ground about seven months in the year, and there are no glaciers. The geological constitution of the Jura mountains, which has been described at length by Von Buch, Boné, and also by different writers in the *Geological Transactions* (London), is limestone of the oolitic series. The strata comprise most of the varieties lying between the lias and the compact limestone, answering to the Portland stone of English geologists; and the beds are thrown up at high elevations, thus causing the formation of those longitudinal valleys which are a characteristic feature of the Jura. On the S.E. slopes, and, as Lyell observes, exactly opposite the principal openings by which great rivers descend from the Alps, lie numerous "erratic" blocks of extraordinary magnitude. How these granite fragments came to their present situation is wholly matter of conjecture; but if it be true, as Lyell supposes, that the limestone layers of the Jura were upraised by some internal commotion, it is not improbable that these boulders were detached from the Alpine summits, and transported to lower platforms, which have been subsequently elevated. (*Princ. of Geol.* vol. iii, p. 484.) The vegetation of the Jura nearly resembles that of the Alps: box-trees are very abundant on the N.W. side, and the hills near Poligny are covered with fir, the timber of which furnishes materials for the industry of the population during the winter months, and is also a considerable article of trade with the surrounding districts. Many of the villagers, also, on the mountain sides, and in the valleys, are employed in making watch-movements, which find a ready market at Geneva and other towns in which the watch trade is extensively pursued. (*Bruguière*; *Orographie de l'Europe*; *Ebel*, *Manuel du Voy. en Suisse*, &c.)

JURA, one of the Hebrides, which see.

JUTLAND, a large prov. of Denmark, formerly comprising the whole continental portion of the Danish dominions, but which is now restricted to the part of the peninsula belonging to Denmark to the N. of Sleswick, extending from about 55°40' to nearly 56° N. lat., being about 170 m. in length, and from 60 to 80 in breadth, comprising an area of 9550 sq. m. Pop. in 1834, 525,932, having increased at the

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rate of about one per cent. per annum during the present century. It is of an oblong form, with the addition of a triangle towards the N. Surface generally flat. It has few rivers, and none of any considerable magnitude; but it is deeply indented, and in part traversed by inlets or arms (fjords) of the sea. Soil very various. In the middle it is dry, sandy, and occupied by extensive heaths; on both shores it is more fertile; and on the W. coast, particularly towards the S., there are large tracts of very rich marsh-land, defended by dykes from being overflowed by the sea. Agriculture, though still backward, has made great progress during the present century. Rye, oats, and buckwheat are the crops most generally raised; and they, along with cattle of excellent quality, horses, and butter, form the principal articles of export. Hops are so very plentiful, that Jutland has been called "the land of bacon and rye bread!" Fish very abundant in the fjords or inlets of the sea. Minerals and manufactures unimportant. Principal towns, Aalborg, Aarhus, Wyborg, &c.

K.

KAFFA, or **THEODOSIA**, a seaport town of European Russia, on the S.E. coast of the Crimea, lat. $45^{\circ} 1' 37''$ N., long. $35^{\circ} 23' 37''$ E. Pop. 7930. It is believed to stand on the site of the ancient Theodosia, founded by Milesian colonists in remote antiquity. The Athenians carried on a great trade with this city, importing from it vast quantities of corn, with slaves, lumber, and naval stores, hides, and honey.* After undergoing many revolutions, it fell, in the 13th century, into the possession of the Genoese, who rebuilt it, and made it the chief seat of their power during the lengthened period of their ascendancy in the Black sea. In 1475 it was taken by the Turks; but it continued, down to its conquest by the Russians, to be a large, populous town. It, however, suffered severely from this event, partly in consequence of the devastations committed by the Russian soldiery, and partly through the emigration of its Tartar inhabitants. Latterly, however, it has begun to revive; though, owing to the superior advantages enjoyed by Kertch as an entrepot for the trade of the sea off Azoff, it does not seem very probable that Kaffa will ever recover her former importance. The road, or bay of Kaffa is very extensive, and capable of accommodating a great number of vessels. It has deep water throughout; the holding ground is good; and, with the exception of the E., it is sheltered from all winds. (*Hagmeister on the Trade of the Black Sea*, p. 64, &c., Eng. Trans.; *Purdy's Sailing Directions for the Black Sea*, &c., p. 208, &c.)

KAIRA, a distr. of British India, presid. Bombay; between lat. $22^{\circ} 15'$ and $23^{\circ} 25'$ N., and long. $79^{\circ} 40'$ and $73^{\circ} 30'$ E.; area, 1827 sq. m. Pop. (1898) 484,735. It consists principally of territory ceded at different times by the Peshwa and Guicowar, is well watered, and contains a great deal of good soil; but having been inhabited by a turbulent population, it was greatly neglected before it came into our hands; and it still contains much waste land; while education appears to be in a lower state than in most British districts. The land is assessed under the village system, and the assessment is realized without difficulty. Total amount of land revenue (1818-19), £175,875.

KAIRA, a town of Hindostan, cap. of the above collectrate, 113 m. N.N.W. Surat; lat. $22^{\circ} 47'$ N., long. $79^{\circ} 48'$ E. It is a neat town, surrounded by bastioned ramparts and walls in good repair. Its streets are narrow, but tolerably clean, and its houses are solid, lofty, and adorned with a great deal of carving. Its chief public buildings are the district courthouse, a handsome Grecian edifice, a large and secure prison, a church, an English school, and, near the centre of the town, a large Jain temple. The cantonment of Kaira, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant, is, unfortunately (like many of the settlements in India founded by the British), in a very unhealthy situation; but it is extensive and well laid out, with good barracks, a hospital, a regimental school, and a tolerable English library.

KAIRWAN, or **KEERWAN**, a large city of N. Africa, at present the chief source of Mohammedan bigotry in that country, regency Tunis, 85 m. S. from the city of Tunis; lat. $35^{\circ} 36'$ N., long. $9^{\circ} 57'$ E. Pop. estimated, but on no good authority, at 50,000. It is situated in a barren sandy plain, and is surrounded by a low wall: the public buildings comprise a large citadel and several mosques, two of which are extremely magnificent, supported, as Shaw affirms, "by an almost incredible number of pillars." (*Travels*, p. 116.) The houses are clean and respectable; and the streets wide, and ornamented with columns, capitals, and highly raised Cufic inscriptions. It is regarded as the second town in the regency; and its Kadée, or governor,

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may be said to be almost independent of the Bey of Tunis. He fixes the price of provisions, which are said to be, though certainly not on account of his interference, a half cheaper than at Tunis; but, with all his influence, he cannot so far overrule the bigotry of the inhabitants as to ensure a good reception to the Christian traveller, who, if he venture within the walls, must take on himself all the risks of his enterprise. Kairwan is famous for its yellow Morocco boots and alippers, the delicate dye of which it has hitherto been found impossible to equal. It was formerly a place of great literary eminence, possessing well-endowed institutions and good libraries, from which Europeans have derived a large portion of their knowledge of Arabic literature; but of its present claims to such distinction we have no information, as the extreme jealousy of the people shuts out all local inquiry.

Kairwan is supposed by Shaw to occupy the site of the *Ficus Augusti* in Antonine's Itinerary; but, notwithstanding the deference due to so great an authority, this supposition is contested by Temple and others, apparently on pretty good grounds. The present city was built about A.C. 670, about the time when Africa was invaded by the general of the Ommyyade, Khalif Moawiyad I. In 802, the governor of W. Africa threw off his allegiance to the Khalif, declared himself independent, and established his capital at Kairwan. In 909, the seat of government was transferred to Cairo, since which its importance, though still considerable, has materially declined. (*Shaw's Travels*; *Temple's Excursions*, vol. II., p. 99-96.)

KAISARIAH, (an. *Mazaca*, and afterward *Caesarea*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, mudjak of its own name, on the *Karasa* (an. *Milas*), a tributary of the Euphrates, 140 m. E.N.E. Konieh, and 135 m. S.E. Angora, lat. $38^{\circ} 43'$ N., long. $35^{\circ} 30'$ E. Pop., according to Kinnaird, about 95,000, of whom 5000 are Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. It is situated on the E. side of a fertile plain of great length, and in a recess formed between two spurs projecting from the lofty, snow-covered mount Erdjik, the *Argæus* of antiquity. The houses, though built of stone and brick, have a mean appearance, and the streets are said to be the filthiest in Turkey. It is surrounded by a wall now in ruins, and in the suburb are some interesting remains of a Roman city. Several mosques, one Greek and two Armenian churches, a convent, and some museums, are the chief public buildings. Kalamariah is the emporium of an extensive trade, and the resort of merchants from all parts of Asia Minor and Syria, who come to purchase cotton cultivated in the vicinity in great quantities, and sold either in a raw state or when manufactured into cloth. Cotton thread and cloth constitute the chief articles of industry; and there are some tanneries of yellow Morocco leather. The land in the neighbourhood is fertilized by the inundations of the *Karasa*, and produces an abundance of large and delicious-flavoured fruits and vegetables. The climate is very healthy, except within the town, where epidemics prevail, owing to the filth, &c., left in the streets to decay and infect the air.

Mazaca, the ancient capital of Cappadocia, took the name of *Caesarea*, in honour of Tiberius. Its antiquity is attested by Strabo, who also gives an excellent description of the neighbouring mountain. It was the residence of the kings of Cappadocia previously to its being annexed to the Roman empire, after which it continued to increase in size and beauty. An amphitheatre and many temples were erected; and in the reign of Valerian, when Shapur I., king of Persia, pillaged the city, and massacred its inhabitants, it is said to have had a population of 400,000 persons, though this is most probably far beyond the mark. (*Gibbon*, i., 430.) Its dimensions were contracted by Justinian, who rebuilt the walls: it was raised to the dignity of an apostolic see, and gave birth to St. Basil. Having been destroyed by an earthquake, it was afterward rebuilt, and by turns became subject to the sultan of Iconium, the princes of Karaman, and the grand seignor. (*Kinnaird's Asia Minor*, p. 98-106; *Geog. Journ.*, vol. viii.; *Dict. Geog.*, &c.)

KASABARIAH, a ruined town and seaport of Palestine. (*See CESAREA*.)

KALAMAZOO, r. Mich., rises in Hillsdale co., and after a course, with many windings, generally W.N.W. of 300 m., it enters lake Michigan, 41 m. N. of the mouth of St. Joseph river, and 29 m. S. of the mouth of Grand river. Its average depth for 8 m. from its mouth, is 12 feet. A bar at its entrance into the lake has six or seven feet at low water. Near its mouth it is from 300 to 400 feet broad. It is navigable at all seasons to Allegan, a distance of 38 miles, for boats of 30 tons. The banks of this river are generally low, but in the county of Allegan, they rise from 25 to 30 feet high. This river, and its tributaries, afford much water-power.

KALAMAZOO, county, Mich. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state, and contains 578 sq. m. It contained in 1840, 7061 neat cattle, 3684 sheep, 13,065 swine; and produced 161,168 bushels of wheat, 125,023 of Indian corn, 1415

* For an account of the trade of the Athenians with this emporium, see *Clinton's Convention of Roman, English, and Saxon Coins*, p. 65.

KALIDA.

of buckwheat, 3970 of barley, 157,886 of oats, 71,385 of potatoes, 44,439 pounds of sugar. It had 30 stores, one fulling-mill, six grist-mills, 22 saw-mills, two tanneries, two distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one academy, 30 students, 80 schools, 1739 scholars. Pop. 7380. Capital, Kalamasoo.

KALAMASOO, p. t., capital of Kalamasoo co., Mich., 141 m. W. Detroit, 605 W. Watered by Kalamasoo river. It contains 13 stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; two schools, 110 scholars. Pop. 1320. The village is situated on the W. bank of Kalamasoo river, and contains a courthouse, jail, a branch of the Michigan bank, a branch of the University of Michigan, the Huron Literary Institute, a Presbyterian church, 10 stores, and a flouring-mill. The central railroad is located through it, but not completed so far.

KALIDA, p. v., capital of Putnam co., O., 114 m. N.W. Columbus, 479 W. Laid out in 1834 on the N.E. bank of Ottawa river, 14 m. from its junction with Auglaize river. It contains a courthouse, jail, three stores, 25 dwellings, and 150 inhabitants. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$107.

KALISZ, a city of Poland, and the most westerly in the Russian dominions, cap. palat. of the same name, on an island in the Proana, immediately within the Russian frontier, 198 m. W.S.W. Warsaw, and 70 m. S.E. Posen. Pop. estimated at 15,000, of whom 3500 are Jews. This is one of the finest cities in the kingdom. It is surrounded by old walls flanked with towers, and entered by five gates; and has a citadel founded by Casimir the Great. Its streets are broad and well paved, and several are planted with trees; its houses are generally good. The most remarkable public edifices are the former palace of the voivodes, now occupied by the courts of law, the cathedral, church of St. Nicholas, and the Lutheran church. Besides the cathedral, there are five Roman Catholic churches and six convents, a synagogue, a Roman Catholic gymnasium or lyceum, with a fine library, and large scientific collections, a military school with 900 students, several superior female seminaries, elementary schools, attended by about 300 children of both sexes, a school of midwifery, &c. (*Horscholem's Stein*, i. 701.) It has also a theatre, a house of charity, and three hospitals. Kalisz is a town of some industry, having manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, and leather. A fine road leads to Opatowek, a village about 6 m. distant E.S.E., celebrated for its large manufacture of woollens, and its gardens, which form the favourite resort of the inhabitants of Kalisz. This city was founded about 655, and was long the residence of the dukes of Great Poland. Near it, in 1706, the Poles totally defeated the Swedes; and in September 1835, a grand military muster and review took place at Kalisz, attended by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. (*Malte-Brun*; *Tableau de la Pologne*; *Balbi*; *Stein*.)

KALPEE, or **CALPEE**, a large and populous town of British India, presid. and prov. Agra, on the S. bank of the Jumna, 45 m. S.W. Cawnpore. It is a place of considerable trade, being an entrepot for the transport of cotton from the S.W. of India to the Gangetic prov.; and has also manufactures of sugar-candy, paper, &c.

KALUGA, a government of Russia in Europe, near its centre; chiefly between lat. 53° 30', and 55° 30' N., and long. 33° 40' and 37° E., having W. the gov. of Smolensk, N. the latter and Moscow, E. Tula, and S. Orel. Area, according to Keppen, 11,470 sq. m. Pop., in 1838, 915,000. Surface an almost uninterrupted plain, watered by numerous rivers, of which the Oka and its tributaries are the principal. Climate tolerably mild for the latitude. Soil mostly either sandy or hard clay, and not fertile. Forests occupy more than half the surface. Arable lands rather more than 2-3ths; but a good deal of manure is required to render the latter even moderately productive; and the agricultural produce is not adequate to the consumption of the inhabitants. Rye is principally grown; but oats, wheat, and barley, are also cultivated; as are hemp and flax. Cattle not numerous, but little valued; but there are in the government two extensive studs for the breeding of superior horses. The fisheries are insignificant; little game is met with. Bog-iron is found, but in no great quantity, and a good deal has to be imported to supply the various iron works. This government being so little suitable for agriculture, the attention of its inhabitants has been naturally turned towards manufacturing industry; in this respect, Kaluga ranks immediately after the governments of Moscow and Vladimir. In 1830, 18,600 workmen were employed in distilleries and manufactures of salicloth, linen and cotton goods, leather, soap, candles, and hardware. The manufacture of beet-root sugar has been lately introduced. Nearly all the peasants' families employ a considerable portion of their time in weaving. Many of the merchants in this government are opulent, and some have commercial transactions with foreign countries, through

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Archangel. The chief exports are oils, spirits, potash, honey, linen, salicloth, and other manufactured goods. The chief commercial towns are Kaluga and Borodai. The inhabitants are nearly all of the Russian stock. Kaluga is divided into 11 districts, and is under the same military governor with Tula. Its scholastic institutions are under the university of Moscow, but they are extremely deficient; and it has only one printing press, which is the property of the crown!

KALUGA, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the above gov., on the Oka, near where it suddenly turns eastward, 105 m. S.E. Moscow. Lat. 54° 30' 37" N.; long. 39° 17' 19" E. Pop. 25,600. (*Schmidler*). Though comprising no more than about 3600 houses, it is said to occupy a space of 10 versts, or little short of 7 m. in circumference, and is divided into three quarters by the Oka and its tributary the Kaloujska. It is an ill built town, with narrow, crooked, and ill-paved streets, and wooden houses. There are, however, some good public edifices, as the high church, government-house, town-hall, and theatre. Of the 94 churches, 93 are of stone; a convent, also a stone building, gymnasium, seminary for poor children of noble birth, founding asylum, several workhouses and hospitals, and a house of correction, are the other chief public establishments. Kaluga is one of the most important manufacturing and commercial towns in the empire: it has five mill-cloth factories employing 400 weavers, and 1000 spinners, between 30 and 40 oil factories, numerous tan-yards, some sugar-refineries, and manufactures of woollen cloth, cotton fabrics, hats, paper-hangings, earthenware, soap, vitriol, &c. Besides carrying on an extensive internal trade, its merchants make large exports of lamb-skins, Russia leather, and wax, to Dantzic, Breslau, Berlin, and Leipzig. (*Schmidler, La Russie*, p. 133-136; *Possart, Russland*, p. 517-530.)

KAMINIETZ (Polish, *Kamieniec Podolski*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, of which it is the cap., on the Smotrycz, about 12 m. from its junction with the Dniestr, 215 m. S.E. Kief, and 300 m. N.W. Odessa; lat. 46° 40' 30" N., long. 37° 1' 30" E. Pop., in 1830, according to an official document, 15,569; but this is probably much exaggerated: in 1822 it had only 600 houses and 8000 inhabitants, many of whom were Jews. It is irregularly laid out, with narrow streets, and wooden houses. It has, however, some conspicuous edifices of stone and other solid materials; including the cathedral, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, a Gothic building containing 15 altars and a nave, supported by 150 columns. Near it is a column supporting a statue of the Saviour. The church of the Dominicans, originally constructed of wood, in 1360, was rebuilt in stone after the expulsion of the Turks in the 18th century. There are in all five Roman Catholic, and four Greek churches, and one Armenian church, a fine edifice, completed in 1767. The Roman Catholics have several convents. The other chief public buildings are the government library, circle school, and new gymnasium, commenced in 1837.

The town was formerly walled, but its works were levelled, by order of the Russian government, in 1812.* It is, however, still defended by a citadel and another fortress. The former, situated on a steep isolated rock overlooking the town, might be made impregnable, but it is commanded by some more lofty adjacent heights. Kaminiets was however, for a lengthened period, the principal bulwark of Poland on the side of Turkey. It was founded by the sons of Olgher, in 1331, after that prince had wrested Podolia from the Tartars. It was soon after fortified, and in 1374 attained the rank of a city. It remained attached to Poland till its final capture by the Russians in the year 1793, except from 1672 to 1699, during which it was in the possession of the Turks. (*Schmidler, La Russie*, p. 500, 501.; *Possart, Das Kaiserth. Russl.*, p. 873.)

KAMTSCHATKA, a large peninsula at the N.E. extremity of Asia, forming a part of the Russian government of Irkutsk, and bounded N. by the country of the Tchetchi, E. by the Aleutian archipelago, and W. by the sea of Okhotsk. It lies between the 51st and 62d parallels of N. lat., and the 166th and 167th deg. of E. long.; has a length of about 800 m., and a breadth varying from 100 to 250 m., the area being very loosely estimated at 80,000 sq. m. Supposed population only 5000, of whom about 1500 are Russians. The coast line on the W. side is tolerably regular, the gulf of Penginsky, at its N. end, forming the only considerable exception; but on the E. side are several extensive bays, enclosed respectively between the capes Chipunkay, Kronotsky, Kamtschatka, Ozernoy, and Olutonsky, the last of which is near the N.E. end of the peninsula: C. Lopatka (lat. 51° 0' 15" N., long. 159° 2' 15" E.) is the S. extremity of Kamtschatka. The coast generally speaking, is abrupt and rocky, especially on the E. side, and the peninsula, when viewed from the sea

* Balbi (1837) says they have been since restored.

KAMTSCHATKA.

presents the appearance of a barren and desolate rock; but in the interior there are plains of considerable extent, having a soil well adapted for tillage. The high lands, which cover about two thirds of the entire surface, consist of a chain of volcanic mountains, running in a S.E.W. direction. Many volcanoes in this chain have been ascertained by Erman and Lutke to be in a high state of action; and it seems very probable that, geologically considered, they form only one extremity of a great volcanic belt, continued through the Kurile and Japanese islands, Formosa, and the islands of the E. Indian archipelago.

The following statements are drawn up from the observations of the naturalists in Commodore Lutke's expedition, in 1827-30, and of Professor Erman, who visited Kamtschatka in 1850. In the main range running N. from C. Lopatka, 13 summits, with craters and hot springs, have been observed within the 51st and 56th parallels, one other height being isolated, and lying W. of the principal chain. The elevation of nine summits has been accurately measured, and appears to be as follows:—

Assatchinsky	5340 ft.	Kronotsky	10,510 ft
Vilutshinsky	6846	Klutchevsky	16,500
Avatcha	5760	Tolbachin	8250
Koriata	11,130	Chevelutch	10,580
Japonov	9060		

The most active are Assatchinsky, Avatcha, and Klutchevsky. The scoriae and ashes thrown from the first, in 1826, were carried as far as Petropaulowsky, 120 versts distant; and it appears to be more or less in continual activity. In 1837 there was a violent eruption of Mount Avatcha, during which, besides lava and stones, a very large quantity of water was ejected; a phenomena remarked also by Humboldt in the volcano of Karkarazo, a little N. of Chimborazo, in the Colombian Andes, and known to have occurred, though in a less degree, during the eruptions of Etna and Vesuvius. At the summit is a crater several hundred yards in circ., formed by a wall 30 feet high, composed of porphyry, felspar, and trachyte; and on the E. side, at an elevation of about 5000 feet, is another crater, now extinct, and similar both in origin and appearance to the Somma of Mount Vesuvius. Klutchevsky, which, in common with six others, continually emits smoke, was during the last century in very violent action, sometimes for a year or two at a time, sending forth virgined stones, lava, pumice, and water: after having been comparatively quiet for about 40 years, it broke out again during Erman's visit in 1850. It presents a large cone, swelling in an elliptic curve, and crowned by four cones: its geological components are trachyte, Labrador felspar, obsidian, and lava, and on its sides are numerous thermal springs of high temperature. Indeed, the general formation of Kamtschatka is of igneous origin, comprising porphyry, Jasper, felspar, schist, trachyte, dolomite, &c.; the W. side, however, is composed of Neptunian, secondary, and tertiary rocks, among which may be distinguished various beds of lignite, sandstone, iron-sand, and chalk, in the last of which are found large quantities of yellow amber: fossil shells in great variety have been discovered in all the secondary and tertiary formations of this interesting peninsula. The shape of Kamtschatka precludes the possibility of there being any extensive rivers; and, accordingly, those met with resemble torrents more than rivers, being either nearly dry, or flooded and rapid: the Kamtschatka river, however, is alleged to be capable of admitting vessels of 100 tons about 150 m. up the stream.

The severity of the climate, though considerable, has been greatly exaggerated. The average temperature in the middle of winter is about 10° Réaumur; that of summer is about 70°; but the difference seems greater, owing to the prevalence of raw piercing winds, and thick fog. Still, if any judgment may be formed from the health of the inhabitants, it cannot be unwholesome; for they are robust and long-lived, and there are few diseases, except small-pox, syphilis, &c., introduced by the Russians, who also corrupted the population by familiarizing them with the use of ardent spirits. (See *Dobell's Travels*, vol. i. p. 67.) The vegetation is generally considered to be very limited; but the limits are prescribed by man rather than by nature. Rye, barley, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, hemp and flax, with several other plants peculiar to the country, may be raised successfully, with moderate attention; but the people are, with few exceptions, devoted to hunting, able to live on game and dried fish, and extremely loath to engage in the more civilizing, though less exciting pursuit of agriculture, the first attempts at which date no further back than 1810. Among the fruits may be mentioned the raspberry, red currant, whortle-berry, cranberry, a delicious species of strawberry called *knajinka*, a wild cherry called *cheremcha*, and a kind of apricot or plum. The forest trees comprise the birch, fir, larch, poplar, cedar, willow, and juniper. Pasturage has hitherto been little followed; but

the abundance of grass shows that if there was an inclination towards it, the pursuit would be profitable. The animals usually hunted comprise bears, lynxes, sea and river otters, rein-deer, foxes of different colours, sables, beavers, &c.; and the number of skins exported is supposed to average about 30,000 a year, chiefly of foxes and sables. Among the birds, the principal are moor-grouse of different kinds, and many varieties of water-fowl, the eggs of which, saturated with oil, constitute the chief food of the inhabitants. The fish caught in the rivers comprise many varieties of salmon, some of which are peculiar to the country, all serving most essentially to supply winter food: the sea also abounds with cod, herring, &c., and seals; walrus and whales furnish oil, exclusively employed for domestic purposes.

The trade of Kamtschatka, owing to the exactions of the Russian governors, who, in consequence of their great distance from Petersburg, or even Tobolsk, have few checks on their own cupidity, is of course extremely limited. Taxes are taken in skins; and the people complain bitterly, that no equitable system of taxation has been authorized by the imperial government. Hence, wholly left to the mercy of individual officers, they justly apprehend the insecurity of property, and want the chief motive for improving the natural resources of the country: labour is confined to the supply of merely temporary necessities, domestic comforts are little known or cared for, and affluence is scarcely ever attained even by the most provident and laborious. Furs and dried fish are exported from Petropaulowsky, chiefly by the Russians and Dutch, who bring in exchange rice, flour, coffee, sugar, brandy, and whiskey.

The natives, comprising the two tribes of the Kamtschadales and Koriaks, who differ more in mode of life than in physical conformation, are of low stature, bus stout and broad in the shoulders, with large heads, flat and broad faces, prominent cheek-bones, thin lips, black hair, and eyes deeply sunk in the head. Their features seem to identify them with the Mongolian race to which they are certainly more closely allied than the Esquimaux, with whom Cochrane and Langsdorff have erroneously classed them. The Kamtschadales are described by Dobell as being shy and averse to strangers, but at the same time intelligent, and fully capable of improvement, if endeavours were made to instruct them in the arts of civilized life. Honesty, openness of character, and extreme hospitality, are prevailing features among them; but it has been remarked by more than one traveller, that their morals have been much debased by the introduction of felons from Siberia, and the quartering of Russian troops at Petropaulowsky: drunkenness has since that period been an increasing evil, and now threatens to be as destructive to the Kamtschadales as to the Indian tribes of N. America. Their employment, when not agricultural, is hunting and fishing. They live in fixed habitations; but their dwellings are low, comfortable, and extremely filthy, sunk in the ground in the winter months, and raised on posts during summer, to facilitate the curing of fish, which is hung up on lines to dry. In travelling they use dogs instead of horses. These animals somewhat resemble the English shepherd-dog, are extremely intelligent, and endure an almost incredible degree of labour and privation. They are fed during the winter, when they are principally used, on offal and decayed fish, and in the summer are allowed to roam abroad, and shift for themselves. Few Kamtschadales have less than six, and some upwards of twenty, the whole number of dogs being estimated at 3000. When used for draught they are harnessed, two and two to a sledge, one particularly well trained being placed in front as leader. The sledge is in the shape of an oblong basket about three feet long, and raised three feet from the ground: the driver usually sits sideways, like a lady or horseback, and urges the dogs by throwing at them a stick, which he afterwards catches with great dexterity. Occasionally parties travel in company: "and then," says Dobell, "the eagerness and impudence of the dogs, and the rivalry of the *kyoorshiks*, or drivers, are worthy to be compared with the exertions of the high-blooded coursers of Newmarket: nor does the management and driving of the dogs require much less skill and attention than are needed in the latter case, to arrive at perfection, and gain the palm of victory." The Koriaks, who inhabit the N. part of the peninsula, a wandering tribe, subsist on the produce of their herds of rein deer, which they also use to draw their sledges. The number of Koriaks is unknown, and they are not included in the estimates of the population.

Kamtschatka was first known to the Russians in 1696, when Vladimir Atlasov invaded the peninsula, and made great part of it tributary to Peter the Great. The conquest was completed in 1705, since which, regular tribute has been paid, in furs, to the governor of Irkutsk. There are four districts, each of which is governed by a *colon*, or lieutenant,

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whose business is to preserve peace, enforce the orders of government, and collect the tribute, the quantity of which varies according to the character of the governor, and the favour which particular persons happen to enjoy. The commander of the troops resides at Petropaulowsky, which for some years has been the principal place. Its population, however, does not exceed 700, while that of Nishni-Kamtschatka, the former capital, has scarcely 150 persons. Bolcherek, a small harbour on the W. side of Kamtschatka, has a population of about 900. (*Cochran's Travels in Siberia*, II, 27-56; *Lutsk's Voyages*, III, 64-68; *Erman's Reise um die Erde*, I, 418-490; *Dobell's Kamtschatka*, &c., I, 1-188.)

KANDAHAR. See **CANDAHAR.**

KANNAGHERY (*Kannagiri*), a town of Hindoostan, prov. Bejapoor, formerly the capital of a Hindoo principality, 19 m. N.W. Bijanagur. It is beautifully situated in a valley, enclosed by wooded declivities, and partially encircled by a rivulet. The principal street is very spacious, and at one extremity is a fine pagoda to Krishna, the interior of which is elaborately ornamented with stucco bass-reliefs. Various other temples have been converted into dwelling houses or stables by the Mussulman population; and the vicinity abounds with fragments of Hindoo monuments. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

KANAWHA, river, Va., rises in Ashe co., N. C., and is usually called New river, until its union with Gauley river. It runs N. and N.W., and enters Ohio river 252 miles below Pittsburg, at Point Pleasant. About 100 miles from its mouth are the Great Falls, where the river descends perpendicularly 56 feet. On its bank, 66 miles from its mouth, are Kanawha Salt Works. The river is here 150 yards wide. The salt region extends 15 miles on the river, and salt is manufactured to the amount of 1,500,000 bushels annually, and is capable of being indefinitely increased. The salt water is procured by boring through a formation of rock, from 300 to 500 feet deep, and the water rises in copper or tin tubes, to secure it from mixing with fresh water. After rising to the level of the surface of the river along its margin, it is raised 40 feet to the top of the bank by forcing pumps, moved by steam engines. Bituminous coal is abundant in the vicinity, and is employed to evaporate the water. These works employ in various ways about 1000 men, and the salt is afforded from 30 to 35 cents a bushel. Green Briar river, from the N.E., unites with New river, just before it passes the Iron mountain. Gauley river enters it from the E., 80 miles from its mouth, below which it is called Great Kanawha. Below this, Elk river enters it from the N.E., and Coal river from the S. The whole extent of this river, to its remote sources, is not far from 400 miles by the course of the river.

KANAWHA, county, Va. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 3000 square miles. Watered by Great Kanawha river and its tributaries, Elk and Cole rivers. It abounds with coal and salt springs. It contained in 1840, 5690 neat cattle, 3810 sheep, 7944 swine; and produced 14,339 bushels of wheat, 203,075 of Indian corn, 22,637 of oats, 7693 of potatoes, 7490 pounds of sugar, 1,000,000 bushels of salt, 6,325,000 of bituminous coal. It had 29 stores, two flouring-mills, 13 grist-mills, 27 saw-mills, nine oil-mills; 19 schools, 408 scholars. Pop. whites, 10,910; slaves, 2560; free coloured, 97; total, 13,567. Capital, Charleston.

KANAWHA, C. H., called also Charleston, p. v., capital of Kanawha co., Va., 313 m. W.N.W. Richmond, 350 W. Situated on the N. bank of Great Kanawha river, 60 miles from its entrance into Ohio river, at the junction of Elk river. Its main street extends a mile on the Kanawha, and reaches to Elk river. It contains a courthouse, jail, a branch of the bank of Virginia, a masonic hall; a female academy, two churches, a Presbyterian and Methodist; 13 stores, two steam saw-mills, one steam flouring-mill, one tannery, and about 130 dwellings. The Kanawha is here 300 yards wide, and 90 feet deep at low water, and is navigable by steam-boats.

KANE, county, Ill. Situated on the N.E. part of the state, and contains 1296 square miles. Watered by Fox river and its branches, which afford water-power. Organized in 1836. It contained in 1840, 7888 neat cattle, 1292 sheep, 17,379 swine; and produced 150,110 bushels of wheat, 1363 of rye, 151,310 of Indian corn, 5980 of barley, 167,468 of oats, 77,373 of potatoes, 1400 pounds of sugar. It had 16 stores, six grist-mills, 29 saw-mills, two distilleries; 39 schools, 1153 scholars. Pop. 6501. Capital, Geneva.

KANOJE (*Kangacubja*), a town of Hindoostan, prov. Agra, and, according to Rennell, possibly the an. *Calinipaza* mentioned by Pliny, about 2 miles from the Ganges, 118 m. E. by S. Agra, and 67 m. W.N.W. Lucknow; lat. 27° 4' N., long. 79° 47' E. It is now degraded into a mere second-rate town of the district of Etawah; but it is mentioned by Faehsha as having been once the capital of the principal kingdom along the Ganges, comprising the modern provinces of Delhi, Agra, Oude, and Benharagar. The Indian histories

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are full of accounts of its grandeur and extent, and for a distance of 6 miles the traveller now wanders over a tract covered with scattered ruins of brick and other buildings. The most perfect vestige of the ancient Hindoo city is a portion of a small and rude pagoda, its interior adorned with figures of Lakshmi and Rama, surrounded by the Hindoo pantheon in miniature. There are several handsome tombs, mosques, and other Mohammedan edifices in stone, Kanoje having been taken by the Mohammedans under Mahmoud of Ghizni, in 1018. Under the Moguls it gave its name to a circur; but it soon lost its importance, and, to complete its ruin, it was sacked by the Maharrats in 1761. The modern Kanoje consists of only a single street, and presents nothing worthy of note, except a citadel, close to which is the termination of a canal communicating with the Ganges. (*Rennell, Memoir*, &c.; *Lord Valentia*; *Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

KANSAS, river, Indian territory, rises near the Rocky mountains, crosses the Indian territory, and enters Missouri river on the W. line of Mo. Its whole length is about 1900 m. 900 of which is navigable. It is 240 yds. wide at its mouth.

KARA-HISSAR. See **ARTUM KARA-HISSAR.**

KARAK, or **KHARRACK** (the *locus* of Arrian), an island of the Persian gulf, now belonging to the British, lat. 29° 13' N., long. 50° 21' E., 35 m. N.W. Bushire. It has an area of 13 or 13 square miles, with a population of about 300 or 400. "It affords a safe anchorage at all seasons, but more particularly during the severe gales which blow from the N.W., and are the prevailing winds in this sea. The greater part of the island is so rocky, that little use can be made of it; but the E. side, being somewhat lower than the other parts, is capable of being cultivated. It has abundance of water. The inhabitants gain a livelihood by gardening and fishing, and manufacture a small quantity of common cloth for their own consumption. The island of Corgo, lying about 14 miles or 2 miles N. Karak, contains about 2 square miles, and is of a light sandy soil. It has also plenty of water, but not of so good a quality as that of Karak; and although not inhabited at present, it is capable of being cultivated, and will produce both wheat and barley during the rainy seasons." (*Kinney's Pers. Empire*, p. 18, 19.) Pearls of a superior colour and description are fished around the coasts of both islands. The Dutch, after having been obliged to abandon their factory at Bussorah, founded an establishment at Karak in 1748. They were, however, driven from it by the Arabs, about 1765. Karak was subsequently occupied by the Persians; and in 1807, for a short period, by the French. During our recent disagreement with the shah of Persia, the British resident, previously stationed at Bushire, removed thither; and the island was taken possession of by an English force in 1859. Its acquisition will give us the complete command of the Persian gulf, and will be also serviceable from its affording a secure anchorage for our ships, and a station where they may water and rest. (*Kinney's Pers. Empire*; *Asiat. Journ.*)

KARAMAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey in Karamania, 58 m. S.S.E. Konieh; lat. 37° 10' N., long. 33° 5' E. Pop. 15,000. It stands at the S. extremity of a large plain, and at the foot of the lofty range of Bedierr-dagh, a branch of mount Taurus: it covers with its squares and gardens a large area; the houses are of mud and sun-dried bricks, and have a mean, wretched appearance; but the climate is salubrious and water abundant. The public buildings, comprise four mosques, with the ruins of others, numerous khans and hammams, and a castle on a height, now mouldering to decay. Karaman trades with Kalsariah, Smyrna, and Tarsus, in cotton fabrics, hides, and nut-galls; and it has a pretty extensive manufacture of blue cotton cloth, worn by the lower classes.

Karaman, which occupies the site of the ancient *Loranda*, is said to have been founded by Karaman Oghe, a powerful prince living in the 14th century. It was the capital of a Turkish kingdom, which lasted from the time of the partition of the Seljuk dominions of Iconium, till 1486, when Karamania was subjected by the Ottoman emperor Bajazet II. Konieh then became the seat of the pachalik, and from that period Karaman has been gradually falling into decay. (*Kinney's Asia M.*, p. 211; *Locke's Trav.*, p. 96.)

KARAMANIA. See **TURKEY IN ASIA.**

KARASUBASAR, a town of European Russia, Crimea, 15 m. E. Simpheropol, inhabited by Tartars, Greeks, Russians, Jews, Armenians, &c. Pop., according to the official returns, nearly 11,000, which, if they may be depended upon, show a great increase within the last dozen years. Streets narrow, winding, and dirty. There are several graceful looking mosques, a new Roman Catholic church, a large building, or khan, occupied by shops, &c. It is celebrated for the manufacture of a very superior sort of red and yellow morocco leather, and it contains several tanneries, candle and soap works, potteries, and tile-works. It is also the great mart of the Crimea for fruit, wine, and cattle. There is a weekly market, and a great annual fair. (*Schmittler, La Russie*, &c., p. 736; *Lepoll*, I, 356.)

KARLSBURG.

KARLSBURG. See **CARLSBURG.**

KARS, a town of Turkish Armenia, formerly capital of a pachalik of the same name, on the Arpa-Chai, a tributary of the Aras or Araxes, 85 m. N.E. Erzeroum, and 160 m. E. by S. Trebizond; lat. 40° 25' N., long. 41° 10' E. Pop., in 1835, not exceeding 9000 families. It is situated on the N. side of a plain, which, though about 4000 feet high, is extremely fertile; a part of it is walled, and there is a citadel, which, however, is commanded by heights within musket-shot on the other side the river. Two stone bridges unite the two portions of the city divided by the river, which encircles the walled portion on three sides. The houses of the citadel are tolerably large and well built, but those in the town below are of the underground architecture usual in the Armenian villages. The public buildings comprise several mosques, and one Armenian church outside the walls: the Armenian convent is uninhabited and in ruins. Kars being the centre of a fine corn-growing district, had formerly a considerable trade in farming produce; but it was nearly destroyed during the Russian invasion, and is only slowly recovering.

Kars, the origin of which is doubtful (*Turner's Fort.* ii. p. 285), was formerly a large town, with a population of nearly 10,000 families; but it is now little better than a heap of ruins. During the Russian occupation, a large part of the Turkish population abandoned it, while at the same time the Armenians emigrated with the retreating army of the Russians, leaving many deserted villages and much unoccupied land. The present inhabitants are about half Turkish and half Armenian; the former being described as turbulent and impatient of subordination to the pacha of Erzeroum, under whom it is now a sandjak, and the residence of a mutsallim. (*Smith and Dwight's Asia. Researches*, p. 91; *Geog. Journ.* vi. 198.)

KASAN, one of the eastern governments of Russia in Europe, having N. Viatska, E. Orenburg, S. Simbirsk, and W. Nijegorod. Area, 94,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,500,000, partly Russians and partly Tchouvachos, of Finnish origin, Tartars, &c. It is traversed for a considerable distance by the Volga, the Kama, one of the principal affluents of the latter, and by some lesser streams, and is interspersed with numerous lakes. Surface generally flat, but in parts undulating and hilly; soil almost everywhere fertile, producing, with very important culture, abundant crops of rye, wheat, hemp and flax, &c. Forests very extensive, covering nearly half the surface. Climate in winter very severe; but the summer, though short, is generally fine. Grazing is not well understood, and but little attention is given to the rearing of cattle. The fishery in the Kama is very productive. There are numerous distilleries, saw-mills, and potash-works, with tanneries, &c. More than half the government belongs to the crown, which, in 1816, had 356,681 peasants. The public revenue in 1827 amounted to 6,905,314 roubles, of which 4,699,342 consisted of the *obrok* or rent paid by the peasants belonging to the crown. (*Schottler, La Russie*, &c., p. 665, &c.)

KASAN, a city of European Russia, cap. of the above government, on the Kasanka, about 4 m. above where it falls into the Volga; lat. 55° 47' 26" N., long. 49° 31' 9" E. Pop., in 1833, 57,000. After being burnt down by Pougatcheff in 1774, Kasan was rebuilt, by order of Catherine II., on a more regular plan. It was again the prey of an accidental conflagration in September, 1815, by which it was more than half destroyed; but, like Moscow, it has risen from its ashes larger and better built than ever. It stands on very uneven ground, interspersed with lakes, and condescends, like most other Russian cities, of three parts: the *kremain* or citadel, on a considerable eminence; the town, properly so called; and the *slodokas*, or suburbs. The town is well built, and has broad and spacious squares and market-places. In the suburbs, which are principally occupied by the Tartar population, the houses are of wood, and the streets disgustingly filthy. Principal buildings, the grand cathedral, founded in 1533; the cathedrals of St. Peter and St. Paul, with several other cathedrals and churches, some of them built in the course of the present century. The convent of Bogoroditskoi Kasanskoi, rebuilt by the emperor Alexander; the hotel of the general governor; the archiepiscopal palace; the hotel of the nobles; the bazaar; the military hospital; the arsenal, &c. Kasan is one of the most literary towns in Russia. It has a university, founded in 1804, but which was not opened till 1814. It had, in 1835, 70 principal and subordinate professors, 236 pupils, and a library of above 28,500 volumes. Its principal object is to supply instruction in the eastern languages, or in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Tartar, and Mongul; within the last three or four years a professorship has been established for giving instruction in the Chinese language and literature. The city has also one of the four great theological academies, with a gymnasium, an observatory, a grammar-school, a Tartar school, a school for the instruction of school-masters, &c.; and several journals and publications issue from its press, among which are comprised some works in the

KEDJE.

Turkish language. A great cloth manufactory, established by Peter the Great, is now the property of individuals, and employs about 1000 work-people; and there are, besides, manufactories of cottons, hardware, earthenware, and dyes, with tanneries, soap-works, distilleries, &c. Kasan is the seat of an admiralty; and vessels are constructed for the navigation of the Volga and the Caspian. It also carries on an extensive trade, for which its situation adjoining the Volga gives it peculiar facilities. About 15,000 of the population are Mohammedans. The rest, with the exception of a few Protestants, belong to the established Greek church. (*Schottler, La Russie*, &c., p. 671, &c.)

KASCHAU, a royal free city of Hungary, in the circ. on this side the Theiss, com. Abaujvar, on the Hernad, 123 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 13,600. It is well built, with fine squares, and regularly laid out streets; and has 13 Roman Catholic and two Lutheran churches, besides a theatre, and several other handsome public buildings. The chief public establishments are a royal academy, with a library of 10,000 volumes, and a fine collection of natural history; a gymnasium, an episcopal seminary, a school for nobles (*sejago Kevik*), and a military academy; it is the seat of a county-assembly and court of justice; and has manufactories of tobacco, cutlery, earthenware, paper, &c.; and a large transit trade with Poland. (*Oesterr. Nat. Encyc.*; *Borghese*.)

KASKASKIA, r. Ill., rises in Champaign co., and, after a course, by its windings, of 400 m., enters Mississippi river, 190 m. above the mouth of Ohio r. It has been navigated by a steamboat to Carlyle.

KASKASKIA, P. V., capital of Randolph co., Ill., 142 m. S. Springfield, 534 W. Situated on the W. side of Kaskaskia r. 7 m. above its entrance into Mississippi r. Settled by the French in 1823, and when ceded to Great Britain in 1763, contained 100 families. It contains a brick courthouse, a jail, a U. States land-office, a Roman Catholic church, a nursery, a female boarding-school, four stores, 100 dwellings, and about 800 inhabitants, chiefly of French descent.

KATADIN, mt., Me., between the E. and W. branches of Penobscot r., has an isolated summit of 5300 feet above tide water. The view from its summit is extensive and grand.

KATRINE (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, in the district of Monteth, in the S.W. part of Perthshire, on the confines of Stirlingshire, 8 m. W. Callander, and 5 m. E. from Loch Lomond. This, which is the most westerly and largest of a chain of lochs, consisting of lochs Venacher, Achray, and Katrine, the principal feeders of the Teltch, is about 104 m. in length, and from 14 to 3 m. in width, of a serpentine form, and very deep. It is imbosomed among lofty mountains, divided by deep ravines, whose sides, in parts clothed with wood down to the water's edge, and in parts consisting of bold, rugged precipices, give it every variety of wild, picturesque scenery. Still, however, it was but seldom visited, and little known, till Scott made it the scene of his fine poem of *The Lady of the Lake*, when it at once attained the maximum of celebrity, and has since been annually resorted to by crowds of visitors. At the E. end of the loch, between it and Loch Achray, is the celebrated pass of the Trossachs, so beautifully described in stanzas 11-13 of the first canto of *The Lady of the Lake*.

KAZAMKEEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak-Arabi, on the W. bank of the Tigris, 3 m. N. Bagdad. Pop. 8000, chiefly Persians, who have been induced to settle here on account of its being the burying-place of two celebrated imams, to whose memory a noble mosque has been erected. It is ornamented with two gilded cupolas, and, like those of Meshed Ali and Kerbela, is supported by the contributions of pilgrims. The town has a decent bazaar, many coffee-houses, three hammams, and a caravanserai; and on the opposite side of the river is the tomb of Imâm Abn Hanaaf, another Mohammedan saint. (*Klein*.)

KEATING, t., McKean co., Pa. Watered by Alleghany r. and its tributaries. It has one academy, 30 students, four schools, 133 scholars. Pop. 893.

KEDGEREE, a town of British India, prov. Bengal, on the W. side of the Hooghly river, near its mouth, lat. 21° 55' N., long. 86° 16' E. It stands in a low, swampy situation; but, according to Hamilton, it is, notwithstanding, much healthier than Diamond Harbour, and ships of war, unless compelled by strong reasons, should never go higher up the river. A lighthouse has been erected a few miles farther down, and of late years one has been established at Kedgerree, the charge for which, on ships sailing under British or American flags, is 3d. per ton per annum. The charge for pilotage to Kedgerree is half the full pilotage from the sea to Calcutta. A government marine officer is stationed at this town, who makes daily reports of the ships which arrive and sail. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*; *Commercial Dict.*)

KEDJE, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Mukran, of which it is the cap., on a rivulet, by which the surrounding dis-

KEENE.

trict is well irrigated, 374 m. S.W. Kheiat; lat. 30° 24' N., long. 63° 38' E. Population unknown, but it is said to have once contained 3000 houses. It stands clustered around the base of a precipice, on which is a fortress; and was formerly a place of considerable trade, which having declined, the town has fallen into decay. (*Pettinger's Balaichistan*, p. 304.)

KEENE, p. t. with Charlestown, the capital of Cheahire co., N. H., 60 m. W.N.W. Boston, 48 m. W.S.W. Concord, 494 W. Watered by Ashuelot r. It contains five churches (a Congregational, two Methodist, a Baptist, and a Universalist), 25 stores, one furnace, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, two glass factories, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries; two academies, 261 students, 13 schools, 695 scholars. Pop. 2610. The village is beautifully situated on a plain, a little E. of Ashuelot river. The principal street is a mile long, of ample width, and ornamented with trees. It contains a courthouse, a jail, a bank, and a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper. A canal from Ashuelot river affords water-power. It is regarded by travellers as one of the pleasantest villages in New England.

KEENE, p. t., Essex co., N. Y., 136 m. N. Albany, 513 W. It contains Mt. Marcy, the highest summit of the Adirondack mountains, 5467 feet above tide water in Hudson river. Drained by branches of Ausable r., which afford extensive water-power. It contains one store, one fulling-mill, one forge, three grist-mills, two saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries; four schools, 185 scholars. Pop. 730.

KEENE, p. t., Coshocton co., O., 99 m. N.E. by E. Columbus, 344 W. It contains two churches, three stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; one school, 56 scholars. Pop. 1043.

KEESVILLE, p. v., Ausable and Chesterfield ts., Clinton and Essex cos., N. Y. Situated on both sides of Ausable r., which divides the counties. The river affords extensive water-power. It contains four churches (a Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic), an academy, a bank, 12 stores, one woollen factory, two flouring-mills, four saw-mills, one forge, one rolling-mill, one extensive nail factory, producing 1000 tons annually, a printing-office, 250 dwellings, and about 1800 inhabitants. Its growth has been very rapid. Its trade in iron, nails, and lumber is very extensive.

KEHL, a town of Baden, circ. Middle Rhine, on the Rhine, immediately opposite Strasburg, and 10 m. N.W. Offenbourg. Population about 1000, or with its immediate environs, nearly double that number. It was formerly a fortress, and was esteemed an important bulwark of Germany. It was fortified by Vauban in 1693, ceded by France to Baden in 1697, taken by the French in 1793, 1793, 1793, and 1796; by the Austrians, also, in the latter year; and retaken by the French in the succeeding. After the peace, its works were dismantled, Gernersheim being fortified by the German Confederation in its stead. The town is connected by a bridge of boats with the opposite bank of the Rhine, near Strasburg. Its inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in transit trade. (*Bergheus; Schreyer; Diet. Géog.*)

KEIGHLEY, or KICHEL, a market-town and parish of England, in the W. riding of co. York, wap. Staincliffe and Ewerose, on an affluent of the Aire, 16 m. W.N.W. Leeds, and 178 m. N.N.W. London; area of parish, 10,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,178, being an increase of 92 per cent. on that of 1811. The town is beautifully situated in a valley close to the range called the Blackstone Edge; and, though irregularly built, comprises many handsome stone houses; it is well paved, sufficiently supplied with water, and lighted with gas. A neat and commodious courthouse, and a spacious market-place, were erected in 1833, and more recently a Mechanics' Institute has been built on ground given by the Earl of Burlington, who has large possessions in and near the town. The church was built in 1835, on the site of one erected in the reign of Henry I., and is a large and handsome structure, with a lofty steeple, containing a fine peal of bells: the living is a rectory in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire. There are also places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan new connexion, and Primitive Methodists, Swedenborgians, and the Society of Friends; and to all of these, as well as to the church, large Sunday schools are attached, furnishing religious instruction to about 1600 children of both sexes. A free grammar-school, founded and well endowed in 1713, a girls' national school, and an infant school, are the chief educational establishments; and a mechanics' institute, founded in 1825, and now in union with that at Leeds, has conferred many benefits on the working classes. The worsted manufacture, especially of coarse stuffs, merinos, and worsted yarns, is carried on to a considerable extent; and the produce is sold in the piece-halls of Halifax and Bradford: 38 worsted-mills gave, in 1833, employment to 2125 hands, and five cotton-mills to 198 hands; about 1800 looms are at work within the parish. The Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes near the

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town, affords a cheap conveyance for manufactures, &c., and establishes a communication with Hull on the one hand, and Liverpool on the other. A court of requests is held here for the recovery of debts under 40s.; and under the Boundary Act Keighley is a polling-place for the W. riding. It is also the head of a union, comprising six parishes; the expense of maintaining the poor of this parish having amounted to £1536 in 1839. Markets, well supplied, on Wednesday: fairs, May 8th and 9th, and November 7th, 8th, and 9th.

Keighley is known in the history of the great civil war as having been the scene of an encounter, in 1645, between the king's troops, and a division of the parliamentary army, under Colonel Lambert. Its name is derived from an old family called Keighley, one of whose members married a Lord Cavendish, from whom the present Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Burlington are descended. (*Baines's Gazetteer of Yorkshire; Parl. Rep.*)

KELLS, a town of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Meath, adjacent to the Blackwater, on the top and sides of a gentle hill, 35 m. N.W. Dublin, and 31 m. W. Drogheda. Population, in 1831, 4396, since which it has not increased. It consists of three principal and some smaller streets, and has some good houses; but, generally speaking, it is a poor, mean place, and is neither lightly nor watched. Here is a fine old church, contiguous to which is a pillar or round tower 90 feet in height. It has also a Roman Catholic chapel, a courthouse, market-house, bridewell, fever hospital, a national school, and a school supported by Lady Headfort. A lace manufactory is said, in the *Municipal Boundary Report*, to employ 100 hands; and there is also an extensive brewery.

This is a very old town; a synod having been held here in 1154, and a castle erected on the site of the present market-place in 1178. Here also was a monastery, some remains of which still exist, and are called St. Columb Kill's House, from the name of its reputed founder. In one of the streets is a fine stone cross. The borough returned two members to the Irish H. of C., but was disfranchised at the union. The magnificent seat of the Headfort family is in its vicinity. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £276; in 1836, £715.

KEITH, a bor. of barony and market-town of Scotland, co. Banff, on both sides the Isla, a tributary of the Deveron, 4½ m. N.W. Aberdeen. Pop. in 1801, inc. the par., 3364; in 1831, 4464. Keith is, properly speaking, composed of three towns, namely, Old Keith and New Keith, on the S. of the river, and Fife Keith, on the N., the whole lying in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills. The first, which is very old, is but of mean appearance and irregular shape; the second, begun to be erected in 1750, stands on a gentle eminence to the S.E. of the former, and consists of one principal street divided into several portions; the third, or Fife Keith, which had its origin in 1816, is connected with the two former towns by two bridges over the Isla. New Keith is the largest and best built of the three divisions in question, and in it most part of the public buildings are situated, such as the parish church, a Gothic building, with a tower 104 feet high, and a Roman Catholic chapel, after the plan of St. Marie de Vittoria at Rome. It has also an Episcopal chapel, and two meeting-houses, belonging to the Associate Synod. The means of education are very ample. There are four subscription libraries. A considerable number of persons are employed in weaving woollen and linen cloth for the Aberdeen manufacturers; and it has also about 35 "customer weavers" employed by private persons for articles of local consumption. There are three branch banks in the borough. In addition to weekly markets, Keith has four annual fairs, all of considerable importance: Summer-eve Fair, held in September, is by far the greatest fair in the north for cattle and horses.

A skirmish took place in 1745 at Old Keith, between the forces of the Pretender and those in the royal service, in which the former had the advantage, and carried off 158 prisoners. James Ferguson, the celebrated self-taught astronomer, was born in the vicinity of Keith: the only school he ever attended was one at Keith, and that for only three months. He died in 1776. His "Autobiography" is well known. (*Beauties of Scot., vol. iv., § Banffshire; Chambers's Gaz.*)

KELLY, t., Union co., Pa., 9 m. N. New Berlin. Drained by Buffalo creek and its branches. It has one store, one flouring-mill, one saw-mill; five schools, 200 scholars. Pop. 788.

KELLY, t., Ottawa co., O. It consists of Cunningham's island in lake Erie. Pop. 68.

KELSO, an inland market-town of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, beautifully situated on the left bank of the Tweed, near the point where it is joined by the Twiot, 38 m. S.E. Edinburgh, and 204 m. S.W. Berwick-upon-Tweed. Pop. in 1801, 3286; in 1831, 4200: of the town and parish at the latter date, 5114. The town, which is peculiarly neat and

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handsome, consists of four principal and some smaller streets. The former meet in a square or market-place in the centre of the town, consisting of well-built houses, which, like those in other parts, are mostly of freestone and slated. On the E. side of this square is the townhouse, an edifice of two stories, with a pediment in front supported by four Ionic columns, surmounted by a handsome balustrade, and some springing from the centre of the roof. The old parish church being a "misshapen pile," a new or second parish church was built here in 1837 in the Elizabethan style, with a quadrangular tower 70 feet high. The bridge across the Tweed, from a plan of the late Mr. Kennie, is said to have been the prototype of Waterloo bridge over the Thames by the same architect. It has five elliptical arches: its total length is 494 feet; the breadth of the roadway is 35 feet; and the greatest height from the bed of the river, 43 feet. It was finished in 1803, at an expense of £18,000. In the immediate vicinity of the town, on the W., is Fleurs, the seat of the ducal family of Roxburgh, the feudal superiors of the borough; a mansion erected in 1718, but recently repaired and modernized, combining, as Sir W. Scott has observed, "the ideas of ancient baronial grandeur with those of modern taste." But the most prominent object in or around Kelso is its venerable abbey, founded in 1198 by David I. for Tyronesean monks, and endowed with immense possessions and privileges. Its form is that of a Latin cross, and it affords a fine specimen of the Saxon or early Norman style of architecture. It has long been in a state of dilapidation; but the Scotch reformers are guilty of the demolition of this noble fabric: for, having been occupied as a place of security by the townspeople in 1545, it was then battered down by the English under the Earl of Hertford. The parts now remaining are the N. and S. aisles, each having two round towers, with two sides of the central tower, now only 91 feet high. The thickness of the lower walls is 54 feet. The pillars are clustered; the arches circular. Part of the ruin served as the parish church from 1649 till 1771, when it was deserted, from the idea of insecurity, for another place of worship. The Roxburgh family have of late laudably exerted themselves to repair and perpetuate this fine ruin. Kelso has been characterized by Scott, in his "Autobiography" (p. 39), as "the most beautiful, if not the most romantic, village in Scotland." "It presents objects," he says, "not only grand in themselves, but venerable from their associations." The best view of the town and environs is from the bridge.

In addition to the old and new parish churches previously noticed, there are five other places of worship in the town, belonging respectively to the Episcopalians, Catholics, Original Seceders, Relief and Associate Synod.

There are 10 schools in the borough and parish, attended by about 700 scholars: so that about a seventh part of the people are, at the same time, being educated; and this without including Sunday schools, of which there are six. Kelso has six subscription libraries: the oldest, containing about 3000 volumes, having been instituted in 1750. The "Kelso Physical and Antiquarian Society" would do credit to a much larger town. There are two reading-rooms; two newspapers, one published weekly, the other twice a week. Kelso was the first provincial town in Scotland that introduced the printing-press. (*Irving's Scot. Poets*, i. 75.) The first edition of Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* was printed in Kelso by James Ballantyne, who afterward brought the typographical art to high perfection in Edinburgh, where he carried on the printing business in partnership with Scott.

A dispensary was founded here in 1777. Poor-rates were introduced in 1795; and yield, with other sources of income, a sum of about £1300 a year. About 40 children are educated at the expense of the parish.

The currying of leather, and the manufacture of woollen cloths, linen, stockings, and hats, which are the chief branches of industry, do not together employ more than 150 hands, and some of these branches are disappearing. The town, which is chiefly dependant on its retail trade, is remarkable for its numerous handsome shops. It has a weekly corn-market, at which a great deal of business is transacted; and several annual fairs for cattle and sheep. There are four banks in the town, exclusive of savings' bank.

Kelso was originally a species of suburb to the borough of Roxburgh, on the opposite bank of the Tweed. But the foundation of the abbey gave Kelso a more important character: and on the final destruction of Roxburgh, in the 15th century, its inhabitants transferred themselves thither. No traces now remain of the borough of Roxburgh, and but few of its castle; though the latter was for centuries one of the most important border fortresses. In 1400 James II., having taken the town of Roxburgh and demolished it, laid siege to the castle, during which he was killed by the bursting of a cannon. The queen, attended by her infant son, James III., encouraged the besiegers, and, in a few days, the fortress was compelled to surrender. It was then de-

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stroyed; since which time it has remained in ruins, though partially repaired by the English, under Somerset, in 1547. Soon after the Reformation the lands and possessions of the abbey were conferred on the ancient family of Kerr, of Comford, in the hands of whose descendants, the family of Roxburgh, they still remain. Kelso has repeatedly suffered from confiscations, not in wartime times merely, but in peacetime, as in 1686 and 1736. (*Morton's Monastic Annals of Tynwaldale; Hall's Hist. of Kelso; Tennant's Tour; New Stat. Acc. of Scotland; Roxburghshire*, p. 298.)

KELSO, p. 1, Dearborn co., Ia., 84 m. S.E. Indianapolis, 531 W. Pop. 1450.

KEMPER, county, Miss. Situated in the E. part of the state, and containing 750 sq. m. Drained by head branches of the Sacramento river. It contained in 1840, 12,351 neat cattle, 1999 sheep, 30,814 swine; and produced 7855 bushels of wheat, 238,017 of Indian corn, 10,441 of oats, 23,997 of potatoes, 1646 pounds of tobacco, 3,926,505 of cotton. It had 18 stores, eight cotton factories, with 48 spindles, three flouring-mills, 13 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills; four academies, 133 students, 11 schools, 285 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4612; slaves, 3040; free coloured, 11; total, 7663. Capital, De Kalb.

KEMPSVILLE, p. v. Princess Ann co., Va., 10 m. S.E. by E. Norfolk, 116 m. S.E. by E. Richmond, 340 W. Situated at the head of tidewater on the E. branch of Elizabeth river. It contains a Baptist church, several stores, 30 dwellings, and about 900 inhabitants.

KEMPTEN (an. *Campodunum*), a town of Bavaria, circ. Swabia and Neuburg, cap. distr. of same name, on the Iller 30 m. S.S.W. Augsburg. Pop. about 6000. It consists of two parts, an old town surrounded with walls nearly encircled by the new town. The former is the commercial portion of Kempten; the latter, seated on higher ground, comprises the abbey, where was formerly held the court of the abbot of Kempten, an ecclesiastical community, besides the town, an independent territory of 240 sq. m., ceded to Bavaria in 1602. Kempten has a fine collegiate church, aqueduct, and theatre, a hospital, foundling asylum, public library, &c.; and is the seat of the council for the circle, courts of law for the circle and town, a board of tolls, a gymnasium, and high-school. It has manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics, and a brisk trade in these goods, and in wool, cattle, and Italian produce. The Iller becomes navigable near Kempten. Adjacent to the town is the eminence of Hiltarmont, on which are the ruins of a fortress supposed to be Roman, and where various Roman coins have been found. (*Strin; Berghaus*, &c.)

KENANSVILLE, capital of Duplin co., N.C. Situated on the S. side of a branch of N.E. Cape Fear river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$119.

KENDAL (KIRBY), a market town, par. bor. and par. of England, co. Westmoreland, ward of same name, 40 m. S. C. Fife, and 219 m. N.N.W. London. Pop. of par. bor. (which comprises the townships of Kendal, Kirkland, and Nethergraveshire), in 1831, 11,577. The town, on the side of a hill, at the bottom of which the river Kent (eroded here by three bridges), runs nearly N. and S., consists principally of one long street on the line of the Carlisle road, and a lateral street leading down to the river on the Appleby road. The houses are well built of stone, and being whitened, and roofed with blue slates, have a remarkably clean and neat appearance. The town-hall is an elegant building, and the market for butchers' meat is neat and commodious. At the N.W. end of the town is a large and well arranged workhouse, and near it is a house of correction. The other principal buildings are a handsome hall, belonging to the society of "odd fellows," the assembly and news rooms, theatre, and several extensive factories. The church near the S. entrance of the town, is a large Gothic structure, with a square tower: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge. There are two other episcopal places of worship, and 10 belonging to different denominations of dissenters. Among the educational establishments, are a well endowed grammar-school, with university exhibitions, a blue-coat charity, a green-coat school, a large national school, supported both by endowment and subscription, a school of industry, an infant school, and several Sunday schools. There is also a thriving mechanics' institute. The charitable institutions comprise a hospital for old unmarried women, endowed with £100 a year, a dispensary, and a lying-in charity; and the corporation have the trust of charitable funds to a considerable amount.

Kendal has long been noted for its weaving industry; and in the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV., special laws were enacted for the protection of its manufactures. The present manufactures comprise linens, serges, balises, the coarser kinds of kerseymer, and carpets. There are 19 woollen-mills, which employed, in 1838, 343 hands; and about 3000 persons are employed in weaving, and otherwise

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preparing cloth. The wages of adult weavers (good hands) average 10s. a week, when fully employed; but the trade has been lately much depressed, and great distress has consequently prevailed among the working classes, who, in 1838-39, were half their time without employment. The marble works, for cutting and polishing marble, quarried at Kendal Fell, employ several hands; and the machinery is very ingenious. There is water communication by a canal with Lancaster, and a railway has been projected to connect Kendal with Carlisle northward, and with the N. Union, and the other great lines of England. A joint-stock bank, and two private banking establishments, furnish ample accommodation to the manufacturers, and a savings' bank has a large number of depositors. Two newspapers of opposite politics, the "Westmoreland Gazette," and "Westmoreland Advertiser," are published every Saturday, and are said to be well conducted, and pretty extensively circulated.

Kendal was first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and a second charter was granted by Charles I. Under the Municipal Reform Act, it is divided into three wards, the municipal officers being a recorder, a mayor, and five other aldermen, with 18 councillors. Corporation revenue, in 1830, £1448. The Reform Act conferred on Kendal the important privilege of sending one member to the House of Commons: the electoral boundaries include the townships of Kendal and Kirkland, with those parts of Nethergraveship which adjoin Kendal. Registered electors, in 1830-40, 351. Markets well attended, on Saturday: cattle fairs, March 22d, April 29th, and November 8th.

Near Kendal, on the opposite side of the river, are the ruins of a castle, commandingly situated on a rocky eminence, and celebrated as the birthplace of Catherine Parr, one of the queens of Henry VIII. A large portion of the outer wall and two towers still remain to mark out its former extent.

KENDALL, county Ill. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 394 sq. m. Watered by Fox river. Organized since the census of 1840. Capital, Yorkville.

KENDALL, p. t., Orleans co., N.Y., 340 m. W. by N. Albany, 308 W. Bounded N. by lake Ontario. It has two stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; 14 schools, 864 scholars. Pop. 1692.

KENILWORTH, a market town and par. of England, co. Warwick, hundred Knightsho, 5 m. N. Warwick, 18 m. S.E. Birmingham, and 96 m. N.N.W. London. Area of par. 6460 acres: pop., in 1831, 3097. It is delightfully situated on an affluent of the Avon, and consists chiefly of one long street, about 1 m. in length, part of the road from Warwick to Coventry. In the lower part of the town is the church, a Gothic building of different periods, having a handsome tower and spire: and near it are the ruins of an abbey, valued at the dissolution of the monasteries at £244. On the higher ground are several handsome houses; and at the top of the hill on which the town stands are the ruins of a castle, the ancient fame of which has been made familiar to all Europe by the Magician of the North. There are several places of worship for dissenters, to each of which, as well as to the church, are attached well attended Sunday-schools. A free-school was founded in 1734, and there is a large national school. Among other charities are almshouses for 16 widows, and an apprentice fund. Ribbands, gauzes, and combs are made here; and there are chemical works for the preparation of Glauber salts, sal-ammoniac, and Prussian blue; but they are not important. Markets on Wednesday; horse and cattle fairs, April 30, and September 30.

Kenilworth Castle, whose extensive ruins bear ample testimony to its ancient splendour and magnificence, was erected in 1130 by Geoffrey de Clinton, treasurer and chamberlain to Henry I.; and in the reign of Edward I. the Earl of Leicester held a tournament here, which was attended by 100 knights with their ladies. The estate afterward reverted to the crown, and was given by Queen Elizabeth to her unworthy favourite, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who is said to have expended on its improvement £30,000, a vast sum for those days. "The outer wall," says Sir W. Scott, "inclosed seven acres, a part of which was occupied by extensive stables and by a pleasure-garden, with its trim arbours and parterres; and the rest formed the large base-court or outer yard of the noble castle, which was itself composed of a huge pile of castellated buildings surrounding an inner court. A large and massive keep, called Caesar's Tower, was of uncertain though great antiquity: and that noble and massive pile, which yet bears the name of Lancaster's Buildings, was erected by John of Gaunt, 'time honoured Lancaster.' The external wall was on the S. and W. sides adorned and defended by a lake partly artificial, across which was a stately bridge, and on the N. side was a barbican, which, even in its present ruinous state, is equal in extent and superior in architecture to the baronial castle of many a northern chief. Beyond the lake lay an extensive

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chase, full of deer and game, and abounding with lofty trees. Queen Elizabeth twice visited this noble palace; and here, in 1573, she was entertained, with her whole court, with princely magnificence during 17 days, at the enormous expense of £1000 per diem. The castle was plundered and ultimately left in a state of ruin by Cromwell's soldiers, who appropriated to themselves the adjacent lands. After various changes, the estate came into the possession of Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and is still held by that noble family." (Sir W. Scott's "Kenilworth," vol. II., with notes: *Bingley's Beauties of England and Wales*, &c.)

KENNEBEC, river, Me., next to the Penobscot, the most important river in the state. It has its principal source in the outlet of Moosehead lake; but 90 m. below it receives Dead river, the longer branch, which rises within 5 m. of the Chaudiere, the latter flowing into the St. Lawrence. Its length is about 300 m. Its largest tributary, Androscoggin, enters it from the W., 18 m. from the ocean. It is navigable for large ships 12 m. to Bath, for sloops of 150 tons, 40 m. to Hallowell, and for small sloops 3 m. farther, to Augusta, the head of idewater, and for boats to Waterville, 18 m. above Augusta. It has falls of about 10 ft. high at Norridgewock, and rapids for 2 m. below, and falls at three other places, affording extensive water-power. Bridges cross it at Augusta, at Canaan, and at Norridgewock. The navigation is closed for four months in the year at Hallowell; but below Bath it is open at all seasons. The most important towns on the river are Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, and Norridgewock. The country on its borders is fertile, and it is the medium of an extensive trade.

KENNEBEC, county, Me. Situated in the central part of the state, and contains 1050 sq. m. Kennebec river runs centrally through it, from N. to S., and with its tributaries, affords extensive water-power. It contained in 1840, 35,395 neat cattle, 68,730 sheep, 11,525 swine; and produced 66,514 bushels of wheat, 9350 of rye, 154,049 of Indian corn, 3510 of buckwheat, 57,657 of barley, 132,593 of oats, 1,165,309 of potatoes, 18,915 pounds of sugar. It had 235 stores, three lumber-yards, one furnace, 19 fulling-mills, three woollen factories, 55 grist-mills, 131 saw-mills, four oil-mills, three paper-mills, 43 tanneries, one distillery, one pottery, seven printing-offices, four binderies, six weekly newspapers, and one periodical; 3 colleges, 95 students, 13 academies, 1311 students, 334 schools, 17,163 scholars. Pop. 56,933. Capital, Augusta.

KENNEBUNK, p. t., port of entry, York co., Me., 73 m. S.E.W. Augusta, 517 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Kennebank river, at its entrance into the Atlantic, and has a good harbour. It has some ship-building, and considerable shipping employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries. It contains seventeen stores, one cotton factory, with 1064 spindles, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 20 academies, 175 students, 11 schools, 828 scholars. Pop. 3322.

KENNEBUNKPORT, p. t., York co., Me., 78 m. S.E.W. Augusta, 530 W. Situated on the N.E. side of Kennebank river, opposite to Kennebank, with which its trade is connected. It contains 11 stores, two furnaces, one fulling-mill, four grist-mills, four saw-mills, three tanneries; one academy, 20 students, 13 schools, 1150 scholars. Pop. 3703.

KENNERLY (CAVE-TEMPLES OF). (See BALSATRA). KENNET, t., Chester co., Pa., 26 m. S.W. Philadelphia. Drained by Red Clay creek. It contains a Friends' church, four stores, two grist-mills, six saw-mills; six schools, 233 scholars. Pop. 1930.

KENSINGTON, a town and par. of England, co. Middlesex, hund. Ossington, in the suburbs of London, 1½ m. W. Hyde Park corner, comprising (with the hamlets of Baywater, Earl's Court, Brompton, and Little Chelsea) an area of 2689 acres. Population, in 1831, 90,900. It consists of a main street forming a part of the London road, and of several subordinate streets running from it N. and S., one of which leads into a handsome square. The houses are well built, and many good detached residences are scattered in the outskirts. The parish church is a plain but spacious building, erected in 1690; and the living is a vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of London. There are also two district churches, and a proprietary episcopal chapel, with several places of worship for dissenters (the largest of which, built in 1794, belongs to the Independents). A large charity school, national and Lancastrian schools, and several private boarding schools, furnish instruction to all classes; and there are numerous charities for the relief of the aged and sick poor. The trade of the town chiefly depends on the many families of rank and wealth resident in and round it.

Kensington is the chief locality of a poor-law union, comprising, besides itself, the parishes of Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, and Paddington. The expense of maintaining the poor of this parish amounted to £6000 in 1833 (*Poor Law Comm. 4th Report*.)

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The palace, which, with its gardens, forms the chief object of attraction, is an irregular brick building, purchased by William III. of the Earl of Nottingham. Among other additions made by that monarch, the whole S. front was rebuilt under the direction of Sir C. Wren, and the interior received great improvements and embellishments: the W. front was rebuilt by Kent, in the reign of George II. The state rooms comprise 12 handsome chambers, well adapted for occasions of ceremony; but few of them, except the galleries, are of commanding proportions. The staircase, painted by Kent, is intended to represent a number of spectators on a court day; and the artist has introduced several portraits of characters connected with the court of George I.: the style, however, is *à l'italien*, and in very bad taste. The presence chamber is now hung with pictures, many of which were highly valued by the late president West. This palace was the residence of William and Mary, Anne, George I., and George II., all of whom (except George I.) died within its walls. George III. removed the town residence of the court to St. James's; and Kensington palace has since been allotted to junior members of the royal family. The childhood of Queen Victoria was spent in it; and it has been for many years the town residence of the Duke of Sussex. His royal highness's library is very valuable, especially the collection of biblical works, including about 300 mss. The gardens, planted with fine trees, occupy an area of about 350 acres, and have been for many years an attractive public promenade. Holland House, a brick structure, in the Elizabethan style, at the W. end of Kensington, was built in 1607, and descended in the reign of Charles I. to the Earl of Holland. Addison occupied it after his marriage with the dowager Countess of Warwick. In 1766 it was purchased by Henry Fox, Lord Holland, in whose family it still remains. The library is 112 ft. in length, and contains a valuable collection of books, especially in Spanish and Portuguese literature. There are many good pictures, and in the hall is a gilt statue of C. J. Fox. About 300 acres of land are attached to the house, which is one of the finest residences in the vicinity of London.

KENSINGTON, p. t. Buckingham co., N. H., 41 m. S.E. Concord, 478 W. Incorporated in 1737. It contains two Christian churches, two stores, two grist-mills, one saw-mill; three schools, 160 scholars. Pop. 665.

KENSINGTON, p. t. Philadelphia co., Pa., 100 m. E. by S. Harrisburg, 140 W. It is a suburb of Philadelphia, lying in the N.E. part along Delaware river. It is governed by 15 commissioners, and is generally regarded as a part of the city. It had in 1840, one commission-house in foreign trade, 115 retail stores, capital \$107,900, seven lumber-yards, capital \$116,500, nine woolen factories, 15 cotton factories, with 700 spindles, one glass factory, four rope-walks, one brewery, three tanneries; six academies, 676 students, five schools, 674 scholars. Pop. 23,314. (See PHILADELPHIA.)

KENT, a mark. co. in the S.E. part of England, being the nearest of any in the kingdom to the continent, having N. the Thames and its estuary, E. and S.E. the German ocean and the straits of Dover, S. Sussex, and W. Surrey. Its greatest length, from Deptford to the N. Foreland, is about 64, and its greatest breadth about 30 m. Area, 996,660 acres, of which above 900,000 are said to be arable, meadow, and pasture. This is a finely diversified and beautiful county. Two parallel ridges of hills traverse its whole extent from E. to W. The upper, or most northerly of these ranges, extending from Westerham, on the confines of Surrey, to Dover, being composed chiefly of chalk, and thence called the chalk ridge; while the lower, or most southerly range, about 8 m. from the former, is usually called the ragstone range, from its consisting principally of ragstone and ironstone. The country to the N. of the upper range, including the isles of Sheppey, Grain, and Thanet (see THANET), is generally very fertile, and contains a good deal of marshy and of rich loamy land, producing the finest wheat. Romney Marsh, a celebrated grazing district (see ROMNEY MARSH), and the *Weald*, lie to the S. of the lower or ragstone range. The latter, which extends into Sussex and Surrey, is a very singular tract. Its soil is generally stiff and clayey, but in parts sand predominates. For a lengthened period it formed an immense forest; but was gradually, though slowly, brought into tillage. Its soil continues to be particularly well adapted to the growth of timber, especially oak, which here attains to the greatest luxuriance. At this moment most inclosures in the *Weald* are surrounded with oaks, and every wood and coppice is full of them. "When viewed from the adjoining hills, which command a prospect over the whole of it, the *Weald* exhibits the most delightful scene that can be imagined. It appears to the eye an extensive level country (the few hills in it being so small and inferior to those whence it is viewed), covered with all the richness of both art and nature; the variety of small inclosures of corn and meadow, and the houses, seats, and villages, promiscuously interspersed among the large and towering oaks, which grow

over the whole face of it, have the most pleasing effect and represent to us, even at this time, something, though a great improvement of its original state, in the idea of an inhabited and well cultivated forest." (*Hasted's Kent*, i., 393, 398, 8vo. ed.) From its proximity to the continent the climate of Kent is colder in winter, and the E. winds in spring are said to be more piercing than in other counties in the same parallel more to the W.; but, on the other hand, the summers are warmer, and its autumns less liable to wet, which renders it especially fitted for the production of corn and fruit. Agriculture is in a very advanced state in Kent, and it has a greater variety of products than any other county in the kingdom. Its wheat, barley, beans, and pease are all excellent. With the exception of the Isle of Thanet, turnips are extensively raised on the light soils. Hops are produced in large quantities, especially in the district between Maidstone and Canterbury. Most part of the cherries, filberts, plums, and other fruits brought to the London markets, are supplied by the orchards between Maidstone and Tunbridge, &c.; while the Isle of Thanet and other places furnish supplies of spinach and of various seeds. Though Kent feeds large numbers of cattle, it cannot be called a grazing county; the stock of sheep is, however, very large. Romney Marsh has a peculiar breed that furnishes long, combing wool. There is a great deal of timber in other parts of the county, exclusive of the *Weald*. Property much divided, and there are no great estates. Size of farms very various; but, owing to the sort of garden culture carried on in many parts, they are mostly, perhaps, rather small; many varying in extent from 10 to 30 acres, while there are but few above 300 or 500 acres. Average rent of land, in 1810, 17s. 5d. an acre. The majority of Kent are a very superior class; and, besides their own, some of them occupy extensive hired farms. All lands in Kent, unless specially exempted by an act of the legislature, are held by the tenure of *gavelkind*; descending, in the event of the father dying intestate, not to the eldest son, but to all the sons alike in equal portions; and if there be no sons, they divide equally among the daughters. This is supposed to have been the common tenure in England before the conquest; but, exclusive of Kent, it now obtains in but a few places. Some estates have been *disgavelled*, or excepted by a special act of parliament, from this tenure; and partition is now, in most instances, prevented by testament. But such lands as are not disgavelled or settled by testament are invariably disposed of in the way stated above. (*Hasted's Kent*, i., 311-321, 8vo. ed.) The customs that prevail with respect to the entry to farms operate injuriously on agriculture; and owing, as is said, to the prevalence of smuggling on the coast, and the abuse of the poor laws, the peasantry were lately supposed to be a good deal demoralized; but both of these sources of disorder are now in the way of being obviated. Ironstone is abundant in many parts; and previously to the employment of coal in the making of iron, the *Weald*, from the abundance of its timber, was a principal seat of the iron trade; but this has been long abandoned. With the exception of ship-building carried on at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and other places, manufactures are unimportant; they consist of paper, made at Maidstone and Dover, gunpowder at Dargford and Faversham; and toys at Tunbridge. Exclusive of the Thames, the principal rivers are the Medway (which see), Stour, Rothe, Darent, and Ravensbourne. Kent is divided into two nearly equal divisions of E. and W. Kent, each having its own court of sessions. Principal towns, Greenwich, Deptford, Chatham, Rochester, Canterbury, and Dover. It is divided into 5 lathes, 63 hundreds, and 15 liberties, and 411 parishes. It sends 18 members to the House of Commons, viz., two for each of the two divisions of the county; two for each of the boroughs of Canterbury, Rochester, Dover, Greenwich, Maidstone, and Sandwich, and one each for Chatham and Rye. Registered electors for the county, in 1839-40, 16,005, being 7344 for the E., and 8661 for the W. division. In 1831, Kent had 98,144 inhabited houses; 97,143 families; and 479,153 inhabitants, of whom 234,573 were males, and 244,583 females. Sum expended on the relief of the poor, in 1838-39, £300,043. Annual value of real property, in 1815, £1,697,443. Profits of trades and professions in do. £1,696,929.

KENT, co., E. I. Situated in the centre of the state, and contains 118 sq. m. Drained by Pawtuxet and Flat rivers, which afford water-power. It contained in 1840, 4998 neat cattle, 10,408 sheep, 4321 swine; and produced 494 bushels of wheat, 6008 of rye, 64,112 of Indian corn, 3805 of barley, 11,915 of oats, 136,344 of potatoes. It had 103 stores, capital \$179,610; five lumber-yards, nine saw-mills, 37 woolen factories, 45 cotton factories, 100,010 spindles, 37 grist-mills, 25 saw-mills, two rope-walks, two tanneries; six academies, 230 students; 64 schools, 1974 scholars. Pop. 13,063. Capital, East Greenwich.

Pawtuxet river rises in Providence county, but flows chiefly in Kent county. As this river is famous for its

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manufacturing establishments, the following summary of the villages on it is here given, from information received in 1843. *Pawtuxet*, near its mouth, has one cotton factory with 1500 spindles, with a head and fall in the river of 4 ft. It has two churches and six stores. *Clarksville* has one cotton factory and bleaching works. The river has 6 ft. head and fall. It has one store, and about 450 inhabitants. *Natick* has six cotton factories with 30,000 spindles, and the river has 20 ft. head and fall. It has one Union church, six stores, and 1800 inhabitants. *Greenville*, at the forks of the river, has two cotton factories with 6000 spindles, with a head and fall in the river of 15 ft. It has three stores and 400 inhabitants. On the S. branch of Pawtuxet river, *Taft's Mills* has one cotton factory with 4000 spindles, printing works, and a head and fall in the river of 9 ft. It has one Baptist church and two stores. *Concordville* has one woollen factory, three cotton factories with 6000 spindles, 15 ft. head and fall in the river, a Methodist church, two stores, and 350 inhabitants. *Compton Mills* has four cotton factories with 12,000 spindles, printing and bleaching works, and 15 ft. head and fall in the river. It has a Baptist church, six stores, and 1000 inhabitants. *Washington* has four cotton factories with 8000 spindles, and 16 ft. head and fall. It has one Union church, five stores, and 600 inhabitants. On the N. branch of the river, *Lippit* village has one cotton factory with 5000 spindles, bleaching works, and 15 ft. head and fall in the river. *Phenix* has two cotton factories with 6000 spindles, and 15 ft. head and fall in the river. It has one church, four stores, and 400 inhabitants. *Harrisville* has one cotton factory with 3000 spindles, with 12 ft. head and fall in the river, and 300 inhabitants. *Arkwright* has two cotton factories with 6000 spindles, with 15 ft. head and fall in the river. It has a Baptist church, two stores, and 500 inhabitants. *Fiskeville* has one cotton factory with 3000 spindles, a head and fall of 12 ft. in the river, and 300 inhabitants. *Jacksonville* has one cotton factory with 3000 spindles, 12 ft. head and fall in the river, one store, and 300 inhabitants. *Hopps Mills* has one cotton factory with 3000 spindles, one store, and 300 inhabitants. *Seituate Mills* has two cotton factories with 5000 spindles, 15 ft. head and fall in the river, and 400 inhabitants. Such are the manufacturing villages and establishments on the single river Pawtuxet, of moderate extent, and its two main branches. A similar view is given of the villages and establishments on Blackstone river, under the article CUMBERLAND (which see). Together, they will give something of a picture of Rhode Island, which had the honour of commencing the cotton manufacture in the United States, and which, in proportion to its population, is still in advance of all the other states in prosecuting it. The above establishments are in Warwick and Coventry, Kent county, and Cranston and Seituate, in Providence county. For the purpose for which they are introduced, it is better to give them in connexion, than to distribute them to the several towns.

KENT, co., Del. Situated in the centre of the state, and contains 640 sq. m. Bounded E. by Delaware bay. Drained by Jones, Little Duck, and Motherkill creeks. It contained in 1840, 17,477 neat cattle, 13,780 sheep, 27,080 swine; and produced 85,349 bushels of wheat, 21,745 of rye, 626,835 of Indian corn, 3680 of buckwheat, 294,231 of oats, 68,375 of potatoes. It had 66 stores, nine lumber-yards, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, 30 grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, four tanneries, one printing-office, one periodical; two academies, 65 students; 46 schools, 2997 scholars. Pop.: whites, 13,618; slaves, 427; free coloured, 5827; total, 19,872. Capital, Dover.

KENT, co., Md. Situated towards the N.E. part of the state, and contains 940 sq. m. Bounded W. by Chesapeake bay. Watered by Chester river. It contained in 1840, 8698 neat cattle, 9109 sheep, 14,981 swine; and produced 133,147 bushels of wheat, 3250 of rye, 502,430 of Indian corn, 1118 of buckwheat, 377,393 of oats, 33,563 of potatoes. It had 270 stores, one fulling mill, one woollen factory, seven flouring-mills, 13 grist-mills, five saw-mills; three colleges, 80 students; one academy, 18 students; 14 schools, 474 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5616; slaves, 2735; free coloured, 2491; total, 10,643. Capital, Chester.

KENT, co., Mich. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Watered by Grand river and its tributaries, which afford good water-power. Limestone, salt springs, and gypsum are found. It contained in 1840, 1271 neat cattle, 222 sheep, 2460 swine; and produced 18,750 bushels of wheat, 13,390 of Indian corn, 17,320 of oats, 16,700 of potatoes, 5080 pounds of sugar. It had two commission houses in foreign trade, 19 retail stores, one furnace, two flouring-mills, one grist-mill, 18 saw-mills, one tannery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; nine schools, 303 scholars. Pop. 2587. Capital, Kent, or Grand Rapids.

KENT, p. t., Litchfield co., Ct., 51 m. W. Hartford, 322 W. Watered by Housatonic river, which affords water-

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power. It contains an extensive bed of iron ore. Incorporated in 1792. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and an Episcopal; six stores, three furnaces, two forges, three grist-mills, four saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; 12 schools; 475 scholars. Pop. 1759.

KENT, p. t., Putnam co., N. Y., 99 m. S. Albany, 299 W. Drained by Croton river. It contains six stores, two flouring-mills, one woollen factory, one flouring-mill, five grist-mills, four saw-mills; 10 schools, 480 scholars. Pop. 1630.

KENTON, co., Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 150 sq. m. Bounded N. by Ohio river, E. by Licking river. It contained in 1840, 4550 neat cattle, 7283 sheep, 13,774 swine; and produced 33,078 bushels of wheat, 4736 of rye, 294,653 of Indian corn, 98,980 of oats, 10,923 of potatoes, 601,774 pounds of tobacco, 5560 of sugar. It had 33 stores, two lumber-yards, one furnace, one forge, one cotton factory with 2332 spindles, two flouring-mills, 14 grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; 15 schools, 254 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7031; slaves, 751; free coloured 34; total, 7816. Capital, Independence.

KENROW, p. t., cap. of Hardin co., O., 71 m. N.W. Columbus, 443 W. Drained by a head branch of Blanchard's fork of Auglaize river. Bounded S.W. by Scioto river, on the N. side of which the village is situated. It contains six churches, a Lutheran, Methodist, Seceders, Associate Reformed, and Disciples; four stores; three schools, 180 scholars; 75 dwellings, and about 400 inhabitants.

KENTUCKY, one of the western United States, is bounded N. by Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from which it is separated by Ohio river; on the E. by Virginia; S. by Tennessee; and W. by Missouri, from which it is separated by Mississippi river. It is between 30° 30' and 30° 10' N. lat., and between 89° and 90° 30' W. long., and between 50 and 100 W. long. from W. Its greatest length is about 400 m., and its breadth varies from 5 to 170 m., containing 40,500 sq. m., or 25,920,000 acres. The population in 1790 was 73,677; in 1800, 230,959; in 1810, 406,511; in 1820, 564,317; in 1830, 688,944; in 1840, 779,892; of whom 182,258 were slaves. Of the free population, 305,323 were white males; 284,930 do. females; 3761 were coloured males, 3536 do. females. Employed in agriculture, 197,728; in commerce, 3449; in manufactures and trades, 23,217; in navigating the ocean, 44; do. canals, rivers, and lakes, 908; in mining, 331; in the learned professions, 2487.

There are 90 counties in this state, which, with their population in 1840, were as follows:

Counties.	Total Pop.	Counties.	Total Pop.
Adair . . .	6,406	Hopkins . . .	8,711
Allen . . .	7,269	Jefferson . . .	26,248
Anderson . . .	5,452	Jennings . . .	5,288
Barren . . .	11,284	Kenton . . .	7,518
Bell . . .	9,783	Knox . . .	6,782
Bloom . . .	10,024	Laird . . .	3,979
Bourbon . . .	14,478	Lawrence . . .	4,728
Breathitt . . .	2,185	Levinson . . .	6,805
Breckinridge . . .	7,058	Letcher . . .	10,107
Bullitt . . .	6,334	Livingston . . .	9,848
Butler . . .	2,988	Lopaz . . .	15,815
Caldwell . . .	10,245	Madison . . .	16,255
Callaway . . .	9,791	Marion . . .	11,658
Campbell . . .	6,214	Martin . . .	15,719
Carter . . .	2,989	McCracken . . .	4,745
Cass . . .	4,590	Meads . . .	6,780
Casey . . .	2,905	Mercer . . .	15,720
Christian . . .	15,587	Morgan . . .	9,248
Clark . . .	10,892	Morgan . . .	4,828
Clay . . .	4,607	Muhlenberg . . .	8,864
Clinch . . .	4,968	Nelson . . .	12,827
Cumberland . . .	8,080	Nichols . . .	4,745
Daviess . . .	8,381	Ohio . . .	9,281
Edmonston . . .	2,914	Oldham . . .	7,380
Estill . . .	5,535	Owen . . .	8,828
Fayette . . .	22,191	Pendleton . . .	4,455
Fleming . . .	13,284	Perry . . .	4,281
Floyd . . .	6,302	Pike . . .	3,767
Franklin . . .	9,420	Polk . . .	9,829
Gallatin . . .	4,003	Rockcastle . . .	5,460
Garrard . . .	10,420	Russell . . .	4,281
Grant . . .	4,192	Scott . . .	18,668
Graves . . .	7,405	Shelby . . .	17,789
Grayson . . .	4,461	Stamps . . .	6,077
Greene . . .	14,212	Spencer . . .	6,281
Greenup . . .	6,527	Todd . . .	9,891
Hancock . . .	9,281	Tyler . . .	7,716
Hardin . . .	16,287	Trimble . . .	4,470
Hart . . .	3,015	Union . . .	6,670
Harrison . . .	12,472	Warren . . .	15,416
Hart . . .	7,051	Washington . . .	10,558
Henderson . . .	9,548	Warrick . . .	7,299
Henry . . .	10,015	Whitley . . .	4,772
Hickman . . .	8,968	Woodford . . .	11,740
		Total . . .	779,821

Frankfort, on Kentucky river, 60 m. from its entrance into the Ohio river, is the seat of government.

Cumberland mountains run on the S.E. border of the state, and send off spurs which extend into its eastern part, rendering it mountainous. The Cumberland range divides

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this state from Virginia. A tract along the Ohio river, from 5 to 30 m. wide, is broken and hilly, extending through the whole length of the state. But the hills are gently rounded, and are fertile to their tops, with narrow valleys between them of great fertility. Along the margin of the Ohio, with an average width of one mile, are bottom lands subject to periodical inundations. Between the hilly tract on Ohio river, the mountainous country in the eastern counties, and Green river, is a tract of 100 m. long, and 50 m. wide, beautifully undulating, with a black and fertile soil, which has been denominated the garden of Kentucky. The finest growth of this region is black walnut, cherry, honey locust, buckeye, papaw, sugar maple, elm, ash, hawthorn, coffee-tree, yellow poplar, with an abundance of grape vines of a large size. The country in the S.W. part of the state, between Green and Cumberland rivers, has been improperly denominated barrens, as the soil is far from being poor. It is thinly wooded with short oak timber, and is covered, in summer, with a high grass. The whole state, below the mountains, rests on an immense bed of limestone, generally about 8 ft. below the surface, in which are frequent apertures, in which the waters of the rivers sink into the earth, causing the large rivers to be greatly diminished in the summer season, and some of the smaller ones entirely to disappear. In no part of the country do the rivers suffer so great a diminution in the dry season, as in Kentucky. The rivers have generally worn deep channels in the calcareous rocks over which they flow. Stupendous precipices are formed on Kentucky river, where the banks in many places are 300 feet high, of solid limestone, with a steep and elevated ascent above them. In the S.W. part of the state, between Green and Cumberland rivers, are several wonderful caves. The Mammoth cave, in Edmondson county, 136 m. from Lexington on the road to Nashville, is one of the most remarkable caves in the world. It has been explored to a great distance, and is, with good reason, supposed to extend for 8 or 10 m. The earth at the bottom is strongly impregnated with nitre, which has been, to a considerable extent, manufactured from it.

Wheat, tobacco, and hemp, are the staple productions of the state; but Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax and potatoes, and cotton for domestic use, are extensively cultivated. Apples, pears, peaches, and plums, are the most common fruit. Horses, horned cattle, pork, bacon, and hard, are extensively exported.

There were in the state in 1840, 395,853 horses or mules; 787,998 neat cattle; 1,008,940 sheep; 2,319,533 swine; poultry to the value of \$536,430; there were produced 4,803,153 bushels of wheat; 17,491 of barley; 39,847,130 of Indian corn; 1,321,373 of rye, 7,155,974 of oats, 8169 of buckwheat, 1,655,095 of potatoes, 1,786,247 pounds of wool, 38,445 of wax, 53,436,909 of tobacco, 16,376 of rice, 691,456 of cotton, 1,777,635 of sugar, 88,306 tons of hay, 9992 of hemp and flax. The products of the dairy amounted to \$831,303; of the orchard, to \$434,935; of lumber, to \$130,399. There were made 2309 gallons of wine. These productions bear testimony to the fertility of the soil.

Among the mineral productions, iron ore, coal, salt, and lime are abundant. Salt was produced in 1840, to the amount of 568,167 bushels, and is extensively exported. The greater parts of the exports of this state pass down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, and the chief imports are brought in steamboats, through the same river and the Ohio, and its various tributaries in this state.

The climate of this state is generally salubrious. The winters are mild, being only of two or three months' continuance, but the atmosphere is moist. The spring and autumn are delightful. The extremes of heat and cold through the year are less than in some other parts of the country.

Ohio river winds along the N. border of this state for 637 m. Cumberland river rises in the E. part of the state, passes into Tennessee and, with Tennessee river, crosses the W. part of the state, and both enter Ohio river. They are the largest rivers of the state, and among the largest tributaries of the Ohio. Both are extensively navigable. Cumberland river enters the Ohio 59 m. above the junction of the latter with the Mississippi. Tennessee river enters Ohio river 114 m. below the mouth of Cumberland river. Big Sandy river, for a considerable distance, forms the boundary between this state and Virginia. Kentucky river rises in Cumberland mountain; and through a deep, rocky bed, enters the Ohio 77 m. above Louisville. It is navigable for steamboats 60 m. to Frankfort. Licking, Salt and Green rivers are extensively navigable, and fall into Ohio river. Mississippi runs on the W. border of the state.

Louisville is much the largest, and most commercial place in the state. Lexington is distinguished for its beauty, for the refinement of its inhabitants, and for its extensive business. Mayville on the Ohio, and Frankfort on Kentucky river, are important places.

There were in the state, in 1840, five commercial and 50 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of

\$680,700; 1685 retail stores, with a capital of \$9,411,696; 571 persons employed in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$105,935; 101 persons employed in internal transportation, who, with 183 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$183,850. Home-made, or family manufactures, amounted to \$2,662,462. Forty woollen manufactories employed 200 persons, manufactured to the amount of \$151,246, with a capital of \$138,000; 58 cotton manufactories, with 12,358 spindles, employed 533 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$339,380, with a capital of \$316,113; 17 furnaces, producing 90,306 tons of cast iron, and 13 forges, &c., producing 3637 tons of bar iron, employed 1108 persons, and a capital of \$449,000; 97 persons produced 215 tons of anthracite coal, with a capital of \$14,150; 213 persons produced 588,167 tons of bituminous coal, with a capital of \$76,627; 301 persons produced 219,695 bushels of salt, with a capital of \$163,585; 100 persons produced granite and marble to the amount of \$18,593, with a capital of \$6213; seven paper-mills employed 47 persons, and produced articles to the amount of \$44,000, employing a capital of \$47,500; hats and caps were produced to the amount of \$901,310, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$4483, the whole employing 194 persons, and a capital of \$118,850; 587 persons manufactured tobacco to the amount of \$113,385, with a capital of \$230,400; 387 tanneries employed 978 persons, and a capital of \$567,954; 584 other manufactories of leather, as saddleries, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$738,646, with a capital of \$369,235; one glasshouse produced to the amount of \$3000, with a capital of \$500; 16 potteries employed 51 persons, and produced articles to the amount of \$24,090, with a capital of \$6670; 11 powder-mills employed 58 persons, and produced 282,500 pounds of gunpowder, with a capital of \$42,000; 35 persons produced paints and drugs to the amount of \$28,994, and turpentine and varnish to the amount of \$9000, with a capital of \$16,630; 28 persons produced confectionary to the amount of \$36,050 with a capital of \$14,250; 111 rope-walks employed 1888 persons, and produced cordage to the amount of \$1,292,276, with a capital of \$1,092,130; six persons produced musical instruments to the amount of \$4500, with a capital of \$5000; 149 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$46,074; 30 persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$22,350; 109 persons produced 3241 small arms, with a capital of \$19,080; 91 persons manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$19,080; 657 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$240,919; 516 persons manufactured 2,292,436 pounds of soap, 563,635 do. of tallow candles, and 315 pounds of spermacet or wax candles, with a capital of \$28,765; 889 distilleries produced 1,763,685 gallons, and 50 breweries produced 214,589 gallons, the whole employing 1002 persons, and a capital of \$315,308; 523 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$169,724, with a capital of \$79,378; 258 flouring-mills produced 273,088 barrels of flour, and, with other mills, employed 2067 persons, and produced to the amount of \$2,427,937, with a capital of \$1,650,689; 453 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$273,350, with a capital of \$139,295; 485 stone or brick houses, and 1757 wooden houses employed 2933 persons, and cost \$1,039,173; 34 printing-offices, three binderies, five daily, seven semi-weekly, and 36 weekly newspapers, and eight periodicals, employed 226 persons, and a capital of \$26,325. The whole amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$5,945,230. The manufactures of this state are less than those of a number of others; but the idea of such progress in the year 1840 would have astonished Daniel Boone.

Transylvania University, at Lexington, was founded in 1798, and is a flourishing institution. Centre College, at Danville, was founded in 1822; St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown (Roman Catholic), was founded in 1819; Augusta College, at Augusta (Methodist), was founded in 1825; Cumberland College, at Princeton (Cumberland Presbyterian), was founded in 1825; Georgetown College, at Georgetown (Baptist), was founded in 1829; Bacon College, at Harrodsburg, was founded in 1836; St. Mary's College, Marion county (Roman Catholic), was founded in 1837. Transylvania University has a flourishing medical department, and there is a medical institution at Louisville. In these institutions there were, in 1840, 1419 students. There were 116 academies and grammar schools, with 4906 students; 958 common and primary schools, with 24,641 scholars. There were in the state 40,010 white persons over 20 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

The Baptists, the most numerous denomination, had in 1836, 500 churches, about 300 ministers, and 35,000 communicants. The Methodists had 100 travelling preachers, and 31,269 communicants. The Presbyterians had 190 churches, and about 10,000 communicants. The Episcopalians had a bishop, and 13 ministers. The Roman Catholics had a bishop, and 24 ministers. There were a considerable number of Cumberland Presbyterians and Reformed Baptists, two societies of Shakers, and one of Unitarians.

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Near the commencement of 1840, there were three banks with 11 branches, with an aggregate capital of \$7,789,003, and a circulation of \$3,476,367. In January, 1840, five of those banks had suspended specie payments. In June 25th, 1843, the state debt amounted to \$3,085,500, for internal improvements.

The first constitution was formed in 1790, and in 1799 the present constitution was formed. A governor is elected for four years by the people, and is ineligible for the next seven years. A lieutenant governor is chosen at the same time, who is president of the senate, and who, in case of the death or absence of the governor, discharges the duties of his office. The senators are elected for four years, one quarter of them being chosen annually. Their number cannot be over 33, the present number, nor less than 24. The representatives are elected annually, and apportioned every four years among the different counties, according to the number of electors. The present number, 100, is the highest which the constitution allows, and there can never be less than 58. The general assembly meets annually at Frankfort, on the first Monday of November. Every free white male citizen, who is 21 years of age, and who has resided two years in the state or county in which he offers his vote, is entitled to the right of suffrage. Votes are given openly, or *vis voce*, and not by ballot. The judges of the different courts hold their offices during good behaviour.

The most important work of internal improvement is the Louisville and Portland canal, 24 m. long, around the rapids in Ohio river. It admits steamboats of the largest class, is 50 ft. wide at the surface, is excavated 10 ft. deep in a compact limestone, and has an entire lockage of 23 ft. It cost \$730,000. The navigation of Kentucky, Green, and Licking rivers has been extensively improved by dams and locks. A railroad extends from Lexington to Frankfort. It is designed to be continued to Louisville, but is for the present suspended. Several other railroads have been projected.

This state once belonged to Virginia. It was first explored in 1769-70, by Daniel Boone, an enterprising hunter. The first permanent settlement was made in 1774, at Harrodsburg. Until Wayne's treaty in 1795, it was continually exposed to incursions from the Indians. The first newspaper was issued at Lexington, Aug. 28th, 1787. Kentucky became a state, and was admitted into the Union, in 1793. It was separated from Virginia in 1793, after which it had a territorial government until 1795.

KENTUCKY river, Ky., rises by three principal branches in the Cumberland mountains, denominated the North, Middle and South forks, which unite in Estill co. It pursues a circuitous course, in its lower parts generally N.N.W., and enters Ohio river at Carrollton, 534 miles below Pittsburgh. The navigation from the mouth of the river to its forks, has been improved by the construction of 17 dams, creating as many pools, and 17 locks, connecting them. The dams are from 350 to 500 feet long, and from 30 to 35 feet high, and the locks are 178 feet long and 35 feet wide, and the depth of the water for the whole course is 6 feet, so that boats of a less draft than this, can navigate it all times. The difference of level overcome by the locks is 216 feet, and the cost of the whole work is estimated at \$2,297,409. The distance from the mouth to the forks is 280 miles, but, in a direct line, only 112 miles.

KEOKUK, p. v., Lee co., Iowa. Situated on the W. side of Mississippi river, at the foot of the lower rapids. It derives its chief importance from the change of freight and the storage of merchandise at a low stage of the water in Mississippi river. Government are about removing the obstructions in the river. It is laid out on a mile square, and contains 150 or 300 inhabitants.

KERBELA, or MESHEB HOSSEIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak-Arab, 50 m. S.W. Bagdad. Pop. uncertain, but very considerable. It stands in a plain about 6 miles W. of the Euphrates, with which it is connected by a canal said to be more ancient even than the era of Alexander. It has five gates, a well supplied bazaar, and seven caravanserais; but the chief ornaments of the city are the tomb of Hossein, adorned with a gilded cupola, and a noble mosque. Its chief *imam* has been derived from Hossein, son of Ali by Fatima, the daughter of the prophet, who was slain near it, and to whose tomb numerous pilgrims of the sect of Ali flock from all quarters, but especially from Persia, to pay their devotions. It is subject to the Turks, but still the majority of the inhabitants are Persians; and it has always been a favourite object of their king to obtain possession of this place, as well as of Mesheb Ali and Kazameen, both of which are, like Kerbela, the resort of pilgrims. The environs of the town and borders of the canal are shaded by extensive plantations of palm-trees, and the walls, which are upward of 2 miles in circuit, are kept in good repair, to secure the riches of the holy city against the predatory excursions of the Wahabees, by whom it was plundered some years ago.

Kerbela occupies the site of *Vologesia*, a small town built

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by Vologese, one of the Parthian kings, contemporary with Nero and Vespasian. (*Kinney*.)

KERESOUN (an. *Cerasus*), a town and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, on the S. shore of the Black sea, pach. Trebisand, from the town of which name it is distant 88 m. W. by S.; lat. 40° 57' 10" N., and long. 38° 24' E. Pop. about 3000, half being Armenian and Greek. It stands on an elevated rocky promontory bounding an extensive bay to the E., and appears to have been formerly a place of great strength. A considerable part of the ancient wall still exists; but the present town is in a ruinous condition, and the people bear the appearance of being in abject poverty. There is some little trade in corn with the Crimea; and trading vessels are built in the bay under the city walls.

Cerasus was visited by Xenophon on his return with the ten thousand; and he calls it a "Hellenic colony, situated in the country of the Colchi." (*Anab.*, v., 3.) It is also said to be the native country of the cherry, which hence received its name. It was here that Mithridates ordered his wives and sisters to be poisoned after the battle of Cabira, when it fell into the hands of Lucullus; but that it was, as Arrian states, identical with the Pharnacia which was the residence of the kings of Pontus, is, to say the least, extremely doubtful. (*Cramer's Asia Minor*, i., 281.) Keresoun was conquered by Mahmoud II., and has since been attached to the Turkish empire. (*Kinney's Asia Minor*, p. 329; *Rennell's Geog. of W. Asia*, vol. ii.)

KERKOUK (*Demetrias*, Strab.; *Corcura*, Ptol.), a large town of Asiatic Turkey, in Lower Kurdistan, cap. sandjak, 100 m. S.E. Mosul, and 130 m. N. Bagdad. Pop. according to Kinney, 17,000. It is situated on a commanding eminence nearly perpendicular on all sides, below which is an extensive suburb: it is surrounded by a mud wall, but beyond this are extensive suburbs. Besides numerous mosques, it has three Roman Catholic churches and one Armenian do. The streets are narrow and filthy; and the meanness of the houses leaves no doubt with respect to the poverty and wretchedness of the inhabitants. The surrounding district is uneven and hilly; and on the N. side a low range of barren and rocky mountains separates it from the fine plain of Altun-Kupri. In the passes through these mountains are numerous naphtha pits, yielding an inexhaustible supply of that useful commodity, which is sent in earthen jars all over the neighbouring country. (*Kinney's Persia*, p. 298; *Olivier*, iv., 300.)

KERMAN (an. *Caramania*), a prov. of Persia, between lat. 25° 30' and 31° 30' N., and long. 54° 30' and 60° 27' E., having N. Khorassan, E. Affghanistan and Beloochistan, S. the Persian gulf, and W. the provs. Fars and Laristan. Shape triangular; extreme length, 380 m.; breadth, 250 m.; supposed area, 65,000 sq. m. Pop. alleged to be under 600,000, having greatly decreased of late years through the wars of extermination waged by the Persians on the Guebres or Parsees. Kerman, generally speaking, is mountainous; but the elevation of the high ground varies considerably from mere hills to lofty ridges, scarcely lower than those of the great mass in which they originate. The principal range divides Nurmanseer from Laristan, and thence runs W. with many ramifications. The interior of the province is not irrigated by a single river, and the natives could not possibly exist, but for a few mountain springs, and the diligence used in cutting *karazes* or subterraneous reservoirs, for watering the land. The Rud Shuir, which runs through the S. part of Kerman into the Persian gulf, is at present very imperfectly known. The climate is accounted the least healthy of any part of Persia; the hills, which are clad with snow nearly all the year, being extremely cold, and the long narrow valleys between them oppressively hot. The winds from the mountains are deliciously cool; but, as they bring with them agues, and epidemic fevers, the natives prefer sultry weather. The N. portion of the province, and that close on the coast, are arid sterile deserts; but in Nurmanseer and a few other central districts where irrigation has been properly followed up, layers of alluvial soil and rich vegetable mould are found to be exceedingly productive. Wheat, maize, and barley; cotton, tobacco, saffron, and madder, are raised with facility, and in the greatest perfection. Dates, oranges, lemons, grapes, almonds, and pistachios, with other fruits of S. Europe, are of common occurrence; and mulberry-trees are largely cultivated for the silk-worms, in breeding which the inhabitants have attained considerable celebrity. The gum-plants, the produce of which is not less esteemed than that from Arabia, comprise the *sassafras*, mastic galkanum, sandarac ammoniac, sarcocolla, and tragacanth. Much attention is likewise given to the cultivation of the white rose, from which is distilled an *attar* or essence highly valued in Asia. Pasturage, however, is a more favourite pursuit than tillage. The breed of sheep peculiar to this province called *dumader*, is small and short-legged, with a long bushy tail: its wool fetches a higher price in the market than that of any other variety in Persia. Camels also, and goats, are bred in

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great numbers, as their hair is thought to make a fibre at once stronger and more delicate than that of animals reared elsewhere. Oxen and horses are little attended to. The forests are infested with wild beasts of the cat and bear tribe; and there are many species of serpents, some being highly venomous. On the S. coast sea-fish is abundant; but the pearl fishery, once very profitable, has been abandoned in consequence of the too great depth of the oyster-beds. The mineral riches might be made a source of considerable wealth, for most metals are abundant; but iron, copper, and sulphur are the only products hitherto obtained. The manufactures comprise fine woollen fabrics, carpets, goats' and camels' hair shawls, coarse linens, and a peculiar kind of matchlock, much esteemed in the east. These articles, with shawls, a yellow dye, fruits, gums, &c., are either sent N. by caravans, or exported from the port of Gombroon.

The inhabitants were formerly almost exclusively Goobars; but the number of these is now less than 40,000. The Persians constitute the chief mass of the population; but there are also many Belooches and Arabs of different tribes. The government is vested in a beglerbey; and the province is divided into nine districts, each of which is under a hakim or lieutenant. The taxes on land, and imposts on manufactured goods, are very oppressive, and operate as a great hindrance to industry. The S. part of Kerman, called Moghoushan, is not subject to Persia, but to the Imam of Muscat, who receives from it a yearly tribute of 7000 toman. The Arabs of various tribes are governed by their respective sheikhs. (*Kinney's Persia*, p. 194-201; *Pottenger's Travels*, p. 280-287; *Hagermeister sur l'Asie Occidentale*, &c.)

KERMAN, or SERJAN (an. *Carmena*), a city of Persia, and cap. of the above prov. 330 m. E. Shiraz, and 340 m. S.E. Isfahan; lat. 29° 30' N., long. 50° E. Pop. estimated by Pottenger at 30,000. This city, which was once more prosperous and extensive than at present, stands on the W. side of an extensive plain, so close to the mountains as to be completely commanded by two of them. The walls, pierced by four gates, are high and built of mud, flanked outside by a dry ditch, 30 yards wide, and 10 yards deep. On the S. side of the town is a citadel, in which the governor resides. The bazaar, well supplied with every article of necessity and luxury, is covered in with very elegant domes, built of a beautiful blue stone procured in the adjoining mountains. There are nine good caravanserais within the walls, several mosques, baths, &c.; but most of them are in a ruinous condition. The trade of Kerman, however, is still very considerable; and it is celebrated for its manufactures of shawls, carpets, and matchlocks, which are exported to Khosroo, Balk, and Khiva, Arabia, Sindh, and all parts of India. The shawls of Kerman are of coarser quality, but approaching nearly in colour and general appearance to the Cashmere Cashmere. Immense quantities of the commoner kinds are sent to all parts of Turkey; they are about two pence square, very low in price, and are generally worn by the lower classes in W. Asia.

Kerman, formerly one of the proudest cities of the Persian empire, owed much of its former opulence to its situation on the road from Bokhara to Gombroon, a port which has been almost superseded by Bushire. Domestic and foreign wars, however, with repeated pillages, have all but ruined it.

In 1794 it was besieged and taken by Aga Mahomed Khan; the walls and public buildings were then levelled to the ground, a licentious soldiery were allowed to pillage it during three months, vast numbers of the inhabitants were put to death, and 30,000 are said to have been sent into exile. From these calamities Kerman is only very slowly recovering, nor does the present state of its trade warrant the conclusion that it will ever attain its former importance. (*Kinney's Persia*, p. 198; *Pottenger*, &c.)

KERMANSRAW, or KERMANSRAW, a city of Persia, the cap. of Persian Kurdistan and of a district bearing its own name, 83 m. W.S.W. Hamadan, and 390 m. S.W. Isfahan; lat. 34° 30' N., long. 47° 15' 15" E. Pop. 30,000. It stands a short distance from the right bank of the Kerkah or Karasu, in a beautiful plain open to the S., but inclosed on every other side by lofty mountains. It is surrounded by a substantial brick wall, having round towers at its four angles and a deep ditch in front. The citadel, strongly fortified, is the residence of the beglerbey, who belongs to the royal family of Persia. The streets are narrow, crooked, and unpaved; but the town is adorned with many gardens, and 14 hammams or public baths, four mosques, several bazars, and a spacious caravanserai kept in tolerable repair. Its manufactures consist chiefly of woollen carpets and swords, mostly sent to Bagdad, with cotton, very delicious grapes, and other products of the rich soil belonging to the district. Considerable advantages accrue to the town in consequence of its situation on the great caravan road between Persia, Cabul, &c., and Asiatic Turkey. Great improvements have been made by the existing dynasty in its fortifications and public buildings, and it has become the

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residence of one of the members of the reigning family; so that its population and general importance have been steadily increasing during the present century.

About 6 miles E. of Kermanshaw, on the road to Hamadan and in the N. range of mountains, are the excavations and sculptures of Taki Bostan. The most considerable of these is an arch cut in the rock, 60 feet high, 20 feet deep, and 24 feet wide; on the top is an emblematic figure, flanked by two angels, the sculpture of which is tolerably perfect and in good taste. At the extremity of the arch is the figure of a mounted warrior clothed in chain armour, with a shield on his left arm, a lance in his right hand, a quiver at his side, and a diadem on his head. The horse is well proportioned and tolerably carved. The representation of a boar-hunt occupies the entire left side of the arch; it is remarkably well executed, "some parts being so exquisitely finished (according to Kinnear) that they would not have disgraced the finest artists of Greece and Rome." At the upper end of another cave, similar in shape and size to that just described, is a *baso-relievo* of two kings in the costume of Persepolis, and wearing globular crowns identifying them with members of the Shapur dynasty. Near the entrance of this cave, also, are three figures, two of which are treading on the third, who is prostrate. The origin of these sculptures is a matter of doubtful conjecture: some attribute them to Semiramis, while by others they are ascribed to the successors of Alexander; but, if Silvestre de Sacy's translations of the Pehivi Inscriptions be correct, we cannot greatly err in attributing them to the monarchs of the Sassanian dynasty. (For further particulars, see *Ker Porter's Travels*, II., 163-204; *Kinney's Persia*, 133-136; and, above all, *Ritter's* very full and satisfactory description, *Erzkunde von Asien*, part ix., p. 367-366.)

The date of the foundation of Kermanshaw is not accurately known, but it is generally attributed to Bahram (Varanes IV.), the son of Shapur II., about 400 years after Christ. Kobad improved it, and built a kadell, which, after having been almost destroyed by the Turks, was re-established by Kouli-Khan, when he restored its independence in 1725.

KERRY, a marit. co. in the S.W. part of Ireland, prov. Munster, having N. the estuary of the Shannon, E. and S. the coe. of Limerick and Cork, and W. the Atlantic ocean. Area, 1,148,730 acres, of which 552,569 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 14,600 water, including the lakes of Killarney, so famous for their scenery (see KILLARNEY). This county is particularly wild, rugged, and mountainous. MacGillivuddy's Reeks, the highest mountains in Ireland, lie to the W. of Killarney; and several other mountain ridges rise to above 3000 feet in height. The coast is deeply indented by Tralee and Dingle bays, and the estuary of the Kenmare. Dunmore Head, between the bays now named, is lat. 50° 7' 30" N., long. 10° 25' W., is the most westerly land in Ireland, and consequently in the United Kingdom. The climate is particularly mild, but also extremely moist. The soil on the low grounds mostly rest on a limestone bottom; it is very fertile, and produces fine herbage, which the mildness and moisture of the climate maintains in a constant state of verdure throughout the year. The arbutus flourishes in the greatest vigour round Killarney, and in other places in this county. Large flocks of goats are fed on the mountains, which also depasture great numbers of the pure Irish breed of middle-horned cattle. There are some rather extensive dairy farms; but, speaking generally, agriculture is at the lowest ebb. Tillage farms are, for the most part, very small, and the occupiers miserably poor. The potato is the only article they reserve to themselves; cattle, corn, butter, pigs, eggs, &c., all go to market to make up the rest. Still, however, improvements are taking place; good roads now lead into districts that were formerly next to impassable; and some landlords, among whom Lords Healdy and Lansdowne deserve to be especially noticed, have laboured, with considerable success, to introduce an improved system of management on their estates, and to meliorate the condition of the occupiers. In some parishes the greater part of the tillage is performed by means of the *lag* or spade; but Scotch and other improved ploughs are beginning to be introduced. The seaweed, which abounds along the seashore, furnishes an ample supply of manure; but it is in most parts neglected or injudiciously applied. Houses and cabins as bad as possible. Property mostly in very large estates; but some of them are leased for ever. Average rent of land 6s. 1d. per acre, being Donegal excepted, the lowest in the kingdom. The Irish language is in many parts used to the total exclusion of the English; and, in consequence, old customs and habits maintain their ground in a remarkable degree. Minerals, though in a great measure unexplored, are, no doubt, of considerable value and importance. Copper mines have been wrought near Killarney, and one is now wrought on a small scale at Cahirciveen. Valentia Island produces good slate for roofing and flagging. Manufactures can hardly be said to exist. Principal rivers,

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Peale, Lane, the outlet of the lakes of Killarney, Ronghan, and Mang. Principal towns, Tralee, Killarney, and Dingle. Kerry is divided into eight baronies and 83 parishes; and sends three members to the House of Commons, viz., two for the county, and one for the borough of Tralee. Registered electors for the county, in 1838-39, 1318. In 1831, Kerry had 41,364 inhabited houses; 45,024 families; 963,196 inhabitants, of whom 131,096 were males, and 131,430 females.

KERSHAW, district, S. C. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 792 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Lynch's creek. Drained by Wateree river, and its tributaries, and by Little Lynch's creek. First settled by Irish Quakers in 1750. It contained in 1840, 11,494 neat cattle, 15,984 sheep, 3004 swine; and produced 4744 bushels of wheat, 160,300 of Indian corn, 11,525 of oats, 10,060 of potatoes, 14,475 pounds of cotton. It had 59 stores, one cotton factory, with 190 spindles, eight flouring-mills, 34 grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, four tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; three academies, 137 students, 13 schools, 304 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3968; slaves, 6043; free coloured 250; total, 13,181. Capital, Camden.

KERTSCH, a seaport town of European Russia, in the Crimea, on a spacious bay on the W. side of the straits of Yenikale, lat. 45° 31' 30" N., long. 36° 38' 30" E. It has recently been a good deal improved; and contains some handsome edifices, and from 3000 to 3000 inhabitants. This town occupies the site of the ancient *Panticapæum*, the seat of the Bosphorian kings, and once the residence of Mithridates. A mound in its vicinity is said to be the tomb of that formidable and inveterate enemy of Rome; but this is contradicted by the most authentic accounts, which represent Mithridates as having been buried, by order of Pompey, in the sepulchre of his ancestors at Sinope. (*Biographie Universelle*, art. *Mithridates*.) The quarantine for the sea of Azoff has been established here; and it seems probable that it will at no distant period supersede Taganrog as the emporium of that sea. Corn, salt, and hides, are the principal articles of export. In the outer road, five or six miles from the town, there are 19 feet water; in the inner bay there are 14 feet, and close in shore it shoals to from 9 to 11 feet. (*Hagmeister on the Trade of the Black Sea*, p. 63, Eng. trans.)

KESMARK (Germ. *Kaisersmarkt*), a royal free town of Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, a tributary of the Vistula, at the foot of the Tatra mountains, 130 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. 4330, of whom about 2500 are Protestants. It is surrounded with old and decayed double walls, and entered by three gates, near one of which the Emperor Sigismund, in 1433, erected a large tower, to protect the town against the attacks of the Hungarians. Paget says, "In Kesmark there is nothing remarkable, except the ruins of an old castle which formerly belonged to the family of Tököly, by whose restless ambition, and warlike talents, Hungary was involved in a series of civil wars, which, but for Sobieski's timely aid, would probably have ended in delivering the whole country into the power of the Turks." (Vol. I., p. 443.) Kesmark has, however, several handsome public buildings, as the town-hall, with an elegant tower, and a large Roman Catholic church; besides a Roman Catholic high school, Protestant lyceum, girls' school, &c. Many of its inhabitants are linen weavers and dyers; others carry on a brisk trade with Galicia in wine and garden produce. (*Oest. Nat. Encyc.*; *Borghaus*; *Paget's Hungary*.)

KESWICK, a market town of England, co. Cumberland, ward of Allerdale, par. of Crosthwaite, on the Greta, in a well cultivated valley at the foot of Skiddaw, and contiguous to the N. end of Derwent water, or Keswick lake, 22 m. S. by W. Carlisle, and 18 m. E. by N. Whitehaven. Population in 1831, 2150. This neat and finely situated town, which may be regarded as the capital of the English lakes, consists principally of one long street of well-built houses. It has manufactures of linsey-woolsey stuffs, and fancy waistcoatings; black lead pencils are also made in the town, of lead from the famous mine in Borrowdale; and the potting of char taken in the lake is a considerable business. Copper mines were formerly wrought in the vicinity, but they have been long abandoned. The principal dependence of the place is on the crowds of visitors to the adjacent lakes and mountains, who are here supplied with lodgings, guides, conveyances, &c. It has a free school, a national school, a workhouse, and two museums, containing many fine specimens of natural history peculiar to the country. Property, which at present produces above £300 a year, was bequeathed in 1643, by Sir John Banks, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for behoof of the poor of this, his native town.

Keswick lake, or Derwent-water, is about three miles in length, by rather more than one mile in breadth, extending over an area of 1928 acres. It has numerous small islands, is embosomed among lofty mountains, and, from its picturesque scenery, is deservedly called the "gem" of the lakes. (*Titterton's Guide to the Lakes*, p. 57, &c.)

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KESZDI-VASARTHELY (Germ. *Neumarkt*), a town of Transylvania, in the Szekler-Land, 45 m. N.E. Cronstadt. Population about 5000. It has a Protestant gymnasium, several breweries and distilleries, and manufactures of hats, paper, and cloth; but it is chiefly noted for its military establishments. It is the head quarters of the second regiment of Szekler infantry, in the Transylvanian military frontier, and has a celebrated military school. "This institution was founded by the late emperor, and is supported partly by a royal grant and partly by the Szeklers themselves. The regulation of it is entirely in the hands of the government. On the foundation there are 100 boys, from six to eighteen years of age, who are fed, clothed, and taught, free of all expense. A few additional scholars are admitted on the payment of about 16s. per month. The children, when they have finished their education, are drafted into the infantry, and often rise to the rank of officers. The course of education, besides drilling, exercising, &c., includes writing, reading, arithmetic, geography, mathematics, military drawing, and the German language. In fact, all the lessons are given in German, all the books are German, and the children are even obliged to speak German to each other. The national language is never heard within the walls of the school." Hence the Szeklers affirm, that the grand object of the school is to denationalise their children, and make them renounce their native language; so that its institution, whatever may be its ultimate influence, tends, in the mean time, to keep alive the distrust which these borderers entertain of the Austrian government. (*Paget's Hungary*, I., 417, 418; *Oest. Nat. Encyc.*)

KESZTHELY, a market town of Hungary, in the circ. on the other side of the Danube, co. Szalad, near the W. end of lake Balaton, 38 m. S.W. Veszprim, and 96 m. S. Presburg. Population 7000. "It is," says Mr. Paget, "a thriving little town, and of considerable importance from the great school of agriculture founded here by Count George Festetics, and known as the Georgicon, which, though no longer in so flourishing a state as formerly, has still several professors and practical teachers maintained at the count's expense." The object of this establishment is to form useful and well-instructed officers and accountants for the management of estates, to give instruction in particular branches of husbandry to the peasantry, and to furnish opportunities for farmers to improve their knowledge of agriculture. Eight or ten scholars are pensioned by the count, the rest being independent students; and the school is divided into six sections, 1. for scientific agriculture, and its auxiliary sciences; 2. for the law of property, as affecting landlords and tenants; 3. for practical husbandry, as taught to the peasantry; 4. for forest-planting and the chase; 5. for horse-breeding, training, &c.; and 6. for teaching girls the branches of knowledge connected with housekeeping. The complete course appointed for the pensioners lasts three years; but others may select their pursuits, and limit themselves to one or two years, as they think proper, the theoretical course lasting from the beginning of November to the end of August. In the Georgicon, large apartments are fitted up as lecture-rooms, depositories for philosophical instruments, museums, &c.; chambers are set apart for the pensioners; and the lower floors are occupied by the farming servants and their families, and by a spacious workshop for carpenters and coopers. The outbuildings comprise stalls for fattening cattle, a shed for sheep, a granary, brewhouse, and a house for silkworms and the winding of silk; gardens and orchards of different kinds are laid out for the purpose of teaching horticulture in all its branches, and on a farm set apart from the rest of the count's estates, practical instruction is given in the rotation of crops after the Norfolk system. In fact, the Georgicon, as described at length by Dr. Bright, (to whose valuable work we beg to refer the reader, who desires further information,) is a most complete establishment, and if conducted at present with the same vigour as at the time of the Doctor's visit, it cannot fail of being highly serviceable. The other educational institutions are a Catholic gymnasium, a high and normal school. The public buildings comprise besides the Georgicon, a fine castle, in which Count Festetics resides, and which contains a library of 15,000 volumes, two Catholic churches, a convent, and a hospital. Wine, from the extensive vineyards in the neighbourhood, is a considerable article of trade, and several hands are employed in weaving woollen fabrics. (*Paget's Hungary*, vol. II., 577; *Bright's Travels in Lower Hungary*, p. 360-369.)

KETSKEMET, or KUZKEMET, a market town of Hungary, circ. on this side of the Danube, co. Pesth, 50 m. S.E. the cap. lat. 46° 54' 39" N., and long. 19° 43' E. Population 36,000! The houses are generally low, the streets long, narrow, and crooked, and the surrounding districts of a dull monotonous character: there are five churches, (two Roman Catholic, and one each belonging to Greek,

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Lutherans, and Calvinists,) a Franciscan convent, a reformed college and gymnasium, a *Piarist* college, a normal school and a school of design, an orphan asylum, and a military hospital. The breeding of horses, cattle, and sheep is the chief employment of the population; and there are some tanneries and soap factories. (*Oest. Encyc.; Diet. Geog.*)

KETTERING, a market town and par. of England, co. Northampton, Huxloe hund., on an affluent of the Nen, 14 m. N.E. Northampton, and 65 m. N.N.W. London. Area of par. 2,940 acres. Population in 1831, 4,059. The centre of the town comprises a spacious area, surrounded by well-built houses and shops, with a commodious session-house; but in the suburbs are many low thatched tenements that have a mean and wretched appearance. The church, considered a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, has an elegant embattled tower at its W. end, surmounted by a light crocketed spire; the living is a rectory. There are places of worship also for Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and the Society of Friends. Sunday schools are attached to all, except the last; and there is a small free school; this, and an almshouse for six poor widows, are the only endowed charities of the town. Several hundred weavers are engaged at Kettering, and the neighbouring villages of Rothwell and Donborough, in making silk plush for hats: a great number of hands were formerly employed in woollens and worsted weaving, but this branch of industry appears to have declined of late years. Petty sessions are held here on alternate weeks. Markets on Saturday, for cattle and sheep on alternate Fridays. Fairs, Thursday before Easter, Friday before Whitmaside, Thursday before Oct. 11, for horses, cattle, and farming stock.

KEW, a village of England, co. Surrey, hund. Kingston, on the S. bank of the Thames, about 6 m. W. London, forming with Petersham a united parish, having an area of 800 acres, and a population, in 1831, of 1,440 persons. This village, which is connected with Brentford on the opposite side of the river by a handsome stone bridge of seven arches, consists principally of the houses on, and near a large and neatly kept green. The parish church is a small brick structure with a turret at the W. end; it was intended only as a chapel of ease to Kingston, of which Kew was as appendage, till it was made a separate parish in 1793. Many handsome residences are scattered over the village, but none deserves particular mention except Kew House, for many years the favourite residence of George III. and his queen. It was taken on lease from S. Molyneux Esq. by Frederick, Prince of Wales, and was greatly improved in its interior fittings by Kent. George III. continued to hold it on lease, and it is still occupied by members of the royal family or persons belonging to their households. Near this house, but close to the river-bank, a new palace was commenced by George III. under the directions of Wyatt; but the situation and plan of the building proved to be very ill chosen: it was never completed, and was ultimately taken down in 1827. The gardens, comprising about 190 acres, were laid out by Sir W. Chambers, for Frederick, Prince of Wales. The botanic garden contains a fine collection of native and exotic plants. In the pleasure-gardens are different grotesque, if not very elegant, buildings; the largest and most celebrated being an octagonal Chinese pagoda of 10 stories and 163 feet high, from the top of which is an extensive view of the surrounding country. The pleasure-grounds are kept in good order, and are accessible to the public on Sundays and Thursdays, from 12 till sunset, from midsummer to Michaelmas. The botanic garden and arboretum are open daily during all seasons from one to three in the afternoon.

KEYNSHAM, a market town and par. of England, co. Somerset, hund. of its own name, at the confluence of the Chew with the Avon, 5 m. E.S.E. Bristol, and 100 m. W. London. Area of parish, 3,330 acres. Population, in 1831, 2,162. The town is built on a rock, and consists of a single street, about a mile long. The church, which stands in the centre of the town, is a large and handsome edifice, with a fine lofty tower at its W. end, and some curious monuments: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Duke of Buckingham. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have places of worship, to each of which, as well as to the church, Sunday schools are attached. A well conducted charity school also furnishes a plain education to poor children of both sexes. The river Chew runs through the E. end of Keynsham, and falls into the Avon at the bridge, which is of stone, and consists of 15 arches: another bridge crosses the Chew on the Bath road. The tides of the Avon ascend up to this town. The clothing trade, formerly considerable, has now almost wholly fallen to decay, though a few people are still employed in spinning and winding for the clothiers of Bradford and Shepton-mallet. Coarse linen-weaving has been introduced within the last 15 years, with little success; but a good deal of

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business is carried on in malting. Petty sessions are held here on the market day, Thursday. Fairs, March 24, and August 15 for cattle and cheese.

KEYTESVILLE, p. v., capital of Chariton co. Mo., 91 m. N.W. Jefferson city, 965 W. Situated on a branch of Grand Chariton river, and 15 m. N. from its entrance into Missouri river. It contains a courthouse, jail, four stores, a saw and grist-mill, and about 300 inhabitants.

KEY WEST, p. v., capital of Monroe co., Flor. Situated on the N.W. end of Thompson's island, which is 4 m. long and 1 m. wide. It is one of the Florida keys, has a fine harbour, admitting vessels requiring 37 feet of water, and capable of being well fortified. It may become the key to the gulf of Mexico, as the passage here is safer, and 90 miles nearer, than round the Tortugas, and has nine feet of water. It was incorporated in 1839, and contains a courthouse, jail, an Episcopal church, 23 stores and groceries, two large warehouses, 110 dwellings, about 500 inhabitants. It has a lighthouse. About 17,000 bushels of salt are manufactured annually, by solar evaporation. The thermometer ranges from 50 to 90 degrees of Fahrenheit. The whole island lies on a bed of limestone, about a foot beneath its surface, and wells are dug into the rock, to the level of the sea, where fresh water is obtained; but rain water is chiefly used. Most of the inhabitants are employed as wreckers, and receive on an average £77,000 annually. About 15 vessels are annually wrecked on the Florida reef, and the inhabitants of Key West are employed in saving the property.

KHARAN, a town of Beloochistan, prov. Sarawan, 109 m. S.W. Kelat. Population uncertain, but probably about 3000. It is situated in an extremely mountainous district bearing the same name, and is surrounded by a mud-built wall with bastions. It is the residence of a sirdar, who can send into the field about 600 excellent and hardy soldiers. The camels of Kharan are the strongest and most active in these regions, a circumstance that gives their masters a decided superiority over their neighbours in their predatory pursuits. (*Pottinger's Travels*, p. 130.)

KHARKOFF, a government of European Russia, having on the N. Tchernigoff and Kourak, and the E. Voronez, on the S. Ekaterinoff, and on the W. Poltava. Area, 17,450 sq. m. Population, in 1838, 1,334,000. This, like the other governments of Little Russia, has a flat, monotonous surface, and a very fertile soil. It has nearly 470,000 deciatines of forests. Principal rivers, the Donetz, Orkol, and Vorakla; but none of them are navigable, at least, for any considerable distance. All sorts of corn are raised, the produce in ordinary years amounting to above 5,000,000 chetwerts, of which about 1,000,000 are exported. Flax and hemp, tobacco, hops, &c. are also raised, and the potato is extensively grown. Cattle excellent: there are few peasants without bees. With the exception of distilleries, which are numerous, and some tanneries, and establishments for the preparation of tallow and saltpetre, manufacturing industry can hardly be said to exist. The population consists of Little Russians, Great Russians, and Cosacks. Some regiments of cavalry are colonized in this government. (*Schmitzer, La Russie*, &c., p. 471.)

KHARKOFF, the cap. of the above government, on the Lopanh. lat. 49° 50' 37" N., long. 36° 26' 33" E. Population 13,000. It is built of wood; has narrow, crooked, and dirty streets: the ramparts by which it was formerly surrounded have been converted into gardens and public walks. It is the residence of the provincial authorities, and has a cathedral, a gymnasium, an ecclesiastical seminary, &c. Kharkoff is the seat of a university, founded in 1804, which, in 1835, had 56 professors and masters, and 342 pupils. It possesses a pretty good library, and a valuable collection of medals. This town is the seat of a considerable commerce. Four fairs are held each year, of which that called Krechitsheski (Jan. 3-15), and that of the Trinity, are the most extensive. If we may depend upon the official accounts, merchandise to the amount of 31,544,774 roubles was brought, in 1833, to the first of these fairs, above two thirds of which was disposed of. One of the other fairs is exclusively, or principally, for wool. (*Schmitzer*, *id. supra*.)

KHELAT, or **KELAT**, a city of Beloochistan, of which it is the cap. and a fortress of considerable strength, now in possession of the British: on an elevated site, on the W. side of a highly cultivated plain about 250 m. N. the Indian Ocean, and 240 m. S. by W. Candahar; lat. 29° 7' N., long. 65° 43' E. Population estimated by Pottinger at 20,000, chiefly Belooches, Brahoos, Hindoos, and Afghans. The town, of an oblong form, is described by Pottinger, in 1810, as encompassed on three sides by a mud wall, 18 or 20 feet high, flanked at intervals of 250 paces, by bastions pierced, as well as the wall itself, with numerous loopholes for matchlocks. The defence of the fourth side is formed by the W. face of the hill, on which the town is partly built, being cut away perpendicularly. On the sum-

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mit of this eminence stands the palace of the khan, enclosed by a mud wall, with bastions, kept in better repair than any other portion of the fortifications. In 1838, Major Willsbire said, "The defences of the fort, as in the case of Ghilence, far exceeded in strength what I had been led to suppose from previous report; and the towering height of the inner citadel was most formidable both in appearance and reality." (*Part. Report on Kadas.*) It is, however, commanded by heights to the N. and W.; it has three gates, and above 2500 houses within the walls; and, in 1810, about half as many were comprised in the suburbs. The houses are of half-burnt brick, on wooden frames, and plastered over with mud or chunam. The streets are generally broader than is common in the E., and have a raised footway on either side; but their centre is a receptacle for all sorts of filth; and they are dark and gloomy, from the upper stories of the houses nearly meeting. The markets are well furnished with flesh, vegetables, and other necessaries, at a cheap rate; and the town is supplied with excellent water by a spring which, according to Pottinger, is tepid during the night, but after sunrise becomes cold, and remains so the whole day. Some water-mills are turned by the stream from this source. Kheist has some trade and manufactures, respecting which see BELGOCHISTAN (Vol. 4, p. 341).

The many outrages alleged to have been committed on the followers of the army of the Indus, at the instigation of the khan of Kheist, compelled our interference; and Kheist was taken by storm by the British, Nov. 13, 1839, after a siege of a few hours.

KHERSON, a gov. in the E. part of Russia, in Europe, on the N. shore of the Black sea, between the rivers Dniepr, on the W., and Dniepr, on the E. Area, variously estimated at from about 25,000 to 30,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1838, including the military colonies, 765,000. Besides the great boundary rivers, already specified, it is divided into two not very unequal portions by the Bug. In the N. part of the government, the surface is undulating and covered with immense forests; but elsewhere it consists mostly of an immense steppe, without trees, and covered with grass the height of a man. Generally, the portion on the W. side of the Bug is decidedly more fertile than that on the E. side. Climate in extremes, the rivers being mostly frozen over for a short time during winter, while in the summer the thermometer rises sometimes to above 25° of Réaumur. Agriculture has made little progress, and is but a secondary pursuit, the rearing of cattle and sheep forming the chief employment of the inhabitants. The breed of sheep has been much improved, and is now the best in the empire. Among the horned cattle, buffaloes are common. Flax and hemp, tobacco, saffron, liquorice, &c., are all cultivated; and a good deal of an inferior acid wine is made. There are establishments for the cleaning and sorting of wool, tanneries, tallow and candle works, with manufactures of cloth, &c. The commerce of the government centres entirely at Odessa and Kheron, and is very extensive.

KHARSA, the cap. of the above government, on an eminence on the right bank of the Dniepr, about 60 m. above Kibinour fort, at the entrance of the estuary to that river, lat. 46° 37' 46" N., long. 28° 38' 33" E. It was founded in 1778, was fortified in 1780, and soon after became a large and flourishing town. Owing, however, to the difficulty of navigating the Dniepr, which, for 15 m. below Kheron, is shallow, and encumbered with shifting sand banks. Odessa, founded in 1793, soon took precedence of it as a commercial emporium, and it began to decline. Its population amounted in 1834, according to the official accounts quoted by M. Schnitzler, to 24,508. It is divided into four distinct parts: the citadel, the admiralty, and the Greek and military suburbs. Within the first are the government buildings, arsenal, prison, barracks, and the cathedral. The latter is the burial place of the celebrated Prince Potemkin, the powerful favourite of Catherine II., who died near Yassy, in 1791.* In the admiralty are the docks, for constructing ships of war, cut out of the limestone rock. They are sent down the river on machines, called camels, but only when there is a large flood. The Greek suburb is inhabited by the bourgeoisie, and the military suburb by sailors and artisans.

Within these few years a part of the mast trade that used formerly to be confined to Riga, has been transferred to Kheron; and, besides masts, staves, planks, flax and hemp, corn, cordage, tallow, wool, of which it is a principal market, &c., are sent down the Dniepr to Kheron. But, owing to the cataracts and other obstructions to the navigation of the river between Ekaterinofsk and Alexandrofsk, these shipments can only be made in spring and autumn; and, when the commodities have reached Kheron, it is found

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most convenient to ship them coastwise in small vessels for Odessa, where they are put on board the ships in quarantine. In fact, owing to the difficulties now mentioned, the greater part of the corn from the ci-devant Polish provinces, shipped at Odessa, is not brought down the Dniepr, but is conveyed direct to its destination, in wagons drawn by oxen.

John Howard, the celebrated English philanthropist, expired at Kheron, on the 30th of January, 1790, and is interred about 3 m. N. from the town, where an obelisk has been erected to his memory. (For farther particulars as to Kheron, see the article DNEPR, in this dictionary, the works of Clarke and Lysal, as referred to in the note below; Schnitzler, *La Russie*, &c., p. 723; *Hogemeister's Report on the Commerce of the Black Sea*, English trans., p. 70, &c.)

KHIVA, KHARESM, or ORGUNJE (an. *Chorasania*), an indep. khaanat of Turkestan, in Central Asia, properly comprising only a narrow strip of fertile land along the Oxus, in the lower portion of its course. Of late years, however, it has established a supremacy over the wandering Turkman hordes to the S. and W. and holds Merv (Maur), with its territory, on the road between Khoreasm and Bokhara. Its dominion is believed at present to extend between the 36th and 44th degrees of N. lat. and 58d and 64th of E. long., having E. the Karakalpak territories and Bokhara, B. Afghanistan and the Persian provinces of Khoreasm, W. the Caspian, and N. the Kirghiz steppe and the sea of Aral. The population of this extensive territory is estimated by Sir A. Burnes at only 200,000 at most, nearly the whole surface consisting of unproductive sandy wastes. The Oxus is the great fertiliser of the tract it passes through; many canals communicating with it have been cut for the purpose of irrigation, some of which are 30 m. in length; and the cultivated lands in the neighbourhood of the capital are surrounded with wet ditches. The climate and products are much the same as in Bokhara; the summer is warm, the air dry, and evaporation rapid; the winter is short, and ice lasts only a few days at a time. Agriculture is better attended to in the small extent of productive land comprised in this khaanat than in some of the neighbouring countries. The lands, after being irrigated, are manured; but animal manure is scarce, from the fæces of the cattle being used as fuel, and their being seldom stalled. Wheat, barley, *divgari* (*Holcus saccharatus*), millet, sesamum, oleaginous plants, lentils, fruits, linseed, cotton, hemp, flax, and some rice, are grown. The vine thrives well; but the inhabitants, being chiefly Mohammedans, little or no wine is made. The distillation of brandy from raisins has, however, been introduced by the Persians; and, out of the capital, the inhabitants indulge pretty freely in its use. An intoxicating liquor, as well as a narcotic product for smoking, is obtained from hemp. Little tobacco is grown. Many of the fruits are good, and the melons are excellent; but the culture of fruit-trees is nearly abandoned for that of grain or fodder. Wood is sufficiently abundant in the N., and is not dear in the capital; but over all the desert the only vegetation is a few stunted bushes. Horned cattle are few; sheep and goats are much more numerous, their flesh, with that of the horse, forming the chief animal food of the inhabitants. Camels are the principal beasts of burden, and almost every khivan possesses one. Agriculture and cattle rearing occupy most of the settled population; but some cotton and silk stuffs, shawls, &c., are made by the women, and exported to the neighbouring countries. The dominant race in Khiva, as in Bokhara, is the Uzbek, to which the khaa belongs; the rest of the population consists of Ouzgours, Turkmans, Karakalpaks, Tadjiks, about 9000 families, chiefly prisoners of war from Bokhara, and a few Afghans, Jews, Armenians, Persians, Elmauks, Kirghis, &c. The Uzbeks enjoy no privileges over the rest, but they compose the chief portion of the khan's army. The Turkmans are altogether nomadic, and live principally by plunder, especially the capture and sale of slaves. They seize upon the subjects of Russia on the Caspian, and make many incursions into Khoreasm; Bokhara and the whole of Turkestan is supplied by them with Persian captives. In 1835, according to Sir A. Burnes, there were as many as 3000 Russian slaves in Khiva; and the capture of her subjects was one of the principal causes (and a substantial one certainly) of the late hostile attempts of Russia against Khiva. It is estimated that from 30,000 to 40,000 of the population of the khaanat are slaves. They have frequently a piece of land given them to cultivate, or are permitted to exercise some handicraft, paying an annual rent to their masters for the privilege, from the produce of which they are afterward frequently able to ransom themselves. No foreign slave, however, even after the purchase of his liberty, is permitted to leave the country. Meyendorf, in comparing this khaanat with that of Bokhara, observes: "Though the inhabitants of the two countries are of the same race, and profess the same religion, the schools of Khiva have never

* Dr. Clarke says that the body was taken up by order of the Emperor Paul, and deposited in "the first hole that could be found." (Vol. II., p. 283, 2nd ed.) But Dr. Lysal assures us that this is a mistake, though given, was not changed. (I., p. 314.)

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enjoyed the same reputation as those of Bokhara; the Khivans are more barbarous than the Bokharese, as is attested by an inferior agriculture, worse habitations, a more limited commerce, less wealth, and a more savage mode of life." (*Voyage de Bokhara*, p. 111.) According to Burnes, the Khivans are at best but an organized banditti, protected by the natural strength of their country. The trade of such a country may be dismissed in a few words. Four routes exist for communication with Russia: one through the Kirghiz steppe, W. of the Aral sea, to Orenburg; a second by way of Sarachak, or Sarachik, on the Oural, also to Orenburg; a third through Sarachak to Astrakhan; and a fourth from Khiva to Karaghan, on the E. shore of the Caspian, whence goods are sent by sea to Astrakhan (*Hoerners, Researches on Asiatic Nations*, &c., transl., II., 393). About 3000 camels go annually to Orenburg, Astrakhan, and some towns of Caucol and Persia, with wheat, barley, silk and cotton fabrics, and yarn; and about a dozen large boats come annually from Astrakhan to Karaghan and the gulf of Manghislak, with the products of Russia and the west, to be exchanged for those brought by the caravans from Khiva. The chief imports are slaves, coin, iron, and copper, wrought and unwrought; handkerchiefs, wax, honey, sugar, tea, which, as in Bokhara, is a favourite article; cochineal, spices, hardware, &c. The commerce with Persia is insignificant. The merchandise which goes to Astrabad is conveyed on camels, at a charge averaging from 3½ to 4 roubles per peed, under the conduct of Turkmen guides. The trade of Khiva is solely in the hands of Turkmen, Khivans, and Persians; none but Mohammedan merchants being suffered to transact business within the khaanat. No foreign merchants pass through or into the country with ease or safety; when not openly robbed of a large portion of their goods, the caravans are delayed by the khaan's officers, the sales of merchandise are opened, and much property has been at times extorted. The khaan demands duties at the port of Manghislak, on the Caspian, which lies opposite Astrakhan, and sometimes (it is said) on the Jaxartes, E. of the Aral sea. In order to reach Bokhara by a route avoiding Khiva altogether, the Russians attempted, in 1830, to send caravans by way of the latter river; but the khaan took umbrage at a measure which turned the traffic from his own territories, and sent an army to the Jaxartes, which intercepted a caravan, and occasioned the destruction of its merchandise. Since then, no attempt has been made by the Russians to follow any route other than that through this khaanat; but no intercourse of a really friendly nature has taken place between the two countries.

The commercial duties realized by the khaan amount to, perhaps, half his total revenue, which latter is roughly estimated, by Helmersen (*China*, &c., p. 45), at 2,000,000 roubles, or francs: the remainder of this sum being made up of one fifth of the produce of every predatory excursion of his subjects, a family tax of three ducats a year, taxes on war-horses, on land cultivated by slaves, &c. A regular transit duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on all kinds of merchandise passing through the country. The government is despotic: for judicial affairs, each town has its *shaykh*, or judge; and in the capital is a central court of justice in the last resort, composed of the *cadi* or chief priest, the four ministers, and other members nominated by the khaan. The khaan may sometimes raise a force of 10,000 men, and has a park of nine pieces of ordnance. His troops, which are mostly cavalry, are entirely composed of Uzbeks and Turkmen, and armed like those of Bokhara: some of the Turkmen carry bows and arrows. There are in the khaanat, besides Merv, only two towns worth notice, Khiva, the capital and seat of government, and Organje, the chief commercial town, and largest of the two.⁶ Khiva was tributary to Bokhara till the late khaan rendered it independent, early in the present century. The present khaan, in 1832, led a hostile army into Merv, which he subdued, but he has always maintained friendly relations with Bokhara. Political relations have long existed between Russia and Khiva, envoys having been sent from the one to the other as early as the time of Peter the Great. Latterly, the Russians have determined to put an end to the robberies committed by this horde; and, though the impracticable nature of the country has hitherto hindered them from reaching Khiva, there is little doubt of their ultimate success.

KHIVA, a town of Central Asia, cap. of the above khaanat, and residence of the khaan; in an irrigated and fertile plain near the Oxus, 390 m. W.N.W. Bokhara, and 730 m. S.S.E. Orenburg, on the high road between those two cities: lat. 41° 40' N., long. 52° 23' E. Pop. doubtful, but probably from 10,000 to 12,000. The town is surrounded by a mud wall and wet ditch, and contains about 700 houses, the suburbs comprising 1200 more. Khiva has a palace, which,

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like nearly all the rest of the dwellings in the town, and in the khaanat generally, is of mud, though placed upon an eminence composed of stone. The only stone buildings in the town are three mosques, one having a handsome minaret; a school, and a caravanserai. Khiva is externally picturesque, being surrounded with gardens; but its streets are so narrow as scarcely to admit a laden camel. Its population is very mixed; its chief trade is in slaves, for which it is the largest mart in Independent Turkestan. (*Helmersen, China, Bokhara, &c.; Meyendorf; Mouraviev; Burnes, &c.; Hoerners; Chinese Repository; Zimmermann's Memoir on Khiva*, 1841.)

KHOI, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, and cap. of a distr. 70 m. N.W. Tabriz. Pop., according to Smith, about 3000 families, or 30,000 inhab. It is situated on a tributary of the Kur, about 35 m. N. from the lake of Urmiah, and is a handsome, well-built town, in much better repair than most others in Persia. It has few mosques or large public buildings, but the regular streets, shaded with avenues of trees, give the town, on the whole, an appearance of respectability, and even grandeur. A large and handsome bazaar, with a caravanserai, furnishes ample accommodation to the merchants, who carry on a considerable trade with Turkey and E. Persia. The suburbs were formerly inhabited by about 600 Armenians, but their number has greatly decreased since the war with Russia, when most of them migrated N. of the Araxes. The plain of Khoi is celebrated as the scene of a great battle fought in 1514 between Shah Ismael and Selim I., in which the Turks, though the most numerous, were signally defeated. (*Smith and Dwight's Miss. Researches*, p. 315; *Jaubert, Voyage en Perse*, p. 148; *Ritter, Asia*, I.; *Kinaird's Persian Empire*, p. 154.)

KHOJEND, a town of Indep. Turkestan, in Central Asia, khaanat of Khokan, near its W. extremity, cap. distr. of same name, on the Jaxartes, 90 m. W. Khokan, and said to be as populous as that city, or Samarcand, from which it is 150 m. N.E. It is built on rising ground, and protected by walls, which, however, are much decayed on the S. and W. sides. It is surrounded by wet ditches, and intersected by canals. It is of high antiquity, and near it, Nazarov says, are some remarkable ruins. Khojend has manufactures of coarse cotton goods, and a brisk trade in these, and in Russian merchandise. It is the station at which the caravans entering the khaanat from Bokhara pay toll; as the town of Uch is for those entering from the Chinese dominion. (*Nazarov; Helmersen; Ritter, Asian Erdkunde*.)

KHOKAN, KOKAN, or FERGHANA, an indep. khaanat of Turkestan, in Central Asia, between lat. 40° and 45° N., and long. 67° and 75° E.; having N. the Kirghiz steppe, E. and S.E. Chinese Turkestan, S. the table-land of Samarcand and Bokhara, and W. the desert territory of the Karakalpacks. It is, for the most part, mountainous, comprising a portion of the region which forms the W. wall of the great table-land of E. Asia. (*See Asia*, vol. I., p. 163.) The Jaxartes (Sir or Sihoon), which rises not far beyond the E. boundary, traverses it E. to W., about its centre, watering many fertile tracts. Khokan is divided into eight provinces or districts. Great extremes of climate are experienced at different seasons. The products are very similar to those of the countries to the S. and W. This khaanat has a greater extent of cultivable and pasture land than Bokhara. In the S., corn and fruits, especially grapes and melons, grow in great perfection; and a proverb of Central Asia praises the "pomegranates of Khojend with the apples of Samarcand." This was the patrimonial kingdom of the Emperor Baber, who celebrates in lively terms its beauty and fertility. Cotton and the mulberry are articles of constant culture, silk being the chief staple, and one for which Khokan is famous. The pastures on the Jaxartes are excellent: sheep are the principal live stock, and wool is an important product. The camel, horse, and ass are extensively used; and horse-flesh is a common article of food. Game is very plentiful. Coal, iron, copper, jasper, lapis lazuli, &c., are the chief mineral products. The use of coal has been long known in Kokhan, since Abulfeda speaks of "stones that flame and burn" being found there; and this important mineral may, at no very distant period, become a powerful auxiliary in civilizing this, at present, semi-barbarous region. The inhabitants are mostly Uzbeks; to which race, as in Bokhara and Khiva, the khaan belongs. They are Mohammedans, and equally bigoted and strict in their religious customs with the Bokharese. The dialect they use is the Jagtnai-Turkish. The rest of the population are chiefly Tadjiks (*see Bokhara*, vol. I., p. 394) and Kirghiz, who inhabit the N. and E. The Tadjiks are deprived of the rights of property, which they enjoy in Khiva and Bokhara, and are only suffered to cultivate the soil under the Uzbeks. After agriculture, and the rearing of sheep and silkworms, the chief occupation of the people is the manufacture of embroidered

⁶ This is the statement of Burnes. Hagemstet (1859) says that all the commerce of the khaanat is now centred in the capital.

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silks and cotton goods. The former are much worn by the Kirghiz hordes; the latter are sent in large quantities to Bokhara, the returns being made in Russian goods, as iron, steel, woollen cloths, other skins, cochineal, vitriol, sandalwood, &c. Shawls and other Indian manufactures come from Cashmere and the Punjab, by Caubul and Balikh. The rest of the trade is chiefly with Budukshan; the intercourse with Chinese Turkestan is very limited, owing to the ill-feeling that exists between the khan of Khokan and the Chinese authorities. The same cause renders the intercourse between Yarkund and Bokhara less frequent; the nearest and best route between those cities leading through the valley of the Jaxartes. This route, though passing over mountains on which travellers experience difficulty of breathing, is passable except in the three summer months, when it is flooded by the melting of the snow. It may be travelled by a caravan in 45 days; and merchandise may be conveyed from Bokhara as far as Khokan in carts, the route between those two cities being the best in all independent Turkestan. Some Russian caravans from Semipalatinsk, Petropawlawsk, &c., go by the route through Khokan to the Chinese frontier; and three times the quantity of Russian piece goods are sold in this country that go to Bokhara. Of late, indeed, this khanat has begun to have a very active trade with Russia, the caravans engaged in this trade passing through a region much less interrupted by marauding parties than those between Russia and Bokhara, through the territories of Kitiva and the Little Kirghiz horde. According to Burnes, a commercial intercourse is also kept up between Khokan and Constantinople. A duty of $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, *ad valorem*, is laid on all merchandise imported by Soontie Mussulmans, and 5 per cent. on the goods of all other individuals passing the frontier; but these duties are levied with little regularity. Internal commerce is entirely free, as in Bokhara, and the trade is second only to that of the last-named country. Each town possesses at least one caravanserai, and has stated fairs, at which a good deal of business is transacted. Besides the capital, the chief towns are Andekhan, Khojend, Turkestan, and others which give names to the several provinces. The government is despotic; the khan maintains an army of about 10,000 cavalry, which he can, on an emergency, increase to 30,000. According to some Chinese records, it would appear that this country was formerly subject to China. It has, however, for many ages thrown off its allegiance. In the early part of the present century, many of the adjacent Kirghiz tribes were reduced to subjection; but about 1830, the khan having supported the Mohammedans of Cashgar against their Chinese masters, was immediately defeated in a great battle, and his territories invaded by the latter; since which the power of Khokan has been on the decline. This and the neighbouring countries are interesting, from having been the seats of nations whose armies have frequently changed the political face of Asia, and even, in some degree, of Europe. Besides giving birth to Baber, the conqueror of Hindostan, who ascended the throne of Persia in 1494, Khokan, and its vicinity, abounds with localities intimately connected with the history of Jenghiz Khan and Timour.

It is probable that this country will, at no distant period, be united to Russia. The boundary between Russia and Khokan, as determined about 1833, was fixed at the Kuk-su, or "Blue river," long. $67^{\circ} 30' E.$; but, according to the *Asiatic Journal* (August, 1834, p. 374), the Russians had then crossed that river, and erected forts on the Khokan side.

KHOKAN, a city of Central Asia, cap. of the above khanat, and seat of its government, on the Jaxartes, $230 m.$ N.E. Samarand, and about the same N.W. Cashgar. It is reported to be about half the size of Bokhara, which is supposed to contain 150,000 inhabitants. Khokan is an open town, but contains a palace fortified with a wall of mud, of which material most of the houses in the town are constructed. The only exceptions are three bazaars, built of stone, open twice a week for the purposes of trade; and some ancient monuments in different parts of the city, and some large stables constructed of brick, and belonging to the khan. There are a great many mosques and public schools, and several caravanserais. Among the population are many Cashmerians, and some Hindoos, Jews, Nogi-Tartars, and Russians. The streets are narrow, unpaved, and unpleasant; but its vicinity is very productive, and sprinkled with numerous gardens, cultivated fields, meadows, and villages. (*Wanthen, in Bengal Jour., Nazarov; Meyendorff; Burnes; Ritter, Asien Erbkunde, v. 750-784, &c.*)

KHONSAR, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Ajdimi, $82 m.$ W.N.W. Isphahan; lat. $30^{\circ} 7' N.$, long. $50^{\circ} 28' E.$ It is said, by Kinneir, to contain 2500 families, or from 12,000 to 13,000 people. Its situation is singularly interesting and romantic, at the base of two ranges of mountains, running parallel to each other, and so very close, that the houses occupy the bottom, and, at the same time, the face of the hills to some height. The town is about $6 m.$ long, but only $\frac{1}{2} m.$ broad,

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and each house is separated and surrounded by its own garden. The hills afford an ample supply of water; and the appearance of the black and barren rocks, without a particle of vegetation hanging over the gardens, forms a striking contrast with the luxuriant and variegated foliage of the plantation. No corn of any kind is grown in the valley; but the fruit is so abundant, that it alone enables the inhabitants to procure in return every article either of necessity or convenience. According to Kinneir, it yields an annual revenue of 5000 tomans, exclusive of a payment usually made in dried fruits and cotton chintz. (*Kinneir's Persia, p. 128.*)

KHOOLOOM, KHULM, or TASH-KURGHAN, a town of the khanat of Koondooz,* in Central Asia, on the Khulm river, a tributary of the Oxus, and on the high road between Balikh and Koondooz, $40 m.$ E. by S. the former, and $68 m.$ W. by S. the latter city. Lat. $36^{\circ} 39' N.$, long. about $68^{\circ} E.$ Population estimated by Burnes in 1833 at 10,000; and if this number may be depended upon, either the population had greatly declined during the preceding ten years, or (which is most probable) the number of houses had been much exaggerated by Moorcroft, by whom they were estimated at 20,000. According to the latter, "The houses are built of clay and sun-dried bricks, of one story, with domes, in the usual fashion of the country, and each stands by itself in a walled enclosure, often containing fruit trees. The streets are straight, of a moderate breadth, intersecting each other at right angles, and have commonly a stream of water running through them. The town is surrounded by a wall of earth, with wooden gates; a sufficient protection against sudden incursions of horsemen, but none against artillery. It is also guarded by two forts, one on an eminence, on the right bank of the river, to the S.E.; the other on the left bank, and on the plain: both are of earth, and of no strength. There are four tolerably good caravans for travellers. The inhabitants are chiefly Tadjiks and Caubules, with a sprinkling of Uzbeks. The shops for dyes and drugs are usually kept by Hindoos, who also act, in a small way, as bankers. The vendors of dried fruits are mostly from Caubul. The Uzbeks engage little in traffic. They are all, rich and poor, dressed much alike, in long gowns of striped cotton gingham. Bazaars are held every Monday and Thursday, when horses, asses, mules, camels, cows, sheep, and goats are brought to their respective markets. A sheep sells at from two to four rupees; they are of the large tall variety, and the fat of the tail, and along the back, is commonly one third of the weight of the sheep, including the bones. Cotton cloths, cotton in the pod, tanned leather, raw hides, fuel, grapes, raisins, pistachio nuts, pomegranates, dried plums, rock salt, brown leather boots with iron-shod heels, dyes, as the pomegranate bark, madder (indigenous), and indigo, from Hindostan, are exposed for sale, along with blankets of fine wool from Chitral, and raw wool from thence and Budukshan. Printed chintzes, quilts, and turbans are also brought from India. Coarse saddlery is much in request. There is one market entirely for melons, which are raised in this neighbourhood in great quantities. The sheep and furs of Koondooz are exchanged at Yarkund for ten, disposed of in Turkestan, at an advance of 600 per cent. The following were the prices of different articles at the time of our visit: Mutton, four to five pyasas† per *chark* (2½ lbs.); beef, three pyasas ditto; sheep-tail fat, eight ditto; sheep butter, 28 ditto; cow butter, 20 ditto; oil, 16 ditto; rice, four ditto; wheat flour, seven pyasas for four *charks*; barley about $\frac{1}{4}$ maund for a rupee, &c. The workmen in wood, leather, and metals were very indifferent, but demanded high wages, half to three quarters a rupee per day. Most of them, in fact, had lands, and were in some degree independent of labour." (ll. 449-452.) Khooloom has long been the station for receiving the custom duties on all merchandise coming from the W. into Koondooz; which duties amount to $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. *ad val.*

* Old Khulm (now entirely destroyed) is situated about $4 m.$ from Tash-Kurghan. It was a place of importance in the time of Khilif Ali (a former chief of Balikh); but its situation on the plain exposed it to predatory incursions; and the Hazaurehs dammed up or diverted the course of the river, upon which the fertilization of its soil depended. The chief, therefore, removed his capital to Tash-Kurghan, much to the regret of the people of Khulm, whose orchards had been celebrated throughout the E. for the quantity and quality of their produce." (*Moorcroft's Trav., ll. 452, &c.; Burnes's Bokhara; Madras Journal of Literature, &c., passim.*)

KHORASSAN (country of the *rus*), a prov. of Persia, lying between the 31st and 38th parallels of N. lat., and the 53d and 62d degrees of E. long., being bounded N.E. and N. by the Oxus and country of Balikh; S. by Caubul and Seis-

* A paper in the *Madras Journal of Science, &c.* for January, 1846, states that Khooloom is an independent town; adding, however, that "nothing is more variable than the limits of a Khanat in Asia."
† A pyasa is the fifth part of a Mahomedan rupee.

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the; and W. by Irak, Asterabad, and Daghestan. Its boundaries, however, have been very different at different times; and its present area, which is small comparatively with the great extent of country that it comprised prior to the invasion of the Afghans, is roughly estimated at about 80,000 sq. m. Population uncertain. Its surface is much diversified by plains and mountains; a large portion consists of arid rocks, destitute of vegetation or fresh water, and of soft and sandy deserts, among which may be found a few fertile oases. The Elburz range of mountains crosses the N. part of the province eastward; and between this lofty ridge and the Caspian sea is an immense uninterrupted plain, which includes the steppe of Khiva, and forms a part of that extensive flat called by the natives Desht-i-Kipchak. That portion of the plain which belongs to Khorassan is without a single cultivated spot or permanent habitation; and its scanty population comprises only a few tribes of wandering Turkmen. At the foot of the mountains, however, there are many rich valleys, watered by numerous rivulets, and formerly well peopled, and cultivated. This district, known in Persia as the *Atschak*, once comprised several large towns, all of which are now in ruins, and totally deserted, in consequence of the incessant attacks of the Turkmen, who have obtained full possession of the whole tract. The Elburz mountains send ramifications southward, which penetrate from 60 to 100 m. into the plain. This range contains considerable quantities of iron, which, however, is not wrought; the turquoise mines of Nishapur are rich, and, if managed with skill, would yield large revenues; but the exorbitant demands of the Persian government on the tenants of the land have led to the closing of many of the most productive mines. (See NISHAPUR.) In this portion of the country are many fertile tracts, which, were there any security for property, would no doubt be cultivated and well peopled. The valley of Mushed is of great length, commencing about 10 m. N.W. of Sheerwan, and extending in a S.W. direction for upward of 50 m. beyond Mushed. Its breadth varies from 15 to 30 m., and it comprises, besides Mushed (which has a population of 30,000), the towns of Chaharhan, Radkan, and Koochan, with a great extent of good land, cultivated by Koordish settlers. The W. limit of Khorassan is nearly that of the great saline desert, which forms its predominating feature. This tract, which, though considerably more to the N., is considered by Fraser (p. 251), to be connected with the desert N. of the Elburz ridge, skirts the districts of Teheran, Kaahan, and Isfahan, insulates that of Yazd, and extends from Toorahesh southward to the confines of Fars, Kerman, and Belistan, including hardly any habitable country except that near Beerjoon and Ghayn. Its E. limit is pretty correctly indicated by a line connecting the towns of Herat, Subzawar, Furrah, and Doozhak. The nature of this desert varies much in different parts. In some places it produces a few of those plants that thrive in a salt soil, while in others it consists of a crackling crust of dry earth, covered with salt efflorescence: a considerable portion is marshy, and in the lower parts water accumulates during winter, which is evaporated in the hot weather, leaving lakes of salt on a bed of mud. Again, in certain districts, sand abounds in plains, interspersed with waving hillocks, easily moved by the wind, and sometimes so light and impalpable as to prove not only disagreeable, but extremely dangerous to travellers, who not unfrequently are buried in its besoms. Of the rivers of Khorassan, the Tedjen (an Oxus) is next in size to the Oxus: it appears to rise near Serak, and, after receiving the Meshed and other streams, falls into the Caspian sea in lat. 36° 41' N. The rivers of the interior are few and inconsiderable, and, for the most part, are lost in the sand, like the Zenderoon of Isfahan.

The climate of Khorassan varies according to the nature and elevation of the districts into which it is divided. In some parts it is temperate, in others extremely cold. The deserts are infested by the *simoon*, which is as fatal here as in Arabia. (See vol. I., p. 194.) The cultivated districts produce the grains and fruits of S. Europe, with *sansetida*, *truncanath*, and other gums; but timber is rare. Cattle-feeding is the chief employment of the nomad race that roam over the desert; and the camels and goats of Khorassan are celebrated for their fine, soft hair, which is a valuable article of trade in the markets of Mushed and Nishapur, the two largest towns of the province. The inhabitants of the settled districts are Tadjiks or Persians, properly so called, and their number has been estimated at 1,900,000. The *lytars*, or nomads, comprise Turkmen, Djelers, and other Turkish tribes, and there are about 30,000 Kurds in the N. part of the province. The religion of all the inhabitants is Mohammedan, and most of them belong to the sect of Ali. The province is divided into several little governments; but the authority of the king of Persia extends only over the cities of Mushed, Nishapur, Turkish, and Tabas, with their dependencies. The S. parts belong to the Afghans, and the Uzbek Tartars and Turkmen wander over the N. and E., acknowledging only their native khans.

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These wild tribes carry on incessant hostilities, invading each other's territories with bodies of irregular horse, who, after ravaging the country and burning the villages, carry off the inhabitants into slavery. (Fraser's *Khorassan*, p. 240, and *Appendix*; *Kinnaird's Persia*, p. 161, &c.)

KHOTAN, or ILITSI, a town of Chinese Turkestan, prov. Yarkund, on the high road between that city and Lassa, 260 m. E.S.E. the former: lat. 37° 10' N., long. about 78° E. It is principally occupied by Uzbeks; and is said to be celebrated for "its musk, and the beauty of its inhabitants." Khotas, according to Abulfeda and other Mohammedan geographers, was formerly a town of great consequence: it is still a place of considerable size, enclosed by ramparts of earth, and, though ill built, has broad streets. It is the station of a Chinese governor and garrison; has manufactures of silk fabrics, leather, paper, &c., and a brisk trade in these and various other articles, including yu, the Jasper of the ancients. (*Holmesen, Ritter, Klaproth, &c.*)

KIACHTA, or KLAKHTA, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. and prov. Irkutsk, being the centre of the trade and political intercourse between the Russian and Chinese empires. It stands immediately within the Siberian frontier, on a rivulet of the same name, a tributary of the Selenga, and upon a plateau elevated about 9300 feet above the sea, 55° 21' S. by E. Selenginsk, and 180 m. S.E. Irkutsk: lat. 53° 21' S. N. long. 106° 38' 15" E. (Ermen.) Population between 4000 and 5000. It is divided into an upper and lower town: the former, or the fortress of *Troitsk Selsk*, was founded when the first commercial treaty took place between Russia and China, in 1793. The town within is regularly laid out, in the form of a square; in the centre of which is the bazaar, or market-place, a wooden building. Except a chapel of mono, and some of the public offices, built partly of brick, Klachta is constructed wholly of wood. The church, government-house, barracks, and watch tower are the chief public edifices within the town: the various courts and government-offices, imperial rubarb depot, custom-house, &c., are in one of the suburbs. The lower town, a few versts distant, consists of only about 50 houses, inhabited by merchants, who conduct the trade with the Chinese, and some of whom are said to be very rich.

On the Chinese side of the boundary is the Mongolian village of *Mia-mia-tchin* (the place of trade), which, like the Russian town, is laid out in a square form, and surrounded by a palisade. It is ill built, and has only from 1200 to 1500 inhabitants, all males, no women being allowed to reside in it. All the mercantile transactions are conducted between this village and Lower Klachta; and the merchants of the two places visit each other without let or hindrance. The goods bought by the Russians are immediately sent to Upper Klachta, to be examined by the custom-house authorities. The Russians exchange furs, sheep and lamb skins, Russian and Siberian broadcloths, Russian and morocco leather, coarse linens, cattle, and especially bullion, for tea, raw and manufactured silks, nankeens, porcelain, sugar candy, rubarb, tobacco, musk, &c. At the Klachta December fair the tea bought by the Russians is, at an average, said to amount to 60,000 chests, or 4,900,000 lbs. of fine pekoe; besides a large quantity of an inferior kind, much of which is consumed by the Siberians and nomadic Tartars. But, according to Klaproth, the accounts of the Russian commerce with China have been much exaggerated; the total amount of the trade seldom reaching 24,000,000 francs a year, and frequently not a fourth part of that sum. In 1831 the Russian exports by way of Klachta amounted to 4,855,536 francs, and the imports to 6,758,858 francs. Goods may be conveyed from Klachta to European Russia either by land or water (by the lake of Baikal, the Angara, Yenisei, &c.); in the former mode the journey occupies a year, and in the latter three years, or rather three very short summers, the rivers being for a great part of the year frozen over. (Ermen. *Reise um die Erde*; Klaproth, *Mémoires*, &c., i., 57-80; Ritter: *Official Papers*, and *Priv. Inform.*)

KIDDERMINSTER, an important manufacturing and market town, par. bor. and par. of England, co. Worcester, hund. Halfshire, on the Stour, an affluent of the Severn, 13 m. N. Worcester, 16 m. W.S.W. Birmingham, and 118 m. N.W. London. Area of the entire par., 19,800 acres: pop. of par. bor. (which includes the old borough, and a small portion of the "foreign" district in 1831), 16,000. (*Bread. Comm.'s Estimate*.) The town, divided by the river, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, into two unequal parts, is irregularly built, but has several good streets, well paved, lighted with gas, and kept clean by an underground sewerage. In the centre of the market-place is the town hall, a capacious brick structure, comprising, besides several other rooms, a large council-chamber for corporation meetings, quarter sessions, &c.; the lower part of the building is used as a butchers' market, and underneath is a cellar that has sometimes been used as a jail. The church, which stands in a fine open space, on the brow of a hill, and close to the river, is a large Gothic edifice, richly adorned, and surmount-

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ed by a lofty pinnacled tower, the whole being in excellent repair. The interior has accommodation for 3000 persons, and contains several fine old monuments. Connected with the church, at its E. end, is a Gothic chapel or chantry, now appropriated to the use of the grammar-school. On the E. side of the town is the fine district chapel of St. George, erected in 1853, at an expense of £18,131; the altar-piece is embellished with a representation of the descent from the cross, in carpet-work, executed with much taste and brilliancy of colouring; there are also places of worship for Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Unitarians. The grammar-school, chartered by Charles I., has estates attached to it worth about £300 a year; but though all the inhabitants are entitled to send their sons here to be educated, free of expense, it is of little practical utility, and is attended by only about 50 boys. A free school, founded in 1785, provides instruction for about 35 boys, chiefly dissenters. There are numerous Sunday schools, attended by about 3000 children; and four national schools, and three Lancelotian schools, furnish instruction to above 1100 children. The charitable institutions comprise several sick-houses and a dispensary, with some clothing and benefit societies. Near the town is a chalybeate spring, the road to which is an agreeable and fashionable promenade, and in the suburbs are some elegant villas, inhabited by the wealthy manufacturers.

Kidderminster has been noted for its weaving industry since the time of Henry VIII., in whose reign it had a considerable trade in broadcloth. Lacy-weavers were afterwards introduced, and were superseded, in their turn, by poplins, bombazines, and carpets. The fabrics now made are carpets, finger-rugs, bombazines, coverings for buttons, and waistcoat pieces. The carpet manufacture, introduced in 1725, has long been the staple business of the town: there are no power-looms, the carpets being all woven by the hand; and carpet-weaving is the principal trade; bombazines are not extensively made, and button-coverings have only been lately introduced. The carpet fabrics comprise Brussels or pile carpets, Kidderminster or in-grain carpets, and Venetian carpets: the proportion of each, in 1836, is seen from the following table. (*Hand-loom Weavers' Report*, part v., 530.)

Description of Fabric.	No. of Manufactures	Looms.	Hands employed.
Brussels carpets	34	1762	1925 men
Kidderminster or Scotch	11	218	351 women
Venetian	7	45	1700 children
Total	52	2025	4016

Skilful and industrious carpet-weavers earn 57s. a week; but the average wages (1830) did not exceed 14s., the quantity woven averaging 94 yards a week. Sution-makers and waistcoat piece makers earn about 12s. or 13s. a week; bombazine-weavers (of whom there are about 70) earn only 7s. a week, but the work is light, and is principally performed by women and aged persons. There are six worsted mills, which employ 692 hands, and factory wages average from 3s. to 6s. a week for children and women, and from 12s. to 25s. for men. The moral condition of the weavers is said to have deteriorated of late years, chiefly in consequence of an obstinate strike in 1826, when wages were lowered 17 per cent., and when also the manufacture took root in other places. Since that period, the weavers are said to have been discontented and improvident, and, in fact, to have in a great measure changed their character. Beasts are also said to have been considerably reduced. The manufacturers and trade of the town are greatly facilitated by the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, which passes close to the town; and its communications have been further improved by the opening of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway.

Kidderminster is a borough by prescription, and received its charter of incorporation in 12 Charles I. Since the Municipal Reform Act it has been divided into three wards, the government being vested in a recorder, six aldermen, and 18 councillors. Quarter and petty sessions, and a court of requests for the recovery of small debts, are held in the town-hall. Corporation revenues, in 1830, £1910. In the reign of Edward I., Kidderminster sent two members to the House of Commons, but the privilege being either lost or disused, it ceased to be represented; and this populous and industrious town had no voice in the legislature till the Reform Act conferred on it the privilege of sending one member to the House of Commons. The electoral limits comprise the old municipal borough, and a small portion of the "foreign" district. There were 500 qualifying tenements in 1831, and 469 regular electors in 1830-40. Markets on Thursday: fairs, Holy Thursday, June 30, September 4, and November 26, for horses, cattle, linen and woolen cloth. (*Parl. Reports*.)

KIDWELLY, or CYDWELL, a bor., market-town, and par. of S. Wales, co. Carmarthen, and head. of its own

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name, on the Gwendrush-Vechan, 9 m. S. Caernarvon, and 178 m. W. London. Population, in 1831, 1661, there being a decrease of 58 persons during the preceding 10 years. It is divided by the river into two townships, Old Kidwelly being on the W., and New Kidwelly on the E. or left bank. The former was once surrounded by walls, with three gates, one of which is yet standing; but the houses have fallen to decay, and consist at present of little more than hovels. New Kidwelly, which is joined to the other by a stone bridge, has several respectable houses and numerous cottages. On a rocky eminence overlooking the Old Town, stands the castle, said to have been built soon after the Norman conquest, and now a large and imposing ruin in tolerable preservation, with many of its apartments and staircases still entire: the W. gateway is a noble specimen of architecture, and some of the towers at the angles retain their arched roofs of stone. The battlements command magnificent views of Caernarvon bay and the country on both sides the Towy. The church, which is in the New Town, is an old cruciform structure, with a tower and spire 170 feet high: the transepts are now in ruins, and the centre aisle is the only part used for service. The ruins of a priory of black monks adjoin the church. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the crown; and connected with it is a rural deanery in the diocese of St. David's. There are places of worship also for Calvinist and Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and other dissenters. A free-school is supported by funds in the hands of the corporation, and one other school is maintained by subscription. The industry of Kidwelly is chiefly employed in working coal, smelting iron, and making tin plates. It is not a place of much trade, however, owing to the choking up of the river, which is almost useless, notwithstanding the construction of wharfs, staiths, and other improvements, by Lord Cawdor. There is canal communication with Pembrey, where there is a commodious quay; and a canal and tram-road connect it also with Llanelly, which has a flourishing and increasing trade. Kidwelly forms a part of the duchy of Lancaster, but is governed by its own mayor and 13 aldermen, whose privileges were not affected by the Municipal Reform Act. Markets on Friday: cattle (fair, May 24, July 22, and Oct. 20).

KIEF, a government of Russia in Europe, lying lengthwise along the right bank of the Dnieper, having N. the government of Minsk, W. Volhynia and Podolia, and S. Kherson. Area estimated at about 90,000 sq. m. Population, in 1836, 460,000. Principal rivers, Dnieper, by which it is bounded all along the E. Pripiet, which traverses its N. division, Teteriff, and other affluents of the Dnieper. Surface flat; soil very fertile, so much so, that, though agriculture be very indifferent, the return to most sorts of grain is said to be as six to one. Cattle numerous, large, and of a fine breed. Horses small. Forest extensive. In its N. parts there are considerable marshes. Manufactures, exclusive of those carried on in the houses of the peasantry, can hardly be said to exist. Commerce trifling, and mostly in the hands of the Jews. Principal town Kief.

KIEV, the cap. of the above government, and the former residence of the grand dukes of Russia, on the Dnieper, a little below the confluence of the Desna with that river; lat. 50° 28' 53" N., long. 30° 37'. Population 20,000. This is a very ancient city. It was the earliest seat of the Christian religion in Russia, and was for a considerable period the capital of the empire. But it subsequently underwent many vicissitudes; being sometimes subject to the Lithuanians, the Tartars, and the Poles. In 1666, however, it was finally ceded to Russia, and has ever since continued in her possession. The town consists of three parts—the old town, on an eminence elevated considerably above the river; Pitshevak, or the citadel, more to the E., and on a still higher eminence; and the lower town, or Podolok, on a plain along the river. The first or old town contains the cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1037, and an object of the greatest veneration on the part of the Russians. It is stated by Dr. Pinkerton, that the sum appropriated by the Russian government for the support of this the most ancient cathedral in the empire, with its priests, deacons, singers, &c., amounts to only £26 a year! (*Russia*, &c., p. 317.) The citadel is surrounded by a rampart. Within it is the arsenal, erected by Catherine II., a large handsome building, containing an extensive supply of arms. But the principal object of curiosity in the citadel is the famous monastery of Pitshevak, with its cathedral. It derives its name from *pitshars*, a cavern, because in the vaults beneath are preserved the bodies of several Russian saints. The tower or belfry of the cathedral, donated by the Russians a master-piece of architecture, rises to the height of 204½ feet. The theological academy of Kief, founded in 1661, in the Podolok, is one of the most celebrated in Russia. In 1830, it was attended, according to Schnitzler, by 1800 pupils; but this, we suspect, must be an exaggeration, and we should think that 250, or 400,

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would be nearest the mark. In 1833 a university was founded at Kiel, intended to replace that of Wilna, suppressed after the late Polish revolution. It had, in 1837, 89 professors and assistants, about 300 pupils, and a library with more than 45,000 vols. The university buildings are said to be at once large and handsome. One of the most remarkable edifices in the lower town is the exchange, a very large building, the great hall of which can accommodate 3000 persons. The houses are, for the most part, of wood, and the streets narrow, crooked, and mostly unpaved. The town is principally dependent on the pilgrimages to the cathedral and the monastery, and on the academy. In 1798 a fair, formerly held at Duboo, was transferred thither. It takes place during January, and is attended by all the surrounding nobles, as well as by great numbers of merchants and other descriptions of people. They rendezvous in the exchange. Provisions of all kinds are abundant and exceedingly cheap. (See *Schmitzer, La Rosée, &c.* p. 449-458; *Pinkerton*; *Lyall's Travels*, i. 103, &c.)

KIEL, a town of Denmark, cap. Holstein, on the N. shore of the prov., at the bottom of a beautiful bay, lat. 54° 19' 43" N., long. 10° 8' 18" E. Population 11,000. It is handsome, well built, and thriving. The university, founded in 1665, has had many distinguished men among its professors: it has a valuable library, comprising 70,000 volumes, and is attended at present by about 300 students. There is also an excellent grammar school, with an orphan-house, a workhouse, &c. The church of St. Nicholas is a fine old building; a handsome royal palace stands on a hill adjoining the town, and the public baths deserve notice.

Kiel is the seat of government, and, since 1834, of the supreme court of appeal for the duchies of Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg. There is an extensive hat manufacture; and starch, tobacco, refined sugar, &c., are also produced. The harbour is safe, and has water sufficient for large ships. A good deal of trade and ship-building is carried on. Packet boats sail regularly for Copenhagen; and the road from Hamburg to Kiel being equal to any in England, this route is much frequented by travellers visiting the Danish metropolis. The Holstein canal, forming a navigable communication between the Eyder and the Baltic, unites with the latter two miles from the two. There is a great annual fair in January.

KILDA (ST.), or HIRT, a small island belonging to Scotland, the most remote of the Hebrides or Western Islands, in the Atlantic ocean, 60 m. W. from Uist; lat. 57° 56' N., long. 6° 33' 30" W. It is about 3 m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, and contains about 4000 acres: having attached to it a few dependent and inferior islets. Except at the landing place on its E. side, and at a rocky bay on the N., the island is wholly fenced round with lofty inaccessible precipices. The landing place, new noticed, affords, except during southerly winds, good anchorage. St. Kilda is principally occupied by four hills; and though the soil be but thin and poor, it is, owing to the moisture and mildness of the climate, covered with luxuriant verdure, and affords pasture for some hundreds of sheep and a few cows. A small portion of the surface is in tillage, and produces the variety of barley called bear or big, and oats; but owing to the frequent and tremendous storms by which the island is visited, the crops are exceedingly precarious, and are not unfrequently destroyed. The inhabitants consist of 23 families, of five or six individuals each, who live together in one poor hamlet. The island being resorted to by vast numbers of sea fowl, the inhabitants are principally engaged in fowling, and are mainly dependent on the eggs, flesh, and feathers of the birds. Fowling is here, as in all similar localities, an extremely perilous occupation, and one requiring great nerve and dexterity. Fishing is also, a considerable resource. The people are filthy in their habits, destitute of most of the comforts of life, and apparently unhealthy and short-lived. The island belongs to a single proprietor, who lets it to a middleman, by whom it is let to the inhabitants. The latter pay their rents in feathers and bear. The population has long been stationary.

Recently a considerable improvement has been effected in the condition of these remote islanders by the visits paid them in the course of summer by steamers from various parts of Great Britain. A few years ago they were extremely ignorant; but they are said to be, in this respect, a good deal improved through the residence among them of a worthy and most attentive clergyman. (*Martin's Voyage to St. Kilda*, 4th ed. Lond. 1753; *Fullerton's History of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland*, p. 38, &c.)

KILDARE, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, having N. Meath, E. Dublin and Wicklow, S. Carlow, and W. King's and Queen's cos. It contains 398,435 acres, of which 95,447 are unimproved bog and waste, consisting principally of portions of the bog of Allen (which see).

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Surface mostly flat, or but slightly undulating; and, with the exception of the bog, the soil is mostly clayey and fertile. The famous common, called the curragh of Kildare, in the centre of the county contains about 5000 acres; and is said to be unmatched for the softness of its turf, and the richness of its verdure. When Mr. Wakefield visited Ireland, agriculture in this county was in the worst possible state (i. 419); but, though still very far behind, it has been materially improved in the interval; and better implements, better stock, and improved processes have been pretty generally introduced. There are some very large estates; but property is, notwithstanding, a good deal divided. Farms vary in size from 5 up to 300 and even 500 acres; and have, indeed, been less subdivided in this than in most Irish counties. Average rent of land, 13s. an acre. Minerals and manufactures unimportant. Principal rivers Barrow, Liffey, and Boyne; the last-mentioned river having its principal source in this county, near Carbury. It is also intersected by the Grand canal, and by its branch leading to Monastereven and Athy. It has no considerable town, Athy being the most populous. Kildare contains 10 baronies, and 113 parishes: it returns two members to the House of Commons, both for the county. Registered electors in 1837-38, 1944. In 1831, it had 17,155 inhabited houses, 187,771 families, and 108,494 inhabitants, of whom 54,473 were males, and 53,958 females.

KILLA, a small town of European Russia, in Bessarabia, on the N. bank of the Killa, an arm of the Danube, about eight miles from its mouth. It has some trade; but owing to the shallowness of the water over the bar at the mouth of this arm of the river, it is not likely ever to become a place of any importance.

KILKENNY, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, having N. Queen's county; E. Carlow and Wexford, from which it is separated by the Barrow; S. Waterford, from which it is separated by the Suir; and W. the latter and Tipperary. Area, 512,786 acres; of which 96,506 are unimproved mountain and bog. Though in parts hilly, the surface is mostly either flat, or but slightly undulating. Soil of various qualities; but, for the most part, it rests on a limestone bottom, and is light, loamy, and, in the valleys, particularly fertile. The remarks made under the head of Kildare as to the improvements that have been made in agriculture, since 1813, apply equally to this county. In some districts the dairy husbandry is extensively carried on. Property mostly in very large estates. Farms of various sizes, but generally small. Partnership tenures are not uncommon; and farm-houses and cottages are in general very inferior. Average rent of land, 17s. an acre, being among the highest rented counties in Ireland. There are extensive beds of coal in this county, and collieries have been wrought at Castlecomer for more than a century; but, owing to the excess of sulphur, the coal is but little used for domestic purposes, and is principally employed in making lime-burning, &c. The woollen manufactures formerly established in this county are now nearly extinct (see next article); and, if we except the grinding of corn into meal and flour, and some breweries, distilleries, and tanneries, the manufactures now carried on in the county are quite inconsiderable. Kilkenny is intersected by the Nore, and bounded on the E. by the Barrow, and on the S. by the Suir; so that it has peculiar facilities for the shipping of its produce, which may be conveyed either to Waterford by the Barrow and the Suir, or to Dublin by the Barrow and the Grand canal. It contains nine baronies and 157 parishes; and sends three members to the House of Commons, being two for the county, and one for the borough of Kilkenny. Registered electors for the county in 1835-36, 1314. In 1831, Kilkenny had 31,067 inhabited houses, 33,608 families, and 193,698 inhabitants; of whom 93,777 were males, and 99,709 females.

KILKEW, an inland city and parl. bor. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, cap. of the above co., on the Nore, which is here crossed by two handsome stone bridges, 78 m. S.W. Dublin, and 87 m. N. by W. Waterford.

Kilkenny, with its liberties, which are comprised in the parl. bor., extends over a space of 16,400 imp. acres, and forms a county of itself; the portion on the E. side the river, called St. Cananor, or Inishtown, being on the estate of the bishop of Ossory. The city and liberties had, in 1801, 32,920; and in 1831, 33,741 inhabitants, of whom above 21,000 are Roman Catholics. Mr. Inglis says, that Kilkenny is well built (excepting the suburbs), beautifully situated, and a very interesting town. The principal streets are parallel to the river, but there are many cross streets. Of 2942 houses belonging to the town in 1831, 1687 were thatched, and 955 slated. The principal structure are the castle and cathedral. The former, which is of great antiquity, having been built by Strongbow, has been long the property and residence of the Ormonde family. It has recently been almost entirely rebuilt, and has been rendered a very commodious as well as a magnificent residence.

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The church of St. Canice, the cathedral of the see of Ossory, is a large venerable pile of Gothic architecture: it has several monuments, and near it is a round or pillar tower 106 feet high: the bishop's palace and the deanery are also close by. The county of the city comprises the parishes of St. Mary, St. Patrick, St. John, and St. Canice. The church of St. Mary is an elegant modern building; that of St. John, which was the chapel of the monastery of the same name, has been restored, so as to preserve the character of its former singular style of architecture, in which the windows are replicated in such close succession, that the intervals are merely mullions, whence it is called the Lantern of Kilkenny. There is a Roman Catholic chapel in each parish, that of St. Mary's being looked upon as the bishop's cathedral. Chapels are also attached to the Presentation convent, and to the Dominican and Capuchin friaries. The ruins of the Franciscan and of the Dominican, or Black Abbey, add greatly to the interest of the place.

A public grammar school, endowed by one of the earls of Ormonde, and elevated to the rank of a royal college by James II., has accommodation for 80 resident pupils: the house, which stands in a retired situation, on the banks of the Nore, was rebuilt, at the public expense, towards the close of the last century: the children of the inhabitants of Kilkenny are admitted at half price. Here is also a charter school in which 24 boys are instructed in weaving, a seminary for candidates for the R. Catholic priesthood at Birchfield, a large female school, conducted in the best possible manner by the nuns of the Presentation convent, a parochial school, and a female orphan house. There are about 1900 pupils in the public, and 1500 in the private schools.

The principal charitable institutions are the infirmary for the county, the fever hospital, and the house of industry, which has attached to it a lunatic asylum, wholly independent of the county district asylum: there are at present (1839) in it 16 male and 16 female patients, but the want of adequate accommodation obliges some of them to be lodged at night in the house of correction. There are several almshouses, and two loan funds. The charitable society affords relief to sick tradesmen and to their widows: the benevolent society to the bedridden poor.

A public walk, called the Mall, extends upwards of a mile along the bank of an unfinished canal and of the Nore. Here, also, is a small library, a news-room, a mechanics' friends' society, and a horticultural society. Races are held in September.

A charter, granted to the city by William Earl Marshal, was repeatedly confirmed by successive sovereigns. Elizabeth combined the two boroughs into a single corporation. The ruling charter is that of James I. By it the governing body consists of a mayor, two sheriffs, 18 aldermen, 30 common councillors, and an unlimited number of freemen. Previously to the union, Kilkenny and Irish town sent four members to the Irish House of Commons; and, since then, they have sent one member to the Imperial House of Commons. The right of voting was formerly in the freemen and freeholders of the co. of the city, the freedom of the city being obtained by birth, servitude, or by gift of the corporation. Registered electors in 1836-39, 603. The corporation, which is very wealthy, defrays all charges for lighting, paving, &c.

The mayor, and aldermen who have served as mayors, are justices of the peace for the city. A criminal court is held under their jurisdiction quarterly, and a court of record, on Tuesdays and Fridays, for sums above £30. The portreeve of Irish town also holds a weekly court for the recovery of debts under 40s. in that borough. The assizes for the county and city are held here; as are the general sessions of the peace, in a quarterly rotation with three other places. The courthouse, built on the site of Grace's Old Castle, is a spacious and elegant building, with sufficient accommodation for the public business of the county and city. The county prison is at a small distance from the town; that of the city is ill constructed, and limited in its means of accommodation.

The Ormonde family have laudably exerted themselves at different periods to introduce manufactures into Kilkenny. In this view, Pierce, the third earl, brought over a colony of Flemings skilled in the making of tapestry and carpets, but without success. The first marquis expended large sums in attempts to establish the linen manufacture. That of frieze, after being carried on for a considerable period, was eventually transferred to the neighbouring town of Carrick-on-Suir. Wool-combing was also introduced, and the manufacture of blankets was extensively carried on; but this also has all but entirely failed. Mr. Inglis represents the woollen manufacturers of Kilkenny as being, at the period of his visit, without employment, and in the greatest distress; and the *Railway Commissioners* state that the entire value of the woollen goods produced within the

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districts of Cork, Kilkenny, Meath, and Carrick-on-Suir, did not (in 1838) amount to £30,000 a year! Several flour and corn-mills have recently been erected in or near the city, and there are several distilleries, breweries, and tanneries, and a starch manufactory: but the principal dependence of the town is on its retail trade, of which it is an exclusive centre. Within about one mile from the city are some celebrated marble quarries, and a sawing and polishing mill. The marble is extremely beautiful; it has a black ground variegated with madrepor, bivalve shells, and other organic matter; it takes a fine polish, and makes beautiful chimney-pieces, and such like articles. Kilkenny coal neither emits flame nor smoke; but its sulphurous exhalations unfit it for domestic purposes. Two weekly newspapers are published in Kilkenny; and it has also branches of the bank of Ireland, and of the provincial and national banks. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £1833; in 1836, £2113. Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the covered area of the Tholsel or town-house. Fairs on the 29th of March, and Corpus Christi day, for cattle and wool, are frequented by purchasers from all parts of the country.

Kilkenny derived its name from a church or cell dedicated to St. Canice, or Kenny. It appears to have been a place of some importance before the arrival of the English; for Strongbow built a fortress here, which was enlarged and strengthened by William Earl Marshal, and subsequently by the earls of Ormonde, in whose possession it has continued for centuries. Parliaments were frequently held in this city; and a famous statute, passed in 1371, for regulating the intercourse between the English and the native Irish, is still quoted by the title of the Statute of Kilkenny. In the wars of 1641, the assembly of the confederated Catholics held its meetings here, in a building which is still, on that account, an object of curiosity to strangers. In 1650, it surrendered to Cromwell.

Kilkenny enjoys many advantages, independently of its locality as a central point of communication to all parts of the S. of Ireland. Its situation, equally picturesque and salubrious, the circumstance of its being the ancient and continued residence of one of the principal Anglo-Irish families, and of the bishop and dignitaries of the diocese, as well as of many highly respectable inhabitants, and the vicinity of numerous resident landholders of large property, have all contributed to increase its rank and respectability. The higher classes here may vie with those of the capital; but we regret to say, that the situation of the labouring classes is as bad as possible. Mr. Inglis says, "I found the working population in a miserable condition; hundreds subsisting on the chance contributions levied on the farmers round the country, and hundreds more subsisting at the very lowest point at which life can be sustained." And we understand that this paragraph may, with little modification, be applied to the state of the lower classes at this moment (1840). (*Jurist's Ireland*, i, 88; *Boundary Notices and Railway Reports*, &c.)

KILLARNEY (TOWN AND LAKE OF). The town of Killarney in Ireland, co. Kerry, so celebrated for the fine scenery in its vicinity, is situated about 1½ m. from the E. margin of the lake, 163 m. S.W. Dublin, and 44 m. E. by R. Cork. Pop. in 1821, 7014; in 1831, 7910. The town took its rise from iron and copper works in its neighbourhood now discontinued from want of fuel; but, for a lengthened period, it has been principally indebted for its support and celebrity to the attractions of the surrounding scenery. It has three pretty good streets, with many bad alleys, and close, filthy lanes and yards. Mr. Inglis says, that it has a large pauper population, and a vast number of idle persons; which, indeed, is a common characteristic of all places much resorted to by strangers. The great drawback, on a visit to Killarney, has hitherto been the number and importunity of the beggars by whom its streets and environs have been infested. It is to be hoped that something effectual may be done, through the agency of the Poor-law Commissioners, or otherwise, to rid the town of this nuisance.

The principal buildings are the parish church, built in 1802; a large, low, heavy Roman Catholic chapel, a Methodist meeting-house, a national school, a fever hospital with a dispensary, an almshouse for aged females, founded and endowed by Lady Kenmare, a market-house, theatre, courthouse, and bridewell. In New-street is a convent for nuns of the order of the Presentation. Attached to their convent is a school, in which these benevolent and excellent ladies give gratis and very superior instruction to about 400 girls: Lord Kenmare contributes £100 a year towards defraying the expense of this school, and also clothes 30 of the girls. General sessions are held four times a year; petty sessions on Tuesdays, and a mayor court monthly; a party of the constabulary has a station here. It has several good inns, which, in the visiting season, are much frequented. The only manufactures, if we may so call them, carried on in the town, are those of toys and fancy articles, made of the wood of the arbutus, which is here very abundant. It has

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a considerable trade in corn, groceries, woollens, coarse linens, &c.; and it has some tanneries, two breweries, and a large flour-mill. Markets on Saturdays; fairs on 4th July, 8th August, 7th October, 11th and 29th November, and 29th December. Postoffice revenue in 1830, £394; in 1836, £694. Branches of the agricultural and national banks were opened in 1835. The town is built on the estate of the Earl of Kenmare, whose house and grounds lie between it and the lakes.

The lake of Killarney, or lough Lane, consists properly of three lakes, connected by a winding channel, through which vessels pass from one to the other. It lies at the E. extremity of the extensive range of mountains called Macgillycuddy's Reeks, and has in its immediate vicinity, or rather, indeed, rising from its banks, the highest summits in Ireland. The larger division of the lake, or that portion called the lower lake, occupies an area of about 3000 Irish acres; its W. shore is formed by the mountains of Tomies and Glenna, respectively 2150 and 2090 ft. above the level of the sea, having their precipitous sides well clothed with forest trees; on the opposite shore is the striking contrast of flat land in a high state of cultivation, ornamented by the fine domes of Lord Kenmare. There are said to be no fewer than 33 islands, many of which are extremely picturesque, in the lower lake. One of these islands, Innisfallen, has been admired by every traveller. Arthur Young says that it is the most beautiful spot in the United Kingdom, and perhaps in Europe. It contains about 90 acres, is extremely well wooded, and has every variety of tranquil beauty and sylvan scenery. On the S. shore of this lake is the fine ruin of Muckross Abbey, the property of Mr. Herbert. This lake is, in some parts, very deep. Between Glenna mountain and Ross island, the largest in the lake, the soundings give 46 fathoms; and as the surface of the lake is about 50 ft. above the level of the sea, it follows that its bottom is 396 ft. below that level.

The middle lake occupies about 640 Irish acres; it lies immediately under the Fore or Turk mountain, elevated about 1900 ft. above the level of the sea. The strait which joins the middle and upper lake is about 3 m. in length, having, in many places, the appearance of a beautiful river. The upper lake contains about 730 Irish acres. It lies in a hollow, formed by some stupendous mountains, among which are Gurrán Tual, the highest in Ireland, rising 3404 ft. above the level of the sea; so that its scenery is in the highest degree magnificent and sublime. "Here," says Mr. Wakefield, "nature assumes her roughest and most terrific attire to astonish the gazing spectator, who, lost amid wonder and surprise, thinks he treads enchanted ground; and while he scarcely knows to which side he shall direct his attention, can hardly believe that the scenes he sees around him are not the effects of delusion, or the airy phantoms of the brain, called into momentary existence by the creative powers of a fervid imagination. Here rocks piled upon rocks rise to a towering height; there one mountain rears its head in succession above another, and sometimes a gigantic range seems to overhang you, forming a scene that may be more easily conceived than described. Such sublime scenes cannot be beheld but with a mixed sensation of pleasure and awe, and on a contemplative mind they must make a deep and lasting impression." (vol. i. p. 66). In other places, however, especially on the E. shores of the lower and middle lakes, the scenery is of the softest and most agreeable kind, consisting of finely wooded promontories, ornamented with rivers and seats, verdant islands, &c.; and it is in the contrast between these and whatever is most wild and rugged, that we find the great charm of Killarney.

The lakes of Killarney receive the Fleck and several other streams, their effluent waters being carried off by the Lane. The latter issues from the N.W. extremity of the Lower lake, and after pursuing a W.N.W. course for about 10 m., falls into Castlemaine harbour, at the bottom of Dingle bay. It is well stocked with salmon and white trout, and also with pearl oysters, whence pearls have been repeatedly taken. Were it desirable, it is said that the Lane might, at a small expense, be made navigable from the sea to the lake. (*Inglish's Ireland; Young's Ireland*, 4to ed.; *Windsor's Cork, &c.*, p. 394, &c.)

KILLBUCK, p. t. Holmes co., O., 80 m. N.E. Columbus, 350 W. Watered by Killbuck creek. It contains two grist-mills, two saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery. Pop. 916.

KILLIECRANKIE, a celebrated pass through the Grampian mountains in Scotland, co. Perth, about 15 m. above Dunkeld. It is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length. The road is cut out of the side of one of the contiguous mountains; and below it at the foot of a high precipice, in the bottom of the ravine, the river Garry dashes along over rugged rocks, but so shaded with trees as hardly to be seen. At the N. extremity of this pass, the revolutionary army under Mackay was defeated in 1690, by the troops of James II. under the fa-

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mous Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who fell in the moment of victory.

KILLINGLY, p. t. Windham co., Ct., 47 m. E. Hartford, 378 W. Bounded W. by Quinneburg r. and watered by its tributary Five-mile r. It has three fine villages, all in sight of each other, and is one of the largest cotton-manufacturing towns in the state. Chartered in 1708. It contains six churches, three Congregational and three Baptist; 23 stores, one furnace, one woollen factory, 16 cotton factories, with 21,096 spindles, eight grist-mills, 11 saw-mills; one academy, 180 students, 30 schools, 966 scholars. Population, 2685. The Norwich and Worcester railroad passes through it.

KILLINGWORTH, p. t. Middlesex co., Ct., 49 m. S. by E. Hartford, 396 W. Bounded W. by Hammonasset river. It contains three stores, one fulling-mill, four grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries; seven schools, 171 scholars. Pop. 1130.

KILMARNOCK, an eminent manufacturing town, parli. bor., bor. of regality, and par. of Scotland, district of Cunningham, co. Ayr, on level ground on the N. bank of the Irvine, and on the small stream Kilmarнок or Fenwick, a tributary of the former; 20 m. S.W. by S. Glasgow, and 19 m. N.N.E. Ayr. Pop. of the parish of Kilmarнок, in 1801, 8079, in 1831, 18,093; but the population of the parli. bor., which includes the suburb of Riccarton, on the E. bank of the river, is at present, 1840, estimated at above 30,000.

The main street, forming part of the high road between Ayr and Glasgow, is upwards of 1 m. in length, and is regularly built. The houses, generally of freestone (which is found in great abundance in the immediate vicinity), are erected in a handsome substantial style. Similar remarks are applicable to all the modern portions of the town. Kilmarнок has recently been extended greatly towards the S. and E., and in these directions there are many handsome buildings, particularly Glasgow-street and Glasgow square. The older streets are narrow and irregular; but the magistrates having obtained an act for improving the town, about the beginning of the present century, judicious measures were adopted to carry its objects into effect; and Kilmarнок is now, on the whole, one of the neatest and best built manufacturing towns in Scotland. The streets were lighted with gas in 1823.

Among the public buildings are the two parish churches, one of which, the High church, after the plan of St. Martin's in London, is surmounted by a tower 80 ft. in height; a third parish church, *swamp acres*, erected in 1835, in the Gothic style of architecture; the academy; and the town-hall, a neat modern building in the centre of the town, on an arch over the water of Kilmarнок. The merchants' society have built a spacious inn, which, in point of architecture, is an ornament to the town. There are five bridges over the Kilmarнок within the town, and two over the Irvine between Kilmarнок and Riccarton, all substantial structures.

In addition to the three parish churches, one of which is collegiate, there are two chapels belonging to the United Associate Synod; and the Relief, Cameronians, Independents, and original Seceders have each a chapel. The Roman Catholics, though they amounted, in 1836, to between 600 and 700, have no local priest, but one from Ayr visits them periodically. The Dissenters, including Roman Catholics, who are almost all Irish, comprise rather more than a third part of the whole community.

Kilmarнок is well furnished with the means of education. There are, in the country part of the parish, three schools, and three teachers; in the town 30 schools and 89 teachers. Of these seminaries, only three are endowed; the remainder being private or voluntary. The academy, erected in 1807 at the joint expense of the landowners and private contributors, and which is at once a parish school and a joint-stock establishment, is an efficient and useful institution, amply realising the objects of its founders. The total number of pupils at all the schools in 1830, was upwards of 3000 (*New Stat. Acc.*, *ut supra*), or about a seventh part of the population. This too, is exclusive of 21 Sunday schools, attended by 1998 scholars. Two of the above schools are free: one for boys, and one for girls. There are several public libraries, and scientific and literary associations, three printing presses, and a weekly newspaper. And it may be worth mentioning that the first edition of *Burns's Poems* was printed here in 1798.

Poor-rates have been introduced. The number of paupers, including those who receive either occasional or permanent relief, and pauper lunatics (4), is 563; and the gross amount of funds for their relief only £1650. Kilmarнок has a dispensary, a workhouse, and a few benevolent associations for charitable purposes.

But this town is chiefly eminent as a place of trade and manufacture. It seems originally to have been distinguished for its manufacture of the broad flat woollen bonnets, formerly worn by all but the entire Scotch peasantry; and

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of striped night-caps. These articles, called "Kilmarnock" bonnets and caps, are still manufactured to a very considerable extent, as are forage caps for the army. The incorporation of bonnet-makers (exclusive of other parties), manufactured, in 1831, 18,739 dozen of bonnets, of the value of £19,000; and the quantity is estimated to have increased a sixth since. The carpet manufacture was introduced nearly a century ago; but the value produced, in 1791, was only £31,400; whereas, in 1830, including Brussels, Venetian, Turkey, and Scotch carpets and rugs, its gross value was estimated at £130,000. Five woollen-mills in the town and neighbourhood engaged in spinning worsted or woollen yarns for the carpet factories and bonnet-makers, employed, in 1838, about 200 hands. (*Fiscality Returns, 1838*.) The manufacture of worsted printed shawls is at present the most extensive business carried on in Kilmarnock. It was first begun in Scotland in 1834, at Greenholm, in this neighbourhood, by Mr. William Hall, an ingenious and enterprising calico-printer; and so rapidly did it extend, that, during the year ending 1st June, 1831, there were manufactured 1,138,614 shawls, the value of which might be about £300,000. (*Bound. Rep. of suppt.*) The business admits employment at this moment (1840) to about 1400 persons, including weavers and printers; and the value of the shawls annually produced is estimated at about £340,000. There are extensive tanneries, and the boot and shoe trade is very considerable. About 3400 pairs are made weekly, of which 3 are exported. Machinery is also produced to a considerable extent, and there are a number of inferior manufactures. In the *Statistical Account* of the parish in 1791, the gross annual value of its different manufactures was estimated at £26,850; whereas, in the *New Statistical Account* of the parish, published in 1840, the annual value of its leading manufactures is estimated at above £476,000; and, including inferior articles, the whole may probably amount to about £550,000! The weaving of cotton (by hand-loom), in connexion with the Glasgow market, is carried on to a great extent in Kilmarnock, as in all the towns in the W. of Scotland; chiefly, in this instance, by the Irish residents. There are four branch banks in the town, and a savings' bank. Coal is abundant in the neighbourhood, about 130,000 tons a year being exported. The market days are Tuesday and Friday.

The port of Kilmarnock is at Troon, on the Ayrshire coast, with which it is connected by a railroad 9½ miles in length. This was the first public railway constructed in Scotland, the act for its construction having passed in 1805, though it was not finished till 1812. Horse power is used. A branch of the Glasgow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr railway, now in the course of being constructed, is to communicate with this town; so that it will soon possess the readiest means of intercourse with different seaports, and with all the most important towns in the W. of Scotland.

Kilmarnock was originally a mere appendage of the baronial manor of the Boyds, lords of Kilmarnock, attainted in 1745, who had their seat in the neighbourhood. Its first charter as a free borough of barony was granted by James VI. in 1591; a second was granted in 1672. The Reform Bill erected Kilmarnock into a parliamentary borough, conferring on it, along with Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen, the privilege of sending a member to the House of Commons. Constituency of the burgh in 1830-40, 630, being equal to the aggregate constituency of the other burghs. The municipal property of Kilmarnock is valued at £7892; its debts at £3675. Under the municipal Reform Act it is governed by a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, and 12 councillors.

KILMARNOCK, p. t., Piscataquis co., Me., 104 m. N.E. Augusta, 701 W. Watered by Piscataquis river and its branches. It has one saw-mill, one tannery; five schools, 123 scholars. Pop. 312.

KILMARNOCK, p. v., Lancaster co., Va., 98 m. E. Richmond, 130 W. Situated on a small creek, which enters Chesapeake bay. It contains four churches, two Methodist, a Baptist, and an Episcopal; three stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

KILLINGTON PEAK, Vt., a summit of the Green mountains in the S. part of Sherburne township, 2594 feet above tide-water.

KILRENNY, a royal and parl. bor., seaport, and par. of Scotland, on Fife, on the N.E. shore of the frith of Forth, near the mouth of that great estuary, 39 m. N.E. Edinburgh, and 9½ m. S. by W. St. Andrews. Its burghal privileges embrace Cellardyke, sometimes called Nether Kilrenny, distant 3 m. S.E. Pop. 1705. Kilrenny is a place of no importance; but Cellardyke engages extensively in the herring and whale fishery, and is a thriving village. Kilrenny, which was created a royal borough in 1707, unites with Cupar, St. Andrews, and three small adjacent boroughs, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors in 1830-40, 46. Municipal revenue £44.

KILRUSE, a seaport town of Ireland, S.W. part of the

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co. Clare, on the innermost extremity of a creek on the N. side of the estuary of the Shannon, 37 m. W. Limerick, and 20 m. E. by N. from Loophead, at the mouth of the Shannon. Pop. in 1831, 4000. It exports considerable quantities of corn, meal, and flour; the herring fishery is also carried on to some extent; and it has a pier, and a patent slip for the repair of vessels. It is a creek belonging to the port of Limerick. The chief buildings are the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, Methodist meeting house, market-house, custom-house, courthouse, and bridewell. It has a school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and some other schools. A manor court is held monthly; general sessions at Easter and Michaelmas, and petty sessions on Tuesdays. It is a coast-guard and constabulary station. Markets on Saturdays: fairs, May 10, and October 13. Postoffice revenue, in 1838, £253; in 1839, £403. Branches of the Agricultural and National Banks were opened in 1835. A mail-car pines daily to Ennis. Turf for fuel is brought seaways by boats in large quantities.

KILSYTH, a bor. of barony, market and manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Stirling, in a valley 10½ m. N. by E. Glasgow, and 16 m. S.W. by S. Stirling. Pop. 2550. The town is irregularly built. The only public buildings are the parish church, with a lofty spire, and a chapel belonging to the Relief. The Independents have a small congregation, but no separate meeting-house. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as cotton weavers in connexion with the manufacturers of Glasgow. In 1831, it had 434 weavers: it has now upwards of 500. About 30 persons are employed as sickle-makers. Iron stone and coals abound in the neighbourhood. The Forth and Clyde canal passes within ½ mile to the S., and contributes greatly to the prosperity of the district. Of the *presidia*, or forts, erected by Agricola in his fourth campaign, several mouldering remains may yet be traced. (*Tacit. Agricola*, cap. 23.) They were generally about 2 m. apart, and built nearly in the direction afterward occupied by the wall of Antoninus. This wall, or *Græcan's Dyke*, as it is vulgarly termed, built by the Emperor Antoninus Pius, about the year 140, as a protection against the Caledonians on the N., ran across the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde, and passed within five furlongs of Kilsyth on the S. Kilsyth gives its name to a great victory gained in its vicinity (15th August, 1645), by the Marquis of Montrose over the Covenanters, commanded by General Baillie. Sir James Livingston (a branch of the noble house of Linlithgow), was created Viscount Kilsyth (1651), on account of his loyalty during the civil wars: but the title was attainted, and the estates forfeited in the person of the third viscount, who joined the rebellion in 1715. "Religious revivals," as certain fanatical displays recently (1839) got up in various places throughout Scotland have been termed, originated at Kilsyth, but now (January 1841) they seem to have entirely subsided, not merely here, but everywhere else. (*Nimmo's Hist. of Stirlingshire*, edit. 1817; *Chalmers's Caledonia*.)

KILWINNING, a market and manufacturing town and bor. of barony, Scotland, in the district of Cunningham, co. Ayr, on a rising ground on the right bank of the Garnock, 3 m. N.N.W. Irvine, and 21 m. S.W. Glasgow. Pop., including the contiguous village of Byres, in 1801, 1943; in 1830, 2350. The town consists chiefly of one street, but there are various narrow lanes. The modern additions to the town are substantial and elegant. The only public buildings are the parish church (with a spire), and two dissenting chapels. Eglington Castle, famous for the tournament held there in 1839, is in the immediate vicinity. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the weaving of cottons, gauzes, &c., for the Paisley and Glasgow manufactories. Number so employed about 300. Lime and coal abound in the district around. The Glasgow and Ayr railway passes close to Kilwinning.

Kilwinning is celebrated for its abbey, founded by Hugh de Moreville, constable of Scotland, in 1140, and dedicated to St. Winning. It was, at the Reformation, one of the richest in the kingdom. It is said that the foreign architect who built the abbey was the first to introduce the craft of Free Masonry into Scotland. The lodge of Kilwinning, as the mother lodge of the kingdom, was in the habit of granting charters to other lodges, all of which append the word Kilwinning to their name: but the institution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland at Edinburgh has nearly superseded the dignity of Kilwinning as a mother lodge. Kilwinning is the seat of a body of archers, which existed at least as early as 1683, and is still in a flourishing condition. (*Old Stat. Acc. of Scotland*, *Kilwinning*; *Knox's Scot. Bishops*, p. 407; *Chalmers's Gazetteer*.)

KINCARDINESHIRE, or THE MEARN, a marit. co. of Scotland, having N. the co. of Aberdeen, from which it is for the most part separated by the Dee and Avon, E. the German ocean, by which it is bordered for above 30 miles, and S. and W. Forfar. It is of a triangular shape. Area, 244,499 acres, of which 1290 are water. The Grampian

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mountains occupy the western, central, and most of the northern parts of the county, extending from Batock-hill, 3511 feet high, on its W. confines, to Stonehaven on the E. coast. The arable land consists principally of the district denominated the *How of the Moors*, being a portion of Strathmore, or a continuation of the *How of Angus*, extending from Strathcathro and Marykirk to within a few miles of Stonehaven. It comprises about 50,000 acres of comparatively low, fertile, and well cultivated land, with many thriving plantations. On the E., the *How* is divided by a range of low hills which separate it from what is called the *Coast* district, containing about 65,000 acres, about a half of which is in a high state of cultivation. There is also a narrow glen or district of arable land along the Dee. Property is in a few hands. Arable farms of all sizes, many small; some from 400 to 500 acres, and the proportion of small farms decreasing. Hill pastures let in immense tracts. Improvements began in this county about the middle of last century, and have been carried on since the close of the American war, and especially during the last dozen years, with great spirit and extraordinary success. Commodious farm-houses have been erected, and new and level roads constructed in districts where formerly there were only wretched footpaths. The following statements, extracted from the notice of the parish of Fetterlain in this county, in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, comparing its present state with its state when the old statistical account was published about half a century ago, may, with little modification, be applied to the entire county. "The improvements in this parish, either begun or completed, since the last statistical account was published, have been of great extent. Much waste ground has been reclaimed, and converted into productive arable land. Extensive plantations have been formed, which are now, generally, in a thriving state, and adding to the shelter of the fields, the beauty of the landscape, the resources of the proprietors, and the benefit of the neighbourhood. Better accommodations in the dwelling-houses, farm-steadings, and enclosures, have been provided. By means of extensive and judicious draining, the salubrity of the atmosphere has been improved, the state of disease has been altered, and the health of the people promoted. By the introduction of threshing-mills, and other useful inventions, agricultural labour has been greatly diminished. By the formation of so many new roads, internal communication and access to markets have been very much facilitated. Enlarged means of intellectual, moral, and religious improvement, have been called into operation; and it is to be hoped that the habits, manners, and enjoyments of the people have, in some measure, kept pace with the increase of these advantages." (P. 137.) Average rent of land in 1810, 6s. 8d. an acre. Lime is the only mineral of any importance. The wooden manufacture of the beautifully jointed and painted wicker staff-bow, now in very general demand, originated at Laurencekirk, in this county, about 1790; but Cumnock and Mauchline, in Ayrshire, have become the principal seats of the manufacture. Principal rivers, Dee, N. Esk, Bervie, Dye, &c., on some of which are considerable salmon fisheries. It contains 19 parishes, and one royal borough, Inverbervie, which is quite inconsiderable. It sends one member to the House of Commons for the county, and Inverbervie joins with Montrose, Arbroath, and other boroughs, in returning a member. Registered electors for county, in 1830-40, 914. In 1831 Kingardine had 6379 inhabitants, 7136 families, and 31,431 individuals, of whom 15,816 were males, and 15,615 females. Valued rent £74,919 Scotch; annual value of real property in 1815, £24,816.

KINCARDINE, a seaport town of Scotland, in a detached part of the co. Perth, par. of Tulliallan, on the N. side of the frith of Forth, 21 m. W.N.W. Edinburgh. Pop. of par. in 1831, 2636; of town, about 3000. The streets are mostly narrow, irregular, and dirty; but the houses are good, especially those in the newer parts of the town. It has a good quay and harbour, and a good roadstead, affording convenient anchorage for vessels of large burden. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and the town has an extensive coasting trade. The parish church is at Tulliallan, but there is a dissenting meeting-house in the town. The different parties in the town to whom vessels belong have formed themselves into a Kincardine Mutual Assurance Company, the value of the property so insured being at present (1846) estimated at £70,000. There are two branch banks in the town; and a regular ferry is established with the opposite side of the river.

KINDERHOOK, county, Mo. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 390 square miles. Bounded N. by Osage river, and drained by its branches. Formed since the census of 1840. Capital, Oregon.

KINDERHOOK, p. t. Columbia co., N.Y. 19 m. S. Albany, 351 W. Watered by Kinderhook creek. Organized in 1788. It contains 23 stores, two fulling-mills, one woollen factory, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; two academies, 314 students, 11 schools,

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372 scholars. Pop. 3512. The village contains two churches, a Dutch Reformed and Baptist; a bank, an academy, 900 dwellings, and about 1200 inhabitants.

KINGHORN, a royal and parl. bor., seaport, and par. of Scotland, co. Fife, on an eminence, overhanging a small bay on the N. banks of the frith of Forth, 9 m. N. by E. Edinburgh, and 3 m. S.W. Kirkcaldy. Pop. of bor. in 1831, 1610; of bor. and par., 3579. The town was, not long since, one of the most irregularly built in Scotland; but it has of late undergone many improvements in this respect, and most of the older houses (which had two flats or stories, with outside stairs facing the street) have been superseded by more modern and better buildings. The only public edifices are the parish church, a dissenting chapel, a town-hall, jail, and a handsome schoolhouse, recently erected by subscription. Fifty poor children are educated gratuitously on the bequest of the late Mr. Philip of Kirkcaldy, and are clothed, and provided with books and other school utensils. There are several subscription libraries. The chief branch of industry is flax-spinning; three flax-mills, driven by steam, employing 250 hands. In addition to these, about 150 individuals are employed in the weaving of different linen fabrics. A few persons engaged in fishing. The harbour is bad, and scarcely any shipping is ever seen in it. Pettycur, about a mile W., is a better harbour; but its chief business is derived from its being one of the seats of the ferry across the frith of Forth to Leith and Newhaven.

Kinghorn lays claim to great antiquity: it is certain that it was created a royal bor. as early as the 13th century. It was originally a royal residence, but lost that dignity on the death of Alex. III., who was killed (1285) by falling over a rugged and lofty eminence about a mile W. of the town. Kinghorn united with Burntisland, Dysart, and Kirkcaldy, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1830-40, 40. (*Bound. Returns*; *Factory Returns*; *Statistics of Scotland*; *Sibbald's Hist. of Fife*.)

KING'S COUNTY, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Leinster, having N. Westmeath, E. Kildare, S. Tipperary and Queen's County, and W. Roscommon, Galway, and Tipperary. Area, 535,168 acres. A portion of the bog of Allen covers a very considerable tract in the more northerly parts of this county, while on the S. it is partially encumbered with ramifications of the Devil's Bit and Sliehbloom mountains. On the whole, the improved bog and mountains are supposed to occupy 133,349 acres, of which, however, the far greater portion belongs to the bog. Soil of an average degree of fertility. Estates mostly very large. Tillage farms small, but some of those devoted to grazing are very extensive. Subtenancy is less common here than in most parts of Ireland; but its rural economy is, notwithstanding, but little different from that of the surrounding counties. (See KILDARE, MEATH, &c.) Average rent of land 12s. an acre. Silver has been found at Edenderry; but if we except limestone, it has no minerals of any real importance; manufactures can hardly be said to exist. Its chief town is Birr or Parsonstown. It is bounded on the W. by the Shannon, and on the S. by the Little Brooms; while it is intersected by the Greater Brooms and the Grand canal. It is divided into 11 baronies and 93 parishes, and returns two members to the House of Commons, both for the county. Registered electors, in 1835-39, 1449. In 1831, King's County had 94,956 inhabited houses; 95,079 families; and 144,955 inhabitants, of whom 71,367 were males, and 73,588 females.

Kivo's, county, N. Y. Situated on the W. end of Long Island, and contains 79 sq. m. Organized in 1833. The soil is a sandy loam, highly cultivated, and affording an abundance of vegetables for the New-York market. Coney Island lies in the Atlantic, on its S. shore, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing. It contained in 1840, 5973 neat cattle, 43 sheep, 5360 swine; and produced 94,964 bushels of wheat, 2637 of oats, 81,284 of Indian corn, 2633 of buckwheat, 73,400 of oats, 95,805 of potatoes. It had five commercial and commission houses in foreign trade, capital \$100,500; 309 retail stores, capital \$615,800; six lumber-yards, capital \$77,000; capital invested in drugs, paints, &c., \$268,000; one tannery, one distillery, one brewery, 14 rope-walks, five printing-offices, two binderies, one daily, four weekly, one semi-weekly newspapers, and one periodical. Total capital in manufactures, \$1,806,950; 93 academies, 1306 students; 53 schools, 5950 scholars. Pop. 47,612. Capital, Brooklyon.

KING AND QUEEN'S, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 335 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Piankatank river, S.W. by Mataponi river. It contained in 1840, 6903 neat cattle, 2871 sheep, 14,896 swine; and produced 40,266 bushels of wheat, 9988 of rye, 343,394 of Indian corn, 36,319 of oats, 13,523 of potatoes, 8130 pounds of tobacco, 23,975 of cotton. It had six stores, four sawing-mills, 25 grist-mills, eight saw-mills; 14 academies, 228 students, 13 schools, 286 scholars. Pop. written, 4480; slaves, 5937; free coloured, 499; total, 10,893. Capital, King and Queen C. H.

KINGFIELD.

KING AND QUEEN, C. H., p. v., capital of King and Queen co., Va., 33 m. E.N.E. Richmond, 141 W. Located on a plain, three fourths of a mile from Matapony river. It contains a courthouse, jail, a flouring-mill and grist-mill in the vicinity, and about 70 inhabitants.

KINGFIELD, p. t., Franklin co., Me., 59 m. N.N.W. Augusta, 648 W. Incorporated in 1808. Watered by Seven Mile brook, which flows into Kennebec river. It contains three stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; 9 schools, 270 scholars. Pop. 671.

KING GEORGE, county, Va. Situated toward the E. part of the state, and contains 254 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Potomac river, S.W. by Rappahannock river. Organized in 1790. It contained in 1840, 4548 neat cattle, 4623 sheep, 6689 swine; and produced 37,606 bushels of wheat, 3699 of rye, 254,270 of Indian corn, 36,697 of oats, 5908 of potatoes, 12,913 pounds of tobacco, 4165 of cotton. It had six stores, 11 grist-mills, three saw-mills; five academies, 37 students; 10 schools, 192 scholars. Pop., whites, 2669; slaves, 3383; free coloured, 276; total, 5973. Capital, King George O. H.

KING GEORGE, C. H., p. v., capital of King George co., Va., 68 m. N.N.E. Richmond, 76 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, one store, 15 dwellings, and about 90 inhabitants.

KINGSBURY, p. t., Washington co., N. Y., 58 m. N. Albany, 495 W. Watered by a branch of Wood creek. It contains the village of Sandy Hill, the half shire county seat, and has three churches, 14 stores, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one printing-office, one bindery, one weekly newspaper; three academies, 164 students; 16 schools, 859 scholars. Pop. 3773. The Champlain canal passes through it.

KINGSBURY, p. t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 7 m. S.W. Philadelphia, 98 m. E. by S. Harrisburg, 134 W. Bounded S.E. by Delaware river, which contains several islands belonging to it. Bounded E. by Schuylkill river, W. by Darby creek. On the banks of the Schuylkill is a fine botanic garden, founded by Bartram, the celebrated naturalist. It has six stores, two lumber-yards, two saw-mills. Pop. 1320.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Surrey, loc. sit. in hand of its own name, but with separate jurisdiction, on the S. of the right bank of the Thames, 12 m. S.W. London. Pop. of the par. in 1831 (excl. Ham and Hook), 5690; and with the hamlet of Hampton-wick (which is included within the new boundary of the mun. bor.), 7452. "The town extends from N. to S. about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. along the Thames, crossed here by an elegant stone bridge of five arches, opened in 1838, and rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from E. to W. Nearly continuous lines of houses, however, diverge from the body of the town along the two principal high roads towards London, almost to the bottom of Kingston Hill, and on the road to Portsmouth as far as the parish boundary, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the town. On the opposite side of the river is Hampton-wick, which may be fairly considered to constitute a part of Kingston, though the communication has recently been much lessened by a toll levied on all passengers crossing the new bridge." (*Mss. Board. Rep.*) The town is well paved and lighted with gas. The streets are narrow and irregular; but there is a spacious market place, in which is the town-hall, erected in the reign of James I., containing some curious pictures and carvings of high antiquity. The Lent assizes for the county, which were formerly held in it, have been for some years transferred to a neighbouring brick edifice built for the purpose; and attached to it is a small jail, used for the temporary accommodation of prisoners. The church is large, but plain, with a low square tower, and appears to have been erected at different periods, commencing with the reign of Richard II.: the living is a vicarage, in patronage of King's College, Cambridge. There are places of worship for several denominations of Dissenters. It has a grammar school, founded in 1560, furnishing instruction to between 20 and 40 boys; a boys' and girls' national school, supported by subscriptions; an almshouse for six aged men and as many women; and a dispensary.

Kingston is not a place of much trade. Considerable business is done in malting, there being 15 malting-houses in or near the town; and there are also some flax and oil-mills; but most of the townpeople are dependant on their retail dealings with the neighbouring gentry. A large and well attended corn market is held every Saturday: and the fairs are on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitman week, Aug. 2, 3, and 4, and Nov. 13, for horses, toys, pedlary, &c.

Kingston, first incorporated by King John in 1190, and chartered by many subsequent monarchs, has been governed since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act by a recorder, six aldermen, and 18 councillors; the borough being divided into three wards. Corporation revenue in 1830, about £3600; but of this £3466 arose from the sale of property. Rental of houses rated within the borough, £12,571. Members were sent by it to the House of Commons in the reigns of

KINGSTON.

Edward I. and II.; but the burgesses were relieved from the burden on petition, and the franchise has not since been renewed. Roman coins, urns, and other antiquities, that have been dug up in considerable quantities, prove Kingston to have been inhabited by those early conquerors of Britain. It received its name, *King's town* (its more ancient appellation being *Mereford*) from its having been the residence of our Saxon monarchs, 8 of whom were crowned here, some in the market-place, and others in a very ancient chapel once attached to the church, but now destroyed. A general council was held here by Egbert in 836, and attended by the chief prelates and nobility of the realm. The town continued during several centuries to be a place of high consideration, and in royal favour. (*Lycett's Environs of London*, art. *Kingston*; *Mss. Board. Report*, &c.)

KINGSTON, the largest and most commercial city of Jamaica, though not the capital of the island; on the S. coast, on the N. side of a fine harbour, on the verge of an alluvial plain surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains. Lat. 17° 56' N., long. 76° 53' 15" W. Pop. loosely estimated at 25,000; but no accurate census has ever been taken, and this estimate is probably exaggerated. It is built on ground gently shelving to the verge of the sea, and was originally comprised in an oblong space, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, by $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth, but it has of late years extended considerably beyond these limits.

The streets in Lower Kingston are long and straight, crossing each other at right angles, like those of the new town of Edinburgh; the houses in general are two stories high, with verandahs above and below. There are two churches, an English and a Presbyterian, both handsome structures, especially the former, which is built on an elevated spot overlooking the city. Kingston has several dissenting chapels, two synagogues, a hospital founded in 1778, numerous other charitable institutions, a free school established in 1730, with an endowment of £1500 a year, a work-house and house of correction, commercial subscription rooms, an Athenæum, a society of agriculture, arts, and sciences, a savings' bank, and a theatre.

The mountain chain forming the boundary of the plain on which Kingston stands, terminates to the E. in a narrow ridge, whence a long narrow tongue of land extends to Port Royal, forming the S. boundary of Kingston harbour, a land-locked basin, in which ships of the largest burden may anchor in perfect security. It is strongly fortified. Its entrance, between Port Royal on the E., at the extremity of the tongue of land already noticed, and the opposite coast, is defended by Fort Charles, near Port Royal, on the one hand, and by the Apostles' Battery, Fort Henderson, and Fort Augusta, on the other. The depth of water in the centre of the channel leading to the harbour is, where shallowest, 4 fathoms, and in the harbour itself it varies from 6 to 10 fathoms. About 3 m. N. of Kingston is Up-Park Camp, the only government barracks in the island, consisting of two long and parallel lines of buildings, two stories high, occupying, together with the parade ground, &c., between 900 and 300 acres. Not far from this station is the "Admiral's Pen," the former residence of the naval commander-in-chief, but which has been abandoned for several years. Stony-hill garrison is about 7 m. N. Kingston, at an elevation of about 3000 feet above the sea.

Kingston engrosses by far the largest portion of the trade of the island. In 1839, the value of the imports amounted to £439,324, of which products of the value of £109,822 were from Great Britain; £110,000 from British colonies; £137,307 from the United States; and £29,090 from other foreign countries. The value of the exports during the same year amounted to £747,419; of which, products worth £397,315 were shipped for Great Britain; £2000 for British colonies; £21,823 for the United States; and £260,261 for foreign countries. The staple article of export is, of course, sugar, of which the shipments amounted, in the course of the above year, to 8536 hhds., 93,636 cwt.; and those of rum to 9454 puns., 392,910 galls. During the same year, 465 ships, of the burden of 67,356 tons, entered; and 496 ships, of the burden of 51,814 tons, cleared out.

The corporation of Kingston consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-councillmen. Corporation revenue, about £23,400 a year. The town was founded in 1693, in consequence of the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake; but it was not incorporated till 1803. (*Jamaica Almanack*; *Encycl. Americana*; and *Parliamentary Papers*.)

KINGSTON, in Upper Canada. See **TORONTO**.

KINGSTON, p. t., Rockingham co., N. H., 33 m. S.S.E. Concord, 471 W. Chartered in 1804. Two ponds, one of 300 acres, and another of 900 acres, by their outlets give rise to Powow river, which flows into Merrimack river. It contains a Congregational church, six stores, four grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries; six schools, 453 sch. ara. Pop. 1033.

KINGSTON, p. t., Plymouth co., Mass., 34 m. S.S.E. Bow

KINGSVILLE.

ton, 443 W. It has a good harbour, a branch of Plymouth harbour, into which a small stream, Jones river, empties. It has a considerable number of vessels engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Unitarian, and Baptist, four commercial houses in foreign trade, seven stores, one cotton factory, with 900 spindles, three grist-mills, three saw-mills; seven schools, 206 scholars. Pop. 1440.

Kingsport, p. v., South Kingston t., capital of Washington co., R. I., 22 m. S. by W. Providence, 391 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, a Congregational church, a bank, and about 30 dwellings.

Kingsport, p. t., capital of Ulster co., N. Y., 57 m. S. by W. Albany, 316 W. Bounded E. by Hudson river, S.E. by Rondout creek. Organized in 1786. Watered by Esopus creek. It contains three commission houses in foreign trade, 49 stores, four lumber-yards, one woolen factory, four grist-mills, three saw-mills, three tanneries, three printing-offices, one bindery, three weekly newspapers; 10 schools, 941 scholars. Pop. 6824. The village on Esopus creek, 3 m. from its entrance into Hudson river, contains 10 streets, crossing each other at right angles, and has a courthouse, jail, and county offices in a large stone edifice which cost \$40,000, four churches, a Dutch Reformed, Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist, a bank, an academy and female seminary, 275 dwellings, and about 2000 inhabitants. The village, then called Esopus, was burned by the British in 1777.

Kingsport, p. v., Middlesex co., N. J., 14 m. N.E. Trenton, 180 W. Situated partly in Somerset co., on Millstone river, midway between New-York and Philadelphia. It contains a Presbyterian church, an academy, four stores, a grist-mill, saw-mill, and woolen factory, about 50 dwellings, and 300 inhabitants. The Delaware and Raritan canal passes through it, with locks at this place.

Kingsport, p. t., Luzerne co., Pa., 137 m. N.E. Harrisburg, 528 W. It has eight stores, one furnace, three fulling-mills, one woolen factory, six grist-mills, four saw-mills, one paper-mill, one powder-mill, four tanneries; 8 schools, 411 scholars. Pop. 2004. The village formerly called Wyoming, is in the S. part of the t., and contains a church, several stores and about 60 dwellings. It is celebrated for the massacre of the Americans by the British and Tories under Col. Butler, in violation of a treaty of surrender, in 1778.

Kingsport, p. v., capital of Roane co., Tenn., 143 m. E. by S. Nashville, 528 W. Situated on a point formed by the junction of Holston and Clinch rivers, 60 miles below Knoxville by the course of the river. It contains a courthouse, jail, eight stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

Kingsport, p. v., capital of Antauga co., Ala., 86 m. S.E. Tuscaloosa, 826 W. Situated on Antauga creek, which flows into Alabama river. It contains a courthouse, and several stores and dwellings. Net proceeds of the post-office, \$104.

Kingsport, p. v., capital of Lenoir co., N.C., 80 m. S.E. by E. Raleigh, 308 W. Situated on the N. side of Neuse river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Net proceeds of the postoffice, \$948.

KINGSVILLE, p. t., Ashabala co., O., 213 m. N.E. Columbus, 348 W. Bounded N. by lake Erie. Watered by Ashabala and Conneaut creeks. It has eight schools, 306 scholars. Pop. 1412.

KING WILLIAM, county, Va. Situated toward the E. part of the state, and contains 270 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Mattapony river, S.W. by Pamunkey river. It contained in 1840, 6441 neat cattle, 4977 sheep, 12,737 swine; and produced 50,834 bushels of wheat, 5870 of rye, 350,370 of Indian corn, 55,149 of oats, 17,436 of potatoes, 11,171 pounds of tobacco, 66,682 of cotton. It had nine stores, six flouring-mills, 17 grist-mills, four saw-mills; 19 academies, 281 students; five schools, 68 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3150; slaves, 5789; free coloured, 228; total, 9238. Capital, King William, C. H.

King WILLIAM, C. H., p. v., capital of King William co., Va., 36 m. N.E. by E. Richmond, 196 W. It has a courthouse, jail, clerk's office, all of brick, neatly enclosed with an iron railing, and shaded with a grove of locust trees, one store, 10 dwellings, and about 75 inhabitants.

KINGWOOD, p. t., Hunterdon co., N. J., 29 m. N.W. Trenton, 166 W. Bounded W. by Delaware river. Drained by Lockington creek. It contains eight stores, six grist-mills, four saw-mills, three distilleries; six schools, 157 scholars. Pop. 2947.

Kingswood, p. v., capital of Preston co., Va., 284 m. N.W. Richmond, 297 W. Situated 3 m. W. of Cheat river, and contains a courthouse, jail, three stores, 30 dwellings, and about 180 inhabitants.

KINROSS, a small inland co. of Scotland, on the W. confines of Fife, being entirely surrounded by the latter co. and that of Perth. Area, 50,500 acres, of which 4480 are water, consisting principally of Lochleven. (See next article.) Surface varied: in the lower district, to the N. and

KINROSS.

W. of the lake, the soil is clayey, sandy, and moderately fertile; but in the upper districts it is mostly moorish, mossy, and unproductive. Agriculture a good deal improved; but it labours under great disadvantages from the backwardness of the climate. Property much subdivided, being mostly occupied by resident proprietors holding of the estate of Kinross under payment of a feu or quit rent. The manufactures are of little importance; and though it has limestone and freestone quarries, it has no coal. Average rent of land, in 1810, 9s. 10d. an acre. Kinross and Milnathort are the only towns. It is divided into seven parishes, and is united with Clackmannan and certain parishes in the S.W. part of Perth in returning a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors in this county in 1830-40, 463. In 1831, Kinross had 1524 inhabited houses, 2019 families, and 9072 inhabitants, of whom 4510 were males, and 4553 females. Valued rent, £20,193 Scotch; annual value of real property in 1815, 25,805.

KINROSS, a market town of Scotland, co. Kinross, of which it is the cap., in an open vale on the W. shore of Lochleven, and on the high road between Edinburgh and Perth, 21 m. N.W. by N. Edinburgh, and 134 m. S. by E. Perth. Population of town and parish in 1831, 2927; of which the town had 2900. The town formerly consisted of a series of narrow tortuous lanes, but the main street, along the public road, of comparatively recent erection, is wide and substantially built, though not entirely straight. The other portions of the town are irregular, narrow, and of an inferior description. The public buildings are the parish church, built in 1832, in the Gothic style, an elegant structure; the county hall, which also contains the public jail, erected in 1836; and two places of worship in connexion with the Associate Synod. On the margin of the lake, in the immediate vicinity of the town, is Kinross House, built on the site of an ancient castle, long the residence of the earls of Morton, by Sir William Bruce, architect to Charles II., and now the seat of the feudal superior of the burgh (Sir Graham Montgomery). This mansion was originally intended for the residence of the Duke of York, afterward James VII. of Scotland, in the event of his being prevented by the Exclusion Bill from succeeding to his brother. (*New Stat. Acc. of Scotland*, § *Kinross*, p. 9.) Gas was introduced into the burgh in 1835; the gas works being placed about a mile N. of the town, at an equal distance from it and the neighbouring village of Milnathort. Of the whole inhabitants of the parish, 1240, or less than a half, belong to the Established church; the rest are dissenters. (*Id.*, p. 22.)

Kinross, including the town and parish, has no fewer than twelve schools, of which one only is endowed, and four are taught by females: in 1838, rather more than the seventh part of the population were at school. (*Id.*, p. 24.) There are two public libraries, three juvenile libraries of a religious kind, and a public reading room.

Kinross was famous of old for its cutlery; afterward for the manufacture of Silesia linen. But both these have ceased. Cotton weaving, in connexion with Glasgow, and more recently the manufacture of tartan shawls, plaiding, and such like articles, are now the principal employments. Damask weaving, for the Dunfermline manufacturers, has also been introduced. There were, in 1839, 334 cotton weavers, 48 weavers of tartan shawls, &c., and 14 of damask; total, 396. A mill for carding and spinning wool, in connexion with the tartan manufacture, was opened, in 1836, at West Tillicrochle, 3 m. from Kinross. There are four annual fairs, chiefly for cattle, held at Kinross; and it has a branch bank of the British Linen Company.

Lochleven, on the banks of which the town is built, has of late been subjected to a considerable drainage. Its circuit is 19 m., being three less than formerly; and its mean depth has been reduced from 184 to 14 feet. Its fishery, which opens on 1st January, and closes on 1st September, yields a yearly rent of £204. Notwithstanding its diminished size, Lochleven is still a very fine sheet of water. It contains three islands, of which two are important; St. Berf's, on the E., on which are the ruins of a priory belonging to the canon regulars of St. Augustine; and the Castle Isle, on the W., so named from its castle, once a royal residence, and in which, as everybody knows, Queen Mary was confined from 16th June, 1567 to 2d May, 1568. During her imprisonment here she was forced to sign an instrument resigning the crown to her infant son. The battle of Langside, which decided her fate in Scotland, took place on the 13th May, only eleven days after her escape from Lochleven. Andrew Wintoun, author of the *Cronykil of Scotland*, was prior of the monastery of St. Berf. Michael Bruce, the poet, who died in 1767, in the 21st year of his age, was born in Kinrosswood, on the N.E. shore of Lochleven, and received the principal part of his education in Kinross.

The borough of Kinross has no public property; but the inhabitants have, since 1742, had recourse to a voluntary

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assessment, varying from £30 to £25 a year, for municipal purposes; this fund is placed under the management of a board or committee, consisting of a dozen members chosen annually at a public meeting held for the purpose; thus constituting a species of municipal government.

KINSALE, a par. bor. and seaport town of Ireland, co. Cork, on the E. side of the Bandon, a little way above its mouth in St. George's channel, 14 m. S. coast, and 7 m. N. from the lighthouses on the Old Head of Kinsale, which last is in lat. $51^{\circ} 36' 45''$ N., long. $9^{\circ} 33' 16''$ W. Pop. of par. bor., in 1831, 6897. It is mostly built along the water's edge, but extends in parts up a pretty steep hill, so that many of its streets are of inconvenient access; they are generally also narrow and dirty; the houses have for the most part an antiquated appearance, and some of them are said to be built in the Spanish fashion. The harbour is excellent. There are 12 feet water over the bar at the river's mouth at low ebb; and at the anchorage within the bar, off Cove, there are 4 or 5 fathoms water within half a cable's length of the shore, and large vessels may lie close to the town. It was formerly strongly fortified; and Fort Charles, on the E. side the river, is now converted into a barrack. It has an ancient parish church, a modern and handsome Roman Catholic chapel, another Roman Catholic chapel attached to a convent, and two Methodist meeting-houses; with a suite of assembly rooms, a town-hall, prison, fever hospital, and dispensary. Exclusive of Fort Charles, there is another extensive barrack adjoining the town. Here is an endowed school, founded in 1767; it has also charity schools for Roman Catholics and Protestants, Sunday schools, &c. The corporation, which claims to be such by prescription, confirmed by several charters, consisted of a sovereign and an unlimited number of burgesses and freemen; but no person was entitled to his freedom *de jure*, this being a matter of grace and favour in the hands of the council, consisting of the sovereign, burgesses, and common speaker. Previously to the union, Kinsale returned two members to the Irish House of Commons; and it has since returned one member to the imperial House of Commons, who, down to the passing of the Reform Act, was elected by the sovereign, burgesses, and freemen. The village of Scilly, contiguous to the town, is comprised within the limits of the present parliamentary borough, which includes a space of 273 acres, and had, in 1835-36, 274 registered electors. Corporation revenue about £350 a year.

Notwithstanding the excellence of its port, and its fine river, which is navigable for a considerable way above the town, the trade of Kinsale is but trifling, the value of its exports in 1835 not having exceeded £13,479. It is, consequently, in a depressed condition; and is one of the few Irish towns in which the postoffice revenue declined between 1830 and 1836. There is a brewery in the town, and some flour mills in the vicinity.

The principal dependence of the town is on its fisheries, which supply Cork and the surrounding country. Every kind of fish is taken; and the sales of fresh fish are said occasionally to average £500 per week. The fishermen are esteemed the most skillful of any in Ireland; and, being well acquainted with the coasts, they are good pilots, which obtained for them an exemption from imprisonment during the late war. They generally fish in gimp sea boats of from 15 to 30 tons, called hookers, and earn from 9s. to 12s. per week; several boats are also employed in the lobster fishery. Oysters of a large size were formerly abundant, but are said to be decreasing, from the want of a judicious and properly enforced code of fishery regulations. The number of boats, including those of the neighbouring inlet of Courtmacsherry, were, in 1836—

Vessels.	No.	Tonnage.	Men.
Half decked	11	190	76
Open m.	8	—	50
Row boats	115	—	768
Total	134	190	896

In the summer season Kinsale is resorted to by sea-bathers.

Kinsale is a place of some note in Irish history. It was taken in 1601 by a Spanish armament, but was retaken during the same year. James II. landed here in March, 1689; but it was taken by the troops of William III. under the Earl, afterward Duke of Marlborough, in the following year. It had formerly a royal dock-yard; and during the late war the harbour was a good deal resorted to by King's ships. (*Railway, Fishery, Boundary, &c., Reports.*)

KINTORE, a royal and par. bor. and market town of Scotland, co. Aberdeen, on the line of road from Aberdeen to Inverness, 11 m. N.W. Aberdeen, and 3 m. S.E. by S. Inverury. Pop., in 1831, 403. It is an unimportant place. The Aberdeenshire canal passes it on the W. The borough lays claim to great antiquity: its earliest extant charter is dated 1506, confirming others of older date.

Kintore gives the title of earl to a branch of the ancient

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family of Keith, descended, in the 17th century, from a younger son of the sixth earl Marischal. It unites with Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverury, and Peterhead, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1839-40, 36. (*Boundary Returns; Statistics of Scotland.*)

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a market town and par. of England, N. riding co. York, wesp. Ryedale, on the Dove, an affluent of the Derwent, 33 m. N. by E. York, and 193 m. N. by W. London. Area of par., comprising five townships, 13,700 acres. Pop. of township in 1831, 1803. The town, which is very small, stands on the S. side of the N. York moors, and is nearly encompassed by steep hills. The parish church, in a romantic situation, is about 1 m. distant, and the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor. There are places of worship also for Calvinists and Wesleyan Methodists, and for the Society of Friends. The river turns several corn-mills; limestone is dug in the neighbourhood; and the malling trade is carried on, the surrounding district being very productive of grain. Its only historical celebrity is owing to the fact that George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the profligate favourite of Charles II. (a part of whose estates lay here), retired thither after his disgrace at court, and ended his days in seclusion and poverty. Markets on Wednesday; cattle and horse fairs, Whit-Wednesday and September 18.

KIRGHIS (STEPPE OF THE), a country of W. Asia, in the N. part of independent Turkistan, between the 46th and 53th parallels of N. lat., and 53° and 89° E. long.; bounded N. by the Oul, a tributary of the Tobol, and a line of forts connecting Zverevonovsk, Petropavlovsk, and Omak; E. by the Irish and the Chinese steppes, extending S. as far as the 43d parallel; S. by the khanates of Kokhan, Bokhara, and Khiva; and W. by the Oural and the Caspian sea. Length, about 1400 m.; breadth, 1100; probable area, 1,533,000 sq. m. Pop. of the three hordes composing the Kirghis nation, 2,200,000. According to M. Alexis de Lévechin, from whose able work, *La Description des Hordes et des Steppes des Kirghis-Kazaks*, lately published, we are enabled to give many interesting details respecting this nomadic people, who, till now, have been comparatively unknown. The Kirghis steppe is not, as hitherto generally supposed, a mere flat and unvaried plain, but is intersected by numerous mountain ridges, and even in its more level parts is covered with round hillocks, causing considerable undulations on the surface. Officers of the Oural range occupy a large amount of surface in the W. and N.W. parts of the steppe. The W. continuation of the Altai range run in very irregular ridges close to the Chinese frontier, and finally connect themselves about the 43d parallel with the W. part of the Mus-tagh, or Thian-shan range. It would be difficult to reduce the ridges in the centre of the steppe to any system; but the principal are all N. of the 48th deg. of N. lat. The Kara-tan mountains separate the Kirghis steppe southward from the khanate of Kokhan. The geological constituents and mineral riches of these mountains are little understood; the central mass seem to consist of granite, gneiss, serpentine quartz, &c., on which are superimposed silicious and clay-slate, blue limestone, coal strata, with various secondary and other rocks. Lead, copper, and iron, with a small quantity of silver, are found in these mountains, but the present state of the country makes mining wholly impossible.

The waters of the Kirghis steppe comprise, besides the two land-locked seas, the Caspian and the Aral (which see), a considerable number of lakes and rivers. Among the former (most of which are salt), the largest are the Balkas (115 m. long), Isik (90 m. by 30 m.) in the S.E. angle of the steppe, the Kounduzkine, Teals, Tobagh, Oulgan Daghish, and Alkashel-Berli lakes, with many others of smaller extent. The chief rivers are, 1. the Sir-Daria (anc. *Jaxartes* ?) rising in the Mus-tagh, about lat. 41° N., and long. 76° E., having a course S.W. to Kokhan, and thence N.W. through the sandy plains of Kial-houm and Kara-koum into the sea of Aral, its entire length somewhat exceeding 800 m.; and 2. the Irish, rising in Chinese Turkistan on the W. side of the Great Altai, entering the steppe in the 49th par., forming its E. boundary up to 53° N., and receiving on its W. banks the Ichim, the Tobol, and other tributaries, which intersect with their streams the entire N. half of the steppe. Numerous smaller rivers fall into the different lakes, and many others are almost unknown to Europeans.

The climate is remarkable for its extremes of heat and cold. In the middle and little hordes, that is, in the N. and N.W. parts of the steppe, the thermometer often falls to 90°, and sometimes 30° below freezing point (Réaumur.). The rivers and plains are covered with ice, and the hills with a thick coating of snow; while strong winds from the N.E. increase the intensity of the cold, and hurricanes, called *buranas*, often uproot forest trees, and carry away both man and beast, causing dreadful, and often irreparable, destruction. (*Lévechin*, p. 5.) In summer, on the con-

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trary, the temperature often rises to 36° Réaumur. (119° Fahr.) in the shade: the oppressiveness of the heat is much increased also by the sandy nature of the soil, and the paucity of rivers and forests over so vast an extent of country. This great variability of temperature, however, and the rapid transition from one extreme to the other, are said not to be so prejudicial to the health either of natives or travellers as might have been expected; agues, indeed, and fevers, are common in the marshy districts; but, generally speaking, the people are robust and long-lived. Rain is very rare, even on the mountain sides: dews refresh the soil in some parts, but by far the largest portion of the surface is dried up and rendered useless by the entire absence of atmospheric moisture. Trees and shrubs are only found on the banks of rivers, and at the foot of the mountains near the Russian frontier, where the soil is the most capable of cultivation: the principal are oaks, poplars, willows, wild plum, juniper, and *Huqueiro* trees, (the latter very abundant, and their produce forming a principal article of trade), wormwood, *alkanet*, *raganacanth*, various kinds of euphorbia, *anemone*, *camomile*, *asparagus*, *garlic* and *onions*, *horne-radish*, *wild onion*, *rye*, &c. Short coarse grass generally covers the plains, on which also the *salsoda* plant grows in great perfection. Agriculture, as a branch of industry, cannot be said to exist. Some land about the rivers is roughly tilled, for the purpose of raising millet, rye, and barley; but the pursuit, except by the *Karakalpaks*, S. of the *Sir-Daria*, is generally despised, being only followed by the poorest classes, and then chiefly by women. The wild animals of this region comprise the wolf, wild bear, fox, *Cosack* dog, wild goat, and hare, all of which roam in great numbers over every part of the steppe: the bear, buffalo, antelope, wild horse, beaver, and water-rat, are plentiful in some districts: and there are likewise tigers, lynxes, and other varieties of the cat tribe, in the S. Among the birds may be mentioned the eagle, falcon, *cornucopia*, *phoebe*, *stork*, *heron*, *goose*, and *pheasant*, with many smaller birds. The lakes and rivers abound with *salmon*, and with several kinds of fish, *sturgeon*, *pike*, *perch*, and *carp*, being the most common. The domestic animals of the Kirghis are the sheep, goat, horse, and camel, the rearing of which constitutes the chief employment of this nomad race. Larger flocks of sheep are, perhaps, nowhere to be found, some of the richer inhabitants possessing upward of 20,000 head. The animals are strong and large, weighing from 100 to 150 lbs., and they have long coarse wool, and enormous tails, sometimes 20 lbs. in weight. They endure with astonishing patience the long privations of food and drink in which they are subject, soon recovering in spring their plump and healthy appearance.

The advantages derived by the people from these animals are immense: their flesh and milk supply them with food, and the wool furnishes felt for covering the tents and other purposes, while at the same time they serve as a standard of value, and form a chief article of export: for, according to *Rapenmeister*, 1,600,000 sheep are sent off every year and sold in Russia, *Bacharia*, and *China*. Goats, very similar to those of Thibet, are chiefly used as guides in leading the sheep from pasture to pasture, as the latter will not move without them; their flesh is eaten, and the down concealed under their red shaggy hair is an extremely valuable article of trade. The camels (most of which have two humps, the single-humped variety being too delicate for the climate) are here, as elsewhere in Asia, the chief beasts of burden. They are indispensable to a nomad people, like the Kirghis, for transporting their women and children, their property and trading stock; nor is it unusual for the rich to possess 300 or even 400 of these animals. Their hair is spun and used for garments, the milk and flesh are used as food, and the skins of the younger animals make warm pelisses. The camels are extremely docile, and carry burdens varying from 14 to 16 *pecks* (from 5 to 6 *cwt.*), travelling during long journeys at the rate of 25 or 35 m. a day. Camel breeding is pursued to a considerable extent in the great (or S.) horde, and great numbers are sent to Persia and India. Horned cattle are very little bred, except in the middle horde; and they were not introduced into the country till about a hundred years ago. Horses are reared in immense numbers, particularly in the N. part of the steppe, where there is a grass called *Aspid* admirably suited for horse pasture. A Kirghis's wealth is usually reckoned by the number of his horses; and the richest among them have as many as 6000 or 8000. They are small, but strong, and extremely rapid in their movements; they can travel from 20 to 30 m. without stopping for days together, and, like the other domestic animals, are liable to great privations and long abstinence from food and water. Various expedients are adopted to procure pasturage for the cattle during winter, by making enclosures, raking away the snow, &c.; but still they feel most severely the absence of nourishing food, and great numbers, especially of sheep, are lost every year. (*Litté-*

The population of the Kirghis steppe, however different the origin of its several sections, has long become amalgamated; and they are now but one people, inhabiting the same kind of country, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, and characterized by nearly uniform habits and customs. The following table of the races and tribes of the three great hordes gives also some insight into the distribution of the population:

Hordes and Races.	No. of Tribes.	Tents.	Individuals.
1. Little Hordes:			
Alimosy	6	100,000	300,000
Alimosy	12		
Oshtorung	7		
2. Middle Hordes:			
Arghian	17	105,000	300,000
Nalman	9		
Kipchak	9		
3. Great Hordes:			
Oruk-Chids	8	75,000	400,000
Osutin	10		
Toulait	10		
Syrpan	9	400,000	2,300,000
Kokhet	9		
Total	85	400,000	2,300,000

Hence it appears that the terms "great" and "little" are wholly misapplied. The little horde was still greater in the 14th century than at present; the great horde, however, is generally respected, as being the most ancient.

The Kirghis, physically considered, are closely allied to the *Mongol Turkians*: their faces are not so flat and broad as those of the *Kalmaks*; but their small black eyes, small mouth, prominent cheek-bones, and almost beardless chin, prove their similarity to the *Mongols*, which has been strengthened also in recent years by frequent marriages with *Kalmak* and *Mongol* women, whom they often bring away by force into their own country. The hair of the men is usually dark brown; but the women have black hair, fresh complexion, and brilliant, animated eyes, which, however, are ill-contrasted with lean cheek-bones, coarse skin, and a shapeliness slovenly person. Both sexes are strong and healthy, long-lived, and capable of enduring, to an extraordinary extent, both cold and hunger; in fact, if they were not thoroughly inured to every kind of privation, they could not live in this country. The men take the most violent exercise, being often almost wholly on horseback for days together; but in the height of summer, and during the winter, they spend their time in listless indolence, sleeping, drinking *kumiss*, their favourite beverage, and listening either to stories or the rude music of their national instruments, a reed pipe and a rude kind of violin. Household labour and tillage are undertaken wholly by the women, who, as in other parts of Asia, are treated almost like slaves. The Kirghis language is a very corrupt dialect of the Turkish, so intermingled with local words, that it is almost unintelligible by the Turks of *Kasana* and *Khiva*. Few can read, still fewer are able to write, and he that knows enough of Arabic to read the Koran is reckoned a paragon of erudition! Their poetry, however, clearly shows them to be an imaginative people. The dwellings of the Kirghis, who are distinctly pastoral, having no fixed station except in winter, consist of rude tents composed of wooden trellis-work covered with felt, having an opening at top serving at once for window and chimney: their dimensions average about 30 ft. in diameter, and 12 ft. in height; the ground (bare earth) is covered with felt, or carpeting; the inside is hung with straw mats, or red cloth; and the furniture consists only of a few boxes and wretched implements. The food of the people is very simple, consisting almost altogether of the flesh and milk of their flocks and herds. Bread is not known; but *Aspid*, or porridge made of millet, rye, or wheat, is in common use. Rice, being an object of import, is very dear, and is used only by the rich. Smoked horse-hams, coals' haunches, and camels' humps, are esteemed great delicacies. *Ermestalik*, a rich cheese made from mares' milk, is likewise highly valued; a thinner and inferior kind, called *howsa*, is much used by the lower orders, and constitutes almost the only article of food on those marauding expeditions, which give such zest to the life of a Kirghis. Fish are eaten only by the lowest orders, chiefly by those living on the banks of rivers; and game is little valued. The favourite drinks are the oversteering *kumiss*, a whey made from mares' milk, and a spirit distilled from *howsa*, alleged to be both strong and palatable. *Arak* (made by distilling rice), and tea, are luxuries enjoyed only by the wealthy classes. The dress of this nomad people is long and full, little suited, according to our notions, for the horse exercise, in which they are chiefly engaged: two or more *takapans*, or loose gowns of velvet, silk, or cotton, according to rank; a leathern belt fastening the robe and securing a knife and tobacco-pipe; a round cap surmounted by another, when abroad, of felt or other warm material, conically shaped, and with broad

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shape; very full and highly ornamented trousers are worn by the men at least, over the gown, which is tucked underneath; and large pointed, high heeled boots, complete the costume. The heads of the men are usually kept shaved, with the exception of a forelock; but those of the women are adorned with long plaits running down the back. The female costume, in other respects, differs little from that of the males, except that the robe is close in front, and the bonnets are high, shaped like truncated cones, and surrounded by veils, which serve both for shade and warmth.

The employments of the men consist in an attendance on their flocks and herds, and in hunting antelopes, boars, and wild horses. Very generally, however, they join with the life of the huntsman that of the robber and man of violence, attacking and plundering caravans crossing their steppe, or seeking vengeance for some real or imagined insult from a neighbouring tribe. They are cowards in regular warfare, soon discouraged, and, when unhorsed in close conflict, wholly vanquished. Respecting their *barantas* or feuds, M. Lévêchine says, "Rien de plus affreux, de plus funeste, que l'esprit de vengeance dans les Kirghis, et les suites de ce préjugé, de cette disposition cruelle, qui leur tenant lieu de la satisfaction que les lois seules doivent accorder, perpétuent la véritable bravoure. Leurs vengeances sont toutes dirigées par la passion effrénée du pillage, qui lui ruine, les perd, les démoralise complètement: ces *barantas* consistent dans des vols ou des raptus mutuels de bestiaux, d'où résultent souvent entre eux des combats sanglants. Aujourd'hui, tout homme offensé volé, ou simplement mécontent, rassemble une bande de cavaliers, arrive chez son ennemi, attaque ses habitations, et lui enlève ses haras et ses bestiaux. Voilà l'héroïsme; voilà en quoi consiste la grandeur chez les Kirghis!" (*Desc. des Kirghis-Kazaks*, p. 351.) These *barantas* had become so frequent and extensive in 1819-1820, that the population of the hordes, especially the little horde, was much thinned; the trade in cattle was all but destroyed; and thousands of families, unable to support life in their own country, emigrated to the government of Orenburg, and other parts of Russia. The arms of the warrior Kirghis are the lance, sabre, bow and arrow, a long-handled axe, called *tschakane*, and a clumsy kind of gun; their defensive armour being a coat of mail, and sometimes a helmet. Among a people so disorderly, it is impossible that internal industry should flourish. Weaving is carried on for the supply of family wants, cordage is manufactured from horses' and goats' hair, a coarse soap is made of grease and vegetable ashes, and the skins of sheep and goats are converted into a rude kind of leather. Blacksmiths, and other workers in metal, make the ornaments attached to horse-furniture, belts, sword-blades, spears, &c.; but every article is of the coarsest quality and worst make. The trade now carried on by these people with other nations is much less considerable than it was half a century ago, in consequence of the loss of cattle and horses by the *barantas*. The Russians and Chinese have pretty large dealings with them, and a brisk trade is also carried on with Khiva, Khokan, and Little Bucharra. The trading posts of the Russians are at Orenburg (the most important of them all) Troitsk, Petropavlovsk, Omak, Semipalatinsk and Ouralak; those of the Chinese being at Tchengtchak (Chin. *Talchak*) and Kuldscha (Chin. *Ho*).

The business, usually carried on in summer and autumn, is conducted wholly by barter, the Kirghis furnishing sheep, horses, horned cattle, camels, goats, goats' hair and wool, the skins of horses, sheep, and other animals, wild as well as domestic, and antelope's horns; in return for which they receive from the Russians iron and copper implements, tinblades, needles, cutlery, padlocks, hatchets, velvets, brocades, silk-stuffs, linens, ribands, looking-glasses, snuff, &c.; from the Chinese, silver, silk goods, porcelain, japanned ware, and tea; and from the Khurians and Bokharians, cotton goods, quilted dresses, rice, swords, fire-arms, and powder. Independently of the trade they carry on at the outposts, considerable traffic takes place with the caravans crossing the steppe between Khiva, Khonan, and the Russian frontier. The Kirghis are usually employed as protectors and guides in the journey over these wilds; great delays often occur owing to the caprice of the guides, and the travellers, if they be not entirely plundered of their property, are in general heavily mulcted by the khans, through whose pastures they are obliged to pass. In fact, says Lévêchine, the experience of more than a century shows the impossibility of success in overland trade in W. Asia, so long as these tribes maintain their instinctive love of war and brigandage. The chief caravan routes are, 1, from Kalmikoff to Khiva, across the Ouzt-out plateau, between the Aral and Caspian seas; 2, from Orenburg to Bokhara (84 days), over the Mogodjor mountains and across the Karakoum and Kizil-koum deserts; 3, from Petropavlovsk to Bokhara (90 days); and 4, from Semipalatinsk to Khokan (40 days). These roads, however, are so vaguely

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laid down, and so often varied, that distances cannot be computed with any accuracy.

The government to which these people are subject cannot be properly compared with any form common to civilized countries. Geographers have termed it patriarchal and despotic; but, in fact, there is no system of government; for even where a khan, or sovereign, is chosen, he is usually elected only by a few of the tribes, who obey only so long as they are pleased with their ruler, while the rest refuse all obedience, and probably take up arms against him. He may issue orders, but he cannot enforce compliance; and even where there is an absolute infraction of the laws of the Koran, by which they profess to be guided, the delinquent's punishment is more frequently inflicted by private revenge than by the decision of a public judge. The punishments are founded on the *lex talionis*, and consist commonly of the bastinado, maiming, and strangling; but, if the offending party consent, almost all crimes may be atoned for by payments of sheep and horses. The khan must be elected from the highest class, known as the *white khet*, those, in fact, who can lay claim to noble descent: the rest of the people belong to the *black khet*, and these are the only remaining distinctions among a people who, a century ago, were, of all others, the nicest in establishing family pre-eminence.

With respect to religion, it is difficult to say whether the Kirghis have any particular form. They acknowledge a supreme creative intelligence; but some worship according to the dogmas of the Koran, and others mingle Islamism with an old kind of idolatry, while a third section of the population believe in the existence not only of a good deity, called *Koudat* but also of a wicked spirit, *Chatsine*, the author of all evil. In the existence of inferior spirits, and in witchcraft and sorcery, the people have universally the most implicit faith; and the *hadjis* travelling through the steppe reap great pecuniary advantages by imposing on their credulity. The divinations, however, of the *Jasourvachki*, and other self-styled prophets, are not, according to Lévêchine's account, a whit more absurd than the impositions anciently practised by the priests of Delphi (p. 333-338). The exercises of religion meet with little attention: long and frequent prayers do not suit the Kirghis; they fast too often by compulsion to do so by choice; and they are not so friendly to cleanliness as to relish the ablutions enjoined by the Mohammedan religion. In fact, with the exception of extreme credulity, there is hardly a trace of religious sentiment among them.

The history of the *Kirghis-Kazaks* cannot be traced with much probability beyond the 16th century. Earlier historians, commencing even with Herodotus, inform us, that the steppe was inhabited by a people living in felt tents, and otherwise assimilated to the great Mongolian family; but these were *Nogais*, not Kirghis, being more civilized, and in all probability the builders of those temples and houses the ruins of which are still visible. (See *Herodotus*, iv., 24, 46; *Heeren's Researches*, Asia, ii., 285-288; and *Louchine*, p. 117-135.) The name of the Kirghis first appears in Russian history about the middle of the 16th century; but Ferdiest, in the 11th century, speaks of Kazaks characterized by the same habits as the Kirghis; though it does not appear that they then lived on the great steppe E. of the Aral. They first became nominally subject to Russia in 1740; but the rule of that country has never been felt but by the tribes adjoining the frontier. As to the native khans, so also to the Russian government, obedience is paid only when it is convenient, a rapid journey into the interior soon carrying them out of reach, when it suits their purpose to plunder rather than trade. It remains to be proved whether the efforts now in progress at Orenburg, to introduce civilisation into the steppe by educating young Kirghis, will accomplish the professed object of making them, instead of a burden and nuisance, useful and obedient subjects of Russia. (*Louchine, Desc. des Hordes des Kirghis-Kazaks, traduite des Russes par F. de Pigny; Hagenmeyer, sur l'Asie Occidentale; Klapproth's Asie Polaire*, &c.)

KIRKCALDY, a royal and parl. bor., seaport, and manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Fife, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, 10 m. N. Leith. Population of parliamentary borough, which includes the greater part of the parish, and the Link town of Abbotshall, about 8650. The town consists principally of a single street, parallel to the shore, which, being measured from Bridgetown on the W. to East burn on the E., is nearly 9 m. in length; and being united on the E. with Pathhead, Sinclairtown, &c., included in the borough of Dymot (which see), the mass of the town is about 4 m. in length. Having been originally laid out and built with no attention to any general plan, but according to the taste, convenience, and means of the parties,

* These khet are, in all probability, synonymous with the Khodjas among the Mongolians, mentioned by Timbuktou.

KIRKCALDY.

This street was formerly of the most irregular description being narrow, crooked, and the houses frequently mean and poor. In 1811, however, an act was obtained for widening, paving, and lighting the streets, and otherwise improving the town; and since that period several new lines of houses have been constructed, and many important improvements effected. The houses in the main street are now mostly of a very respectable class, and the shops are good, and handsomely fitted up. There are several cross streets, some of which lead up the ascent of the hill to the N.; and these are several between the high street and the shore. The town is well supplied with water, paved, and lighted with gas. Among the public buildings are, the parish church, rebuilt in 1807, Abbotshill church, within the parliamentary borough; two *quoad sacra* churches belonging to the establishment; various dissenting chapels; and a handsome town-house, including a jail, courthouse, &c., with a spire erected in 1836. Besides the parochial schools, and a variety of private seminaries, some of which are said to be extremely well conducted, two charity schools have been opened in this town for the education of 908 children of both sexes, on an endowment by Mr. Philp, late merchant here, who bequeathed about £70,000 for the foundation and maintenance of these and similar schools in Pathhead and Kinghorn. The education given in these schools is of the more common and ordinary description; and the children are supplied with books, are clothed, and receive a small sum on leaving school. Kirkcaldy has also a mechanic's library, and two or three subscription coffee-rooms and libraries.

The inhabitants of Kirkcaldy are honourably distinguished by their enterprise, both as manufacturers and traders. The staple manufacture of the town is that of coarse linen, including sheetings, ticks, dowlas, canvases, &c. It appears, from the *Fiscary Returns*, that in 1839 there were in Kirkcaldy 10 flax-mills driven by steam, employing in all about 500 workpeople. It also appears that in 1839 there were 954 looms at work in the parishes of Kirkcaldy and Abbotshill, exclusive of a few in powerloom factories. The average net weekly earnings of the weavers amount to at least 8s. 6d. a week; but superior hands make 10s. 6d., and some even as much as 15s. The wages of machine makers, masons, and other artisans, are higher, averaging from 16s. to 18s. a week. The moral and intellectual condition of the weavers is said to be very good; and there is very little apparent distress among them. There are no poor rates; the poor being supported by voluntary contributions.

Kirkcaldy has also a rope-walk, bleach-works, two iron foundries, a distillery, a tile and brick work, a pottery, and two or three breweries. Branches of the bank of Scotland, the Commercial and National banks, and the Glasgow bank, are established here; and there is also a savings' bank. A chamber of commerce has been established for several years.

The harbour, near the E. end of the town, consists of an inner and outer basin. It is wholly artificial, being formed of three piers, and unfortunately dries at low water; but, notwithstanding this drawback, the town possesses a good deal of shipping, and carries on a pretty extensive trade. There belonged to the port and its dependent creeks, in 1836, 179 ships, of the aggregate burden of 13,400 tons: vessels from Kirkcaldy have been for a lengthened period engaged in the N. sea whale-fishery; but here, as elsewhere, this business has been recently on the decline. Two shipping companies carry on a regular intercourse, by means of smacks and steamers with London and Leith; and there is a good deal of trade with the N. of Europe, whence hemp, flax, timber, tar, &c., are imported, and to which manufactured goods, coal, &c., are exported. Gross customs' revenue, in 1839, £2593. There is a weekly cow market, which is extremely well attended; and the town's markets for butchers' meat, fish, &c. are well supplied.

Kirkcaldy was made a royal bur. by Charles I. in 1644. It had attained about this period to considerable wealth and distinction; but it subsequently encountered severe losses, and about the middle of last century it had only two ferry-boats and one coasting vessel! But since 1763, and especially since the close of the American war, its manufactures, commerce, and population have steadily increased. It is now governed by a provost, two bailies, and 17 councillors. Corporation revenue, in 1839-40, £2030, principally the produce of the ferry between the town and Leith.

Kirkcaldy unites with Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors in this bur., in 1839-40, 437.

Kirkcaldy has to boast of being the birth-place of Adam Smith, the author of the "Wealth of Nations," born here on the 5th of June, 1723. His father being comptroller of customs at this port, Smith received the rudiments of his

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education in the parish-school; and he afterwards resided here, with little interruption, from 1768 to 1776, occupied in the elaboration of his great work, which appeared in the last mentioned year. Bath, the magnificent seat of the Ferguson family, is in the immediate vicinity of the town. (*Parl. Papers; Private Information.*)

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a marit. co. of Scotland, or, as it is more frequently termed, a stewartry, is the most southerly portion of that kingdom, comprising the E. half of the district known by the name of Galloway. It is bounded on the E., N., and W. by the counties of Dumfries, Ayr, and Wigton, and on the S. by the Irish sea and the Solway Frith. Area, 533,760 acres, of which from 1-4th to 1-3d part may be arable. Surface much diversified, but in general hilly, and in extensive districts mountainous. The highest part of the Kell's range has an elevation of 9650 feet; and Cairnmoor of Fleet, on the bay of Wigton, rises to the height of 3330 feet. The greater number of the hills are bleak and barren; but in parts, particularly on the confines of Ayrshire, they afford good sheep pasture. The arable lands lie principally to the S. of a line drawn from the middle of the par. of Irongray to Gatehouse; but Criffel, 1831 feet high, on the Solway Frith, and some other considerable hills, lie within this tract. Climate in the lower districts mild but moist; in the upper districts it is sometimes severe. Except along the Solway Frith, the soil even of the arable land of the stewartry has seldom a smooth, continuous surface: it is very often broken with gravelly knolls, but the hollows between these consist principally of a gravelly or hazelly loam, and are often extremely productive, and particularly well adapted for the turnip husbandry; and in wet summers the arable knolls are covered with luxuriant crops, while many of those that do not admit of cultivation yield excellent pasture. Principal crops barley and oats; but wheat is also raised. Within the last few years the turnip culture has made great progress. Arable husbandry has been greatly improved since the peace: furrow draining is now extensively practised, and latterly bone-dust has been successfully employed in the raising of turnips. But the soil and climate are better suited for grazing than cropping, and the principal attention of the farmer is given to the former. The breed of polled cattle, peculiar to this county and that of Wigton, is well known to be one of the best in the empire: they are principally sent up by land when half fat to the Norfolk fairs; but they are now, with sheep, sometimes fattened off on turnip and sent by steam to Liverpool. Farm buildings have been vastly improved, and the roads, which were formerly execrable, are now nowise inferior to those of any other county in the empire. There are some very large estates; but property is, notwithstanding, more subdivided in this than in most other Scotch counties. Farms of medium size, and all let on 19 year leases. This county and Wigton are mostly subdivided by the dry stone walls known, from this district, by the name of "Galloway dykes," and which, when well built, make an excellent fence. Average rent of land, in 1810, 7s. 3d. an acre. Manufactures and minerals unimportant: lime, coal, and freestone are all imported, principally from Whitehaven, on the opposite side of the Solway Frith. The granite used in the construction of the Liverpool docks is mostly obtained from near Cree-town, in this county. Principal rivers, Dee, Fleet, and Urr: the salmon fisheries on the first are valuable. Principal town, Kirkcudbright. This county has 38 parishes, and sends one member to the House of Commons, for the county, while the borough of Kirkcudbright joins with Dumfries, Annan, and other boroughs in returning a member. Registered electors for the county, in 1839-40, 1339. In 1831 Kirkcudbright had 6004 inhabited houses; 8993 families; and 40,500 inhabitants, of whom 18,500 were males, and 31,691 females. Valued rent £114,137 Scotch. Annual value of real property, in 1815, £213,308.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal and parl. bor. and seaport of Scotland, cap. of the above county on the Dee, about 6 m. above its confluence with the Solway Frith, 34 m. S.W. Dumfries, and 83 m. S.S.W. Edinburgh. Population of borough in 1831, 9860. It is a finely situated, well built, respectable country town. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and the houses, which are mostly all two stories high, have a respectable appearance. A large and handsome Gothic church, with a spire, (which, however, is not very well proportioned), was erected in 1836, at an expense of £2788; it has also a jail erected in 1816; an excellent academy, with a room for the public subscription library; the remains of an old castle, once the property of the lords Kirkcudbright. Exclusive of the parish church, there are places of worship belonging to the United Secession, Rowites, and Roman Catholics; but the congregations are small, dissent having made but little progress in this vicinity. The harbour of Kirkcudbright is the best in the S. of Scotland. At low ebb in neap tides there is

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about 10 feet water in the river; and as the tide then rises about 18 feet, there is at all times water to float the largest ships. The access to the Dee will be much facilitated by the lighthouse which is about being erected on the little Roost at its mouth. But, despite its fine harbour, Kirkcubright, owing to its limited communication with the interior, and the thinness of the population in the vicinity, has very little trade. In 1840, 35 vessels of the burden of 2110 tons belonged to the port. A branch of the Bank of Scotland is established in the town. Ship-building is carried on to some extent; but it has no other manufacture worth notice. A regular steam communication is established between this town and Liverpool; and were the road to Ayr, distant about 36 m., improved, it might become an advantageous port for the landing and embarkation of such travellers between Liverpool and Glasgow as might be inclined to shorten the passage by sea to the narrowest limits. There is no bridge over the Dee nearer than Tongland, about 2 m. further up the river, and to which it is navigable; but passengers, with horses and carriages, are ferried over in a flat-bottomed boat, with but little inconvenience. The town is lighted with gas; and is supplied with water brought from a distance by pipes.

It was made a royal borough by James II. in 1455. Under the municipal reform act, it is governed by a provost, two bailies, and 14 councillors. It unites with Dumfries, Annan, Banquhar, and Lochmaben, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 190. Corporation revenue in 1839-40, £1120 10s.; its pecuniary affairs have been exceedingly well managed; and it has at this moment the whole property contained in the charter of James II. The town's revenues are employed to defray the expenses of the academy, and the charges on account of lighting the town, supplying it with water, &c., for which no assessment is imposed on the inhabitants; and till within these few months, the whole expense of supporting the jail, the principal one in the county, was paid out of the revenues of the borough.

The environs of the town are extremely beautiful. The rising grounds on each side the river, from Tongland to the sea, are embellished with plantations. St. Mary's Isle, the residence of the earls of Selkirk, adjoins the town on the S. Kirkcubright is a very desirable place of residence for people of small fortune; provisions of all sorts are abundant and cheap; house-rent is very low; a good education may be had for a mere trifle; the society is superior to that in most small towns; and there is a ready means of communicating with Edinburgh on the one hand, and with Liverpool and London on the other.

KIRKHAM, a manufacturing and market town, and par. of England, co. Lancaster, hand. Ambergine, in the low district, called the Fylde, 7 m. W. by N. Preston, 87 m. N. Liverpool, and 280 m. N.N.W. London. Area of par., which contains 18 townships and chapelry, 41,650 acres; pop., in 1831, 11,650; do. of Kirkham township, 9470. The town, though small, is handsome and well built. The church, a large modern structure, was erected, in 1833, at an expense of £2500; the tower, however, is ancient, and its interior, which accommodates nearly 2000 persons, is ornamented with several fine old monuments, carefully replaced in the new building. The living is a vicarage, in the patronage of the dean and canons of Christchurch, Oxford, the chapelry in the out-townships being in the gift of the Incumbent. Within the town, are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Swedenborgians and Roman Catholics, with attached Sunday schools, attended by about 500 children; and connected with the church, is a national school for boys and girls. A grammar-school, founded in 1670, enjoys a good reputation, and is attended by 80 or 100 boys; it is managed by a principal and two under-masters, the instruction given is purely classical; a charity school, established in 1760, for clothing and educating 40 girls, is alleged to be respectably conducted; and the Roman Catholics have two large schools for the children of that religion, which has numerous adherents in and round the town. The industry of Kirkham, 20 years ago, was confined to the manufacture of sail-cloth, cordage, and coarse linens, of materials brought from the Baltic; but now, the cotton manufacture is extensively carried on, and gives employment, within the par., to several hundred hands. In 1838, there were two flax-mills within the par., which employed 542 hands. The Lancaster canal, the Lancaster and Preston railway (opened in 1840), and the Preston and Wyre railway afford cheap and expeditious conveyances both for passengers and goods. Petty sessions are held once a fortnight, and a court of requests for debts under 40s., sits monthly. A savings' bank is established here. Markets on Thursday: fairs, Feb. 4, and 5, April 22, and Oct. 18. (*Baines's Ges. of Lancaster*, vol. II. art. Kirkham.)

KIRKLAND, p. t. Oneida co., N. Y., 100 m. W.N.W.

KIRKWALL.

Orkney, 366 W. Watered by Orkney creek. It contains Clifton v., the seat of Hamilton college. (See Clifton.) It has 12 streets, four fulling-mills, one woollen-factory, two cotton-factories, with 3000 spindles, one flax-mill, three grist-mills, eight saw-mills, three tanneries, one distillery; two colleges, 150 students; one academy, 50 students; 15 schools, 718 scholars. Pop. 3084.

KIRKLEIGH, KIRK-EKLEIGH, or KIRK-KILBISA (meaning the town of forty churches), a town of European Turkey, prov. Roumelia, cap. circ. of its own name, 30 m. E. Adrianople, and 106 m. W.N.W. Constantinople; lat. 41° 56' N., long. 16° 55' E. Pop., according to Dr. Walsh, about 5500 families, or 28,000 individuals (3-5ths being Greeks). It is a large, dirty, ruinous town, surrounded with old walls defended by a citadel, and has a bazaar, several mosques and hammams, but no Greek church, the public celebration of the rites belonging to that religion being here attended with heavy penalties. The neighbourhood produces an abundance of grapes, melons, and other fruits; and a good deal of wine is made. The Turkish inhabitants are described as a rude, brutal, and ignorant rabble, treating all with contempt who speak any language in addition to their own. The Greeks, on the contrary, are described by Dr. Walsh as "a large and thriving community, who have established two good schools on the monitorial system for the instruction of their children, a degree of refinement to be met with in only one other town of Turkey." (*Walsh's Journey from Constantinople*, p. 137.)

KIRKWALL, a royal and parli. bor., market town, and seaport of Scotland, in Mainland, or Pomona, the largest of the Orkney Islands, of which it is the cap., on the N.E. side of the island, at the head of an open bay exposed to the N.; lat. 59° 59' 31" N. long. 3° 28' 6" W. 26 m. N. by E. John O'Grady, and 308 m. N. Edinburgh. Pop., in 1831, 2065. The town consists chiefly of one narrow and inconvenient street, about 1 m. in length, parallel to the bay. The houses have generally their gables to the street, and most of them bear the marks of antiquity. But new and handsome houses are gradually being erected, both in the town and neighbourhood. Here most of the country gentry reside, at least during winter, and the society of this remote place is esteemed equal, if not superior, to that of any provincial town of its size in Scotland. The only public building of a modern date is the town hall, with piazzas in front, containing a jail, assembly-room, court-room, &c. The principal building in Kirkwall is the cathedral, erected in the 15th century, and dedicated to Magnus, one of the Scandinavian earls of Orkney, who, having been assassinated in 1116, was canonized after his death. This venerable Gothic structure, which has been enlarged at different times, is, after the cathedral of Glasgow, the most entire in Scotland; it is in the form of a cross, its extreme length being 226 ft., its greatest width 56 ft., the height of the roof 71 ft., and that of the spire 140 ft. But the original spire having been destroyed by lightning in 1671, the present spire is modern, and it is, also, unworthy of the building. About 160 yds. S. from the cathedral are the ruins of two ancient edifices, viz. the Earl's Palace, built by Patrick Stewart, Earl of Orkney, and the Bishop's Palace. In the latter, Hacon, king of Norway, died on his return to Orkney, after the unsuccessful battle of Largs, in 1163, and James V. occupied it on his visit to the island in 1540. The remains of Kirkwall castle, on the W. are still visible. The cathedral formed the cemetery of many Scandinavian kings, nobles, and warriors. The par. church, consisting of the choir of the cathedral, is collegiate. There are also chapels belonging respectively to the Amalgamated Synod, Original Seceders and Independents. There are 19 schools, attended by 423 scholars. The town has several libraries, a museum, and a printing-press. There are no poor-rates, the poor being supported by the church collections, by the usual parochial dues, and by the produce (£14 4s. 5d.) of a bequest for the purpose. Malcolm Laing, the historian of Scotland, was born in the vicinity of Kirkwall, and educated at the grammar-school of the bor.; and at his death, in 1818, his remains were interred in St. Magnus' cathedral.

Eye straw raised in Orkney having been found to be peculiarly suitable for the manufacture of straw plait for ladies' bonnets, the business is carried on in Kirkwall to a considerable extent, though not so much as formerly. It has also two distilleries, and some weaving is carried on for domestic use.

The herring, cod, and lobster fishery is prosecuted to considerable extent. The town is the seat of the courts of law for the whole of Orkney. Kirkwall has a customs-house, which comprises all the harbours in the Orkney; total number of vessels, 77; tonnage, 478; gross customs' revenue, in 1839, £1191. A steamboat plies between Lerth and Kirkwall weekly, touching at Aberdeen, Wick, and other intermediate ports: in summer it goes as far as

KIRKWOOD.

berwick, in Shetland. Kirkwall has an annual fair in the month of August, which lasts about two weeks; and the greater part of all the mercantile business of the Orkney Islands is negotiated at this fair. The town has two church banks.

Kirkwall was made a royal bur. by James III. in 1486. It unites with Cromarty, Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, and Tain, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors, in 1830-40, 146. Municipal revenue, £23 *ss.* 3d. (*Measures, Anderson's Highlands and Islands of Scotland*, sect. ix.; *Barr's Hist. of Orkney*; *Kelch's Scottish Bishops*, Russell's ed., 1694, 319-360.)

KIRKWOOD, I., Belmont co. O. The National road passes through its S.E. corner. It has two schools, 26 scholars. Pop. 2879.

KIRKERMUR, a bor. of barony, market and manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Forfar, in a pleasant situation, partly on a flat and partly on an inclined plain, along the N. brow of a picturesque glen, through which the streamlet Garry runs, 15 m. N. by W. Dundee, and 5 m. N.W. Perth. The Grampians are within 3 m. of the town, on the N. The view from its upper part, about 400 ft. above the level of the sea, is most extensive and striking, having the Grampian range on the N., and the whole extent of the splendid valley of Strathmore on the S. Pop. in 1801, 281; in 1851, 4014; and in 1857, 4604.

The form of the town has some analogy to an anchor. The streets are lighted with gas. The only public buildings are, the Trades' Hall, the property of 13 friendly societies of the town and parish the parish church; and chapels belonging respectively to the Associate Synod, the Relief, the Original Secedens, and the Episcopals. There are 16 schools in the parish, of which three are endowed, one supported by subscriptions, and 13 unendowed. There are two bequests for education, the one educating about 30 boys, the other 20 boys and 50 girls. There are two libraries, and a news-room. About 50 years ago, only one newspaper came to the parish; the number is now about 200 a week. (*New Stat. Acc. of Scotland*, & *Forfarshire*, p. 183.) Dr. McVie, the distinguished biographer of John Knox, and Dr. Jameson, the Scotch lexicographer, were once dissenting clergymen in Kirkermur.

Though inland, and devoid of ready communication with the sea, Kirkermur has attained to considerable eminence in the manufacture of the coarser kinds of linen fabric, such as Osnaburgs, mill-cloth, bagging, imitation Russia sheeting, &c. This branch of business, which is carried on chiefly in connexion with the Dundee manufacturers, was introduced soon after the rebellion of 1745. During the year ending November, 1798, 1,914,574 yards were spun, and, in 1833, 52,000 were woven, containing no fewer than 6,700,000 yards, or nearly *goodweight* the quantity produced at the beginning of the century. The quantity produced is now (1841) estimated at about 7,000,000 yards; the number of persons including apprentices, employed in the town and vicinity, is about 3000. (*Stat. Acc.*, at *supra*.) "Although the yarns must be carried from the shore in carts, and along roads constructed on the common principles, and although the cloths, when manufactured, must be carried back by the same rude conveyance, such is the liberality of the weavers, and such their industry, that we are not only able to come into competition with our rivals in the more favoured towns on the coast, but even to bear away from them the palm of victory. Hence it is, that several mill-spinners in Melrose and Dundee, towns possessing many natural advantages, to which we can lay no claim, have been accustomed to send their yarns to be woven in this distant quarter." (*Id.* p. 190.) But the communication has recently been much improved, at least with Dundee, inasmuch as the Dundee and Newtyle railroad extends to Glammis, 5 m. distant from Kirkermur. There is also a railway between Arbroath and Forfar, the last place being also distant 5 m. The Kirkermur weekly market is one of the best in the country. There are, besides, four annual fairs for cattle, horses, and sheep. There is a branch bank here; also a savings' bank. About 50 years ago, the revenue from the postoffice amounted, in one year, after paying the necessary expense, to 84: it now (1833) amounts to £200 per annum. (*Id.* p. 183.)

Kirkermur is governed by a bailie, nominated by the feudal superior (Lord Douglas). The peace is preserved by a body of constables, chosen annually.

KIRTLAND, p. t., Lake co. O., 167 m. N.E. by N. Columbus, 353 W. Here the Mormons first settled, and built a great temple, which has, since their departure, been partially occupied by the Western Reserve Teachers' Seminary, a highly respectable institution, for males and females. It contains three stores, two grist-mills, six saw-mills; one academy, 165 students; 18 schools, 807 scholars. Pop. 1778. The Teachers' Seminary has a principal, and three male and three female assistants, and had, in its

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various departments, in 1842, 308 students. It exerts a happy influence on the cause of schools in the vicinity.

KISHM (the *Orcades* of an. Greek authors), the largest island in the Persian gulf, and the chief of a group situated near its mouth, extending between lat. 35° and 50° 30' N., and long. 92° and 97° E., comprising Ormuz, Keen-Anjar, Larak, and many smaller islands. Kishm is of an elongated shape, nearly 60 m. in length E. to W., and 12 m. in its greatest breadth. Population estimated at 5000. It is separated from the main land by Clarence straits, a narrow and tortuous channel, navigable, however, for large ships, the soundings varying from 4 to 12 fathoms. A ridge of hills extends from one extremity to the other of the island on its S. side: the rest of the surface is mostly plain. Sandstone is the predominant formation. The surface is generally arid and barren, and is in parts extensively incruusted with saline efflorescence; but a few portions are remarkably productive. The N. part of the island is the most fertile and populous: the soil there consists of a black loam, on which wheat, barley, vegetables, melons, grapes, and dates in large quantities are produced. The island at present yields corn enough for home consumption. Boats from all parts of the gulf come to Kishm for wood. Cattle and poultry are reared; the former are scarce, but goats are bred in considerable numbers, and thrive well. The greatest enemies of the goats are jackals, with which the island is much infested; antelopes of a superior breed, partridges, and rock pigeons, abound, and wild fowl in winter. The inhabitants are chiefly Arabs; they employ themselves in fishing, agriculture, and the manufacture of cloth, and reside chiefly in villages and hamlets scattered along the coast. Kishm is said to have once contained upwards of 300 towns and villages, but at present it has nothing like half that number. The chief towns are Kishm at its E., and Basidoh at its W. extremity, and Left on its N. side. Kishm, with about 5000 inhabitants, seems to have been formerly of considerable commercial importance. It is surrounded by a high mud wall, flanked with towers, on which a few old guns are mounted. Streets narrow and dirty, houses flat roofed, and some of them large and neatly fitted up. The bazaar is plentifully supplied with many kinds of vegetables and fruits from Persia; and good wines, dried fruits, silk and cotton cloths, and carpets of the richest patterns, may be obtained. The town has a brisk trade and a bustling appearance, many native vessels calling for food and water, or to take pilots for the Kishm channel. It is the residence of the sheikh. A few coasting vessels are built here with timber from the Malabar coast. Basidoh, or Bassadore, once belonged to the Portuguese, and the ruins of their town and fort may still be traced. It is admirably situated in most respects, and healthy, but ill supplied with water. Being the principal station in the gulf for ships of the Indian navy, it has several European houses and public buildings, including a hospital, store and guard houses, a billiard-room, flower-court, &c.; and it is the residence of the commander of the Indian squadron. Its port is difficult to enter, but vessels have good anchorage in six or seven fathoms quarter of a mile from the shore. Left is at present a town of only 600 inhabitants: It was bombarded by the English in 1809. Vessels may lie before it in four and a half fathoms water completely landlocked.

The island of Anjar, 3 m. S. of Kishm, is of volcanic origin, five or six miles in circuit, and uninhabited, though the remains of a town and reservoir are still visible on its N. side. It is covered with pits of salt and metallic ore; and between it and Kishm is an excellent anchorage. Larak, to the S.E., is also of volcanic origin, and inhabited only by a few fishermen. The Great and Little Tomba, about 25 m. S.W. Kishm, are low and uninhabited. The small islets between Kishm and the main land are verdant and covered with wood, a circumstance rare in the adjacent parts of Persia. Nearchus visited and described this island group; and Arrian affirms that in his time was to be seen in Kishm the sepulchre of its first king Erythraus, from whom the gulf was named *Mare Erythraum*. These islands are now governed by a sheikh, tributary to the Imam of Muscat. (*Kemphorne and Whitlock, in Geog. Journal*, v. 277-280, viii., 176-183; *Kianci's Pers. Exp.*, p. 14-16.)

KISKIMINETAS, p. t., Armstrong co. Pa. 187 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, 311 W. Bounded S.W. by Conemaugh or Kiskiminetas river. Salt is found. The Pennsylvania canal passes through a part of the town. It contains nine stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, eight saw-mills, three tanneries, two distilleries; 13 schools, 370 scholars. Pop. 2367.

KITTANING, p. b., capital of Armstrong co. Pa. 169 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, 235 W. Situated on Allegheny river. It contains a courthouse, jail of stone, county offices of brick, two churches, a Presbyterian, and one common to German Reformed and Lutherans, an academy,

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10 stores, three tanneries, 100 dwellings and about 600 inhabitants.

KITTATINNY, mountains, a branch of the Alleghany, extend through the N. part of N. J., cross the Delaware river at the Delaware Water Gap, and pass through Pennsylvania and the W. part of Maryland into Virginia.

KITTERRY, p. t., York co., Me., 100 m. S.W. Augusta, 467 W. Bounded S.W. by Piscataqua river, S.E. by the Atlantic. A bridge connects it with Portsmouth, N. H. Another bridge connects it with Badger's island, on which is a United States navy-yard. It has a good harbour for small vessels, of which it has a number, employed chiefly in the fisheries. It has some ship-building. It contains seven stores, two grist-mills, one saw-mill; 11 schools, 644 scholars. Pop. 2435.

KLATTAU, a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. of same name, on the Bradlenka, 70 m. S.W. Prague. Population 5700. It is well built, and has a castle, some handsome churches, a council-house, with a tower 150 feet in height, containing a bell weighing 90 cwt., a gymnasium, high school, two hospitals, and manufactures of woollen cloth and stockings. It is said to have been founded in the 8th century.

KNARESBOROUGH, a parl. bor. market town, and par. of England, co. York, W. riding, wap. Claro, 164 m. W. by N. York, the same dist. N. Leeds, and 128 m. N. by W. London. Pop. of parl. bor. (which includes, besides the old bor., parts of Scriven and Knareborough townships), in 1831, 6253. The town is beautifully situated on a slope, N.E. of the Nidd, "the stream of which is rapid, deep, and very servicable for turning the wheels of mills and machinery connected with the linen trade." (*Bound. Rep.*) Two stone bridges cross it, one above, and the other below the town; and on a beeding crag, close over the tower stands a ruined castle, opposite to which, on the other side the river, is a curious dropping well, the water of which runs from a source 50 feet above, and trickles through a porous limestone rock, with sufficient rapidity to deliver about 20 gallons per minute. At no great distance is an oratory, carved out of the rock, and a mile lower down the stream are the ruins of a priory, founded by Richard, brother of Henry III., and a cavern known as St. Robert's Cave, where Eugene Aram, now so well known through Sir Lytton Bulwer's novel, committed the murder in 1745, of which he was convicted 15 years after. The streets of Knareborough are broad, regularly laid out, well paved, and lighted with gas: the houses are almost wholly of stone, and many of them large and handsome. The market-place is extensive, and there is a good market-house. The courthouse occupies the centre of the old castle, and another part of it is used as a prison for the liberty of the forest of Knareborough. The parish church is of considerable antiquity, but little beauty. The Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, and Roman Catholics, have also places of worship, and the Sunday schools of the church and chapels are attended by upwards of 800 children. A charity school, two national schools, an infant school, a school of industry, and two other schools, furnish instruction to about 800 children, chiefly belonging to the working classes. The public institutions of the town comprise a public library, dispensary, lying-in charity, savings' bank, and Bible society.

The industry of Knareborough is chiefly confined to linen-weaving. The trade has been long established, and a large amount of capital is vested in mills, warehouses, and machinery. Two fax-mills employed, in 1838, 143 hands, and about 400 looms are at work on various descriptions of linen. Business, however, has greatly declined within the last 12 years, before which nearly 700 looms were employed. Wages in 1839 were very low (averaging 9s. 6d. a week), and the weavers were often out of work, and in extreme poverty. The diminution of the trade is attributed to the powerful competition of lower-priced Scotch and Irish goods, and to the want of coal and the increasing use of cotton and union cloths. Other workmen's wages were as follows: carpenters 4s., and masons 3s. 6d. a day, bleachers 2s. a week. Tailors, shoemakers, &c., have little to do on account of the poverty of the place, and form a very small proportion of the inhabitants. There being no canal in the neighbourhood, coals are brought 18 m. by land carriage; and the want of this mineral is a great drawback upon its manufacture. Knareborough has a great corn market, and from this place and Ripon the manufacturing districts of the W. riding are principally supplied. (*Hand-loom and Bound. Reports.*)

Knareborough is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff. The parliamentary franchise was granted in 1st Mary (1553), since which the borough has sent two members to the House of Commons. The right of voting till 1833 was vested in the owners of 84 burgage tenures, all of which, excepting four, being the property of the Duke of Devonshire, the members were his nominees. The

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Boundary Act enlarged the limits of the borough by including in it parts of the townships of Scriven and Knareborough; and, in 1831, there were 360 qualifying tenants. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 377. Markets on Wednesday, and on alternate Wednesdays for cattle. Sheep fairs, Wednesdays and Thursdays after January 13, Wednesday after March 12, May 6 and 7, August 12. Statute fairs, Tuesday and Wednesday after October 10, and Wednesday after November 22.

KNIGHTON, a market town, parl. bor. and par. of N. Wales, co. Radnor, on the Teme, 36 m. S.S.W. Shrewsbury, and 138 m. W.N.W. London. Area of parish, 252 acres; pop., in 1831, 1250. Pop. of parl. bor. 1078. The town comprises two chief streets, intersecting each other at right angles, and the gentle acclivity on which it stands not only gives it a picturesque appearance but greatly contributes to its cleanliness. A small modern-built church, subordinate to that of Stowe, in Shropshire, and a chapel for Calvinist-Methodists, are the only places of worship; and the charities comprise a free-school and an almshouse.

Knighton is principally occupied by tradesmen, mechanics, malsters, &c.: it has no manufactures, the wool-dyeing and spinning business having ceased to exist. Wool-stapling is carried on to some extent, though much less than before 1811, when a large establishment failed. The market is very large and important: it is attended by dealers even from Birmingham and its neighbourhood, who come for meat, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, &c.; and butchers' meat is sometimes sent to London. Petty sessions are held here monthly. The officers of the borough are a bailiff, burgesses and constables; but they have little or no authority, and the bailiff's only business is to collect the chief rents of the manor, which belongs to the Earl of Oxford. The boundaries of the parliamentary borough were not changed by the Boundary Act of 1832, and in 1839-40 there were 500 registered electors in the borough of New Radnor, to which Knighton is contributory.

Knighton is called by the Welsh *Tref-y-clawd*, or "the town on the dyke," from the circumstance of its position close to Offa's dyke, which enters the parish on the N., and running due S. about two miles, may be traced through several parishes into the county of Hereford. (*Nicholson's Guide; Parl. Rep.*)

KNOWLTON, p. t., Warren co., N. J., 66 m. N. by W. Trenton, 324 W. Bounded W. by Delaware river, which passes Blue mountain in the N.W. corner of the town, at the celebrated Water Gap. Drained by Paulinckill and its branches. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Episcopal, several stores, seven grist-mills; 16 schools, 769 scholars. Pop. 2307.

KNOX, county, Tenn. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state, and contains 864 sq. m. Watered by Holston and French Broad rivers, which unite 4 m. above Knoxville. The Holston thence flows S.W. through the lower part of the county. It contained in 1840, 12,876 neat cattle, 11,604 sheep, 38,933 swine; and produced 101,491 bushels of wheat, 3940 of rye, 716,166 of Indian corn, 23,229 of oats, 18,050 of potatoes, 18,679 pounds of tobacco, 19,781 of cotton, 8490 of sugar. It had three commission houses in foreign trade, 33 retail stores, two forges, one fulling-mill, 19 flouring-mills, 41 grist-mills, 35 saw-mills, two oil-mills, one paper-mill, 11 tanneries, 41 distilleries, one pottery, three printing-offices, four weekly, and one semi-weekly newspapers, and one periodical; one college, 100 students; two academies, 112 students; three schools, 69 scholars. Pop.: whites, 13,378; slaves, 1934; free coloured, 173; total, 15,485. Capital, Knoxville.

Knox, county, Ky. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 495 sq. m. Watered by Cumberland river, and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 6384 neat cattle, 5718 sheep, 17,911 swine; and produced 7675 bushels of wheat, 2530 of rye, 363,141 of Indian corn, 56,251 of oats, 11,176 of potatoes, 9355 pounds of tobacco, 3618 of cotton, 10,056 of sugar. It had nine stores, one flouring-mill, seven grist-mills, two saw-mills, one tannery, 28 distilleries; three schools, 76 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5293; slaves, 536; free coloured, 164; total, 5792. Capital, Barbourville.

Knox, county, O. Situated near the centre of the state, and contains 618 sq. m. Vernon river, and its tributaries afford good water-power. It contained in 1840, 57,772 neat cattle, 56,799 sheep, 44,421 swine; and produced 521,217 bushels of wheat, 14,695 of rye, 518,295 of Indian corn, 23,576 of buckwheat, 1052 of barley, 438,060 of oats, 60,627 of potatoes, 119,459 pounds of tobacco, 228,964 of sugar. It had over 36 bushels of edible grains exclusive of potatoes, to every individual of its population. It contained 56 stores, three fulling-mills, four flouring-mills, 33 grist-mills, 57 saw-mills, 90 oil-mills, 90 tanneries, six distilleries, one brewery, one pottery, three printing-offices, three weekly newspapers; one college, 130 students; two academies, 57 students; 169 schools, 6097 scholars. Pop. 29,578. Capital, Mount Vernon.

KNOXVILLE.

Knox, county Ia. Situated towards the S.W. part of the state, and contains 540 sq. m. Organized in 1802. Bounded W. by Wabash river, S. by White river, E. by the W. fork of White river. It contained in 1840, 11,800 neat cattle, 10,106 sheep, 35,395 swine; and produced 51,679 bushels of wheat, 681 of rye, 665,363 of Indian corn, 134,216 of oats, 16,684 of potatoes, 22,113 pounds of tobacco, 37,601 of sugar. It had 49 stores, one cotton factory, with 1056 spindles, two flouring-mills, 10 grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, one oil-mill, six tanneries, two distilleries, one brewery, two potteries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; three academies, 108 students; 28 schools, 289 scholars. Pop. 10,657. Capital, Vincennes.

Knox, county, Ill. Situated towards the N.W. part of the state, and contains 792 sq. m. Formed in 1825, but organized in 1830. Watered by Henderson and Spoon rivers, and their tributaries. It contained in 1840, 7586 neat cattle, 6807 sheep, 23,854 swine, and produced 65,078 bushels of wheat, 326,797 of Indian corn, 133,919 of oats, 29,762 of potatoes. It had 16 stores, two flouring-mills, four grist-mills, 15 saw-mills, four distilleries; one college, one academy, 75 students; 18 schools, 469 scholars. Pop. 7060. Capital, Knoxville.

Knox, p. t., Waldo co., Me., 35 m. N.E. by E. Augusta, 690 W. Incorporated in 1812. Pop. 897.

Knox, p. t., Albany co., N. Y., 27 m. W. Albany, 391 W. Drained by Norman's hill and branches, and a branch of Foxes' creek. It contains a Presbyterian and Methodist church, six stores, one grist-mill, 16 saw-mills, four tanneries; one academy, 21 students; 13 schools, 686 scholars. Pop. 2143.

Knox, t., Holmes co., O. It has nine stores, two fulling-mills, two saw-mills, one oil-mill; one school, 30 scholars. Pop. 1189.

KNOXVILLE, p. v., capital of Crawford co., Ga., 55 m. S.W. by W. Milledgeville, 711 W. Situated 4 m. E. of Flint river, and contains a courthouse, jail, an academy, seven stores, 25 dwellings, and about 150 inhabitants. Not proceeds of the postoffice \$941.

KNOXVILLE, p. v., with a city incorporation, capital of Knox co., Tenn., 163 m. E. by S. Nashville, 494 W. Situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the N. side of Holston river, a branch of Tennessee river. It is regularly laid out, and contains a fine stone courthouse, a brick jail, three churches, two Presbyterian and a Methodist, an academy, a female seminary, five wholesale and nine retail stores, four grist-mills, three saw-mills, and other manufacturing establishments, three printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, 200 dwellings and 1500 inhabitants. It is the largest town in E. Tennessee. Much of the Hiwassee railroad, extending from this place through Athens, Ga., to Augusta, is graded. It is the seat of East Tennessee college, founded in 1807, which has a president and four professors or other instructors, 56 students, and 3307 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. It has a fine college edifice, which occupies a commanding position in the western suburbs of the town, and has a fund of \$25,000, besides 15,000 acres of land.

KNOXVILLE, p. v., capital of Knox co., Ill., 100 m. W.N.W. Springfield, 639 W. Situated on an elevated and fertile prairie, near Haw creek. Laid out in 1832, and contains a courthouse, 30 dwellings and about 300 inhabitants.

KNUTSFORD (corrupted from *Cnut's Ford*, so called because the Danish Canute crossed here with his army), a market town and par. of England, co. Chester, hund. Bucklow, 11½ m. W. by N. Macclesfield, 13½ m. S. by W. Manchester, and 154 m. N.N.W. London. Area of par., 4300 acres. Population, in 1831, 3399: do. of Nether and Over Knutsford townships, 3040. The town is divided into two parts, called Over and Nether Knutsford, by the brook Birken, an affluent of the Bodlin, which rises about half a mile S. In Nether Knutsford are the market-place, sessions-house, and county jail, the last of which is said to be spacious and well conducted. The church, a modern structure of brick and stone, with a square tower, was built in 1741, when this parish was separated from that of Rostherne: the living is a vicarage in private patronage. Another church, at Over Knutsford, is in the patronage of Lord de Tabley. The other places of worship are for Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians; and Sunday-schools are connected with the two former, as well as the churches. The charities of the town comprise a free school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., and well endowed by an ancestor of the Leigh family, a school of industry for 100 girls, supported by the Egerton family (who support also another school at Rostherne), and a parochial school for 70 boys. The manufacturers of shag, cotton velvet, sewing thread, worsted, and leather, employ many hands; but the supply of the wants of the opulent gentry in the neighbourhood is a chief source of support to the tradespeople. Races are held annually in July, and

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are well attended. Knutsford is the election town for the N. division of Cheshire, and sessions are held in July and October. Markets on Saturday. Cloth and cattle fairs, Whit Tuesday, July 10 and November 8.

KONOBEN. See COMONS.

KONIEH (an. *Iscenium*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamanie, cap. of a pach. and sandjak of its own name, 870 m. E. by S. Smyrna, and 132 m. S. Angora; lat. 37° 54' N., long. 29° 30' E. Population about 30,000, chiefly Turks. It extends over the plain E. and S. far beyond the walls, which are about two miles in circumference. Snow-covered mountains surround the level country on every side except the E., where a dreary plain extends to the horizon. The walls were built by the Seljuk sultans, of materials taken from more ancient edifices; and the figures in *alto relievo* which ornament the gates are alleged by Kinnelr to be among the finest in Turkey. In the middle of the town a small eminence is covered with the remains of a fortified palace, once inhabited by the Seljuk princes. The present public buildings comprise 12 large and numerous smaller mosques (that of Sultan Selim having been built on the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople), several madrasas or colleges (only one of which, the Capan madrasa, is now inhabited), two Armenian churches, four public baths, and seven khans for the accommodation of merchants. The importance of Konieh belongs to the past; for it has now dwindled into insignificance, and exhibits every mark of desolation and decay. A few carpets and some morocco leather are manufactured here; but trade is in a very languishing state, and for the greater portion of the adjacent territory is permitted to lie waste.

Iconium, the capital of Lycania, mentioned by Herodotus and Xenophon as being on the great post road between Sardis and Susa, is reported by Strabo to have been a well-built town, situated in a fine country, and is celebrated in gospel history as having been the scene of St. Paul's persecution by the unbelieving inhabitants. (See Acts, xiv., 1-7.) After the taking of Nicea by the crusaders in 1099, it became the residence of the Seljuk sultans of Roum, by whom it was much embellished and enlarged. Frederick Barbarossa expelled them in 1189; but after his death, they re-entered their capital, and lived in splendour till the irruption of Jenghis-Khan, and his son Houlkour, who broke the power of the Seljuks. Konieh has been included in the dominions of the Grand Selgior since the time of Bajazet, who finally extirpated the Ameer of Karamania. (*Kinnelr's Asia Minor*, p. 217-221; *Loake's Tour*, p. 48.)

KONIGGRATZ (Boh. *Kralowgr-Braden*), a town of Bohemia, cap. circ. of same name, on the Elbe, 63 m. E.N.E. Prague. Population (1838) 8024. It is fortified; and has three suburbs, some large barracks, a fine cathedral, Jesuits' college, episcopal seminary, gymnasium, high school, and a celebrated orphan asylum. Woollen cloth weaving is the chief employment of the inhabitants. It was taken several times by the Prussians during the last century. (*Osterr. Nat. Encyc.*; *Berghaus*, &c.)

KONIGSBERG, a large city of the Prussian states, now the cap. of the prov. of Prussia Proper, and of a reg. and circ. of the same name, as it formerly was of the monarchy, on the Pregel, near where it falls into the Frische Haff, lat. 54° 42' 11" N., long. 20° 29' 15" E. Population (1838) 68,000. A bar at the mouth of the Pregel prevents vessels drawing more than five or six feet water ascending the river to Königsberg, so that its port is properly at Pillau, at the junction of the Frische Haff with the Baltic. A part of Königsberg is built on an island formed by the Pregel, the houses being founded on piles, as at Venice and Amsterdam. Opposite to this island, and on the N. bank of the river, stands the rest of the city, consisting of the old town, and a quarter to the E. called Lobenicht. The circumference of these three quarters, which properly form the city, hardly exceeds two miles; but the suburbs are very widely spread, and the wall that encloses the whole is no less than nine miles in circumference; but a large portion of the included space consists of gardens and open fields. According to Dr. Granville, the "streets are long, narrow, dirty, ill paved, and very offensive, lined by lofty old-fashioned houses, the basement stories of which project far out in the shape of terraces, with their flights of steps guarded by antiquated brass railings, which are not only very inconvenient for the passage of carriages, but render that of pedestrians a work of real danger. Everywhere, in fact, houses and inhabitants are as old fashioned as if the court of the old dukes of Brandenburg were still held here." (*Travels to Petersburg*, &c., i., 347.)

The old town contains the town-house, rebuilt in 1774; an anatomical theatre, a hospital for the widows and orphans of citizens, and many large warehouses. The quarter to the E. of the old town contains a large hospital on the river side, a mint, theatre, and orphan-house. Here also is the old royal palace or castle, now the government-

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houses. The insulated part of the town contains the council-house, exchange, and university buildings. Its orphan-house is also a conspicuous edifice; but none of these rival the cathedral, which, besides its architecture and ornaments, is remarkable for its organ, erected in 1791, containing 5000 pipes, and for several monuments of the old dukes of Brandenburg, the founders of the monarchy. There are seven bridges over the arms of the Fregel.

Königsberg is the seat of the government of the province, and of a court of appeal and a tribunal of commerce. Its university, founded in 1544, had Kant, who died here in 1804, for one of its professors, and is attended by about 450 students. The city has besides three gymnasia, two seminaries for preachers, with numerous schools, a royal literary society, a celebrated observatory, and various other literary establishments, a blind asylum, &c. There are manufactures of woollens, cottons, leather, gloves, lace, wax, soap, refined sugar, &c., with breweries and distilleries on a large scale. The great articles of export consist of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, tares, flax and hemp, timber, linseed, ash-branches, &c.; the imports being colonial products, cotton, and cotton-twist, wine, dye stuffs, spices, oil, coals, &c. For an account of the shipping entered and cleared out at Königsberg, see PILLAT.

KOOM, a city of Persia, prov. Irak-Adjem, district of its own name, 186 m. N. by W. Isfahan, and 60 m. S. by W. Teheran; lat. 34° 45' N., long. 50° 39' E. Population, according to Ouseley, about 8000; but Morier regards this statement as exaggerated. It stands in an extensive plain, and on the banks of a small river rising at no great distance, and lost eastward in the great salt desert. On approaching the city, the remains of habitations, gardens, and tombs become so numerous as to evince that this district was formerly very populous. Among the sepulchral ruins are upwards of 100 tombs of *imamzadehs* (descendants of Imams), distinguished by their tiled cupolas; and there is a very beautiful college, with a celebrated mosque and mausoleum dedicated to the memory of Fatima, the daughter of Imam Reza, and containing the tombs also of Seif I. and Shah-Abbas II. The dome is lofty, and, with the interior, was, a few years ago, covered with gulf plates, by the mother of the late shah, Futtee Ali. Koom, though formerly a place of some trade in fruit, silk, soap, sword-blades, and white earthenware, has sunk into utter insignificance: the bazaars hardly contain 40 shops, and the only employment of the inhabitants is the cultivation of a little corn and rice. In fact, the place is little more than a mass of ruins, and at least two-thirds of the buildings have been untenanted for half a century. Its sanctity, however, as a place of refuge and pilgrimage is generally celebrated throughout Persia, and devotees still order their bones to be brought here for sepulture.

Koom is conjectured by D'Anville to stand on the site of the ancient *Chosra*, visited by Alexander. In the Shah Nameh it is named as an ancient city, and its foundation assigned to Kai-Kobad. More dependence, however, may be placed on the statement of D'Herbelot, that it was either founded or rebuilt by the Sarcenas, about the beginning of the ninth century. Timur-Leng destroyed it, but it regained its importance under the Seff dynasty. In Chardin's time there were 15,000 houses, 20 large mosques, extensive bazaars, and a handsome bridge over the river; but in 1733, when the Afghans invaded Persia, they pillaged and all but destroyed the city: repeated earthquakes have also much damaged the remaining buildings, and Koom is now only a melancholy ruin. (*Kinnear's Persia*, 116; *Ouseley*, III., 99-106; *Ritter's Asia*, vol. vi., part 2, p. 30-33.)

KOONDÖÖZ, an indep. khanat of Central Asia, between the 35th and 39th deg. N. lat., and the 86th and 73d E. long., at present comprising, as tributary states, Budukhan and many other small chiefships N. of the Hindoo Koosh. It has N. the terr. of Hissar, Durwas, &c.; E. the Bolor-Tagh mountains, separating it from the Chinese dom.; S. Casaffristan, and the Hindoo Koosh, which divides it from Caubul; and W. a part of Afghanistan, and the terr. of Balkh. The central part of this dominion, or Koondooz Proper, seems to be situated on a lower level than the surrounding provinces. It is of limited dimensions, is enclosed by ranges of low hills, and watered by two of the principal tributaries of the Oxus, in the upper part of its course. It is in many parts so marshy that the roads are obliged to be constructed on piles of wood, fixed among noxious and rank vegetation. The climate is most pestiferous: snow lies for three months in the winter, but the heat in summer is often excessive. The soil is, however, very fertile, and produces abundant crops of grain. In the marshy grounds rice is the chief product, and in the drier grounds wheat and barley. The revenues of the chief are derived, as in the other E. states, from the land: they are paid principally in kind, and are said to amount to a third part of the produce of the soil. Apricots, plums, cherries, &c., are plentiful, as are most necessaries of life; a good deal of silk, also, is produced

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on the banks of the Orus. Since the conquest of Budukhan, that fine province has been in a great measure depopulated, its inhabitants being carried off to cultivate the lands of Koondooz, where they die rapidly, from the effects of the climate. The surrounding provinces have mostly both a rich soil and a good climate. The inhabitants of Koondooz are mostly Tadzhiks. (See BOKHARA, I., 383.) The khan or near is, however, an Uzbek, Koondooz appearing to be the most southerly region into which the Uzbeks ever penetrated, and afterward succeeded in establishing their dominion. The army, comprising about 30,000 cavalry, with six pieces of artillery, consists chiefly of Uzbeks; but most of the civil employments under the state remain in the hands of the native population. By adopting this line of policy, and governing his subjects in general with justice, and (for an eastern despot) considerable mildness, the present sovereign of Koondooz has consolidated his power: he is supposed to be rich, and his army, at least, is a match for any one likely to oppose it. The khan frequently makes "expeditions" (*chupans*), or predatory incursions, into the neighbouring territory of Balkh, the Hazareh country, &c., for prisoners, whom he sells for slaves; and the chief of Chitral pays his tribute in human beings, who, being also sold by the khan, form a principal article of export from Koondooz. His encouragement of this nefarious traffic, and his behaviour to the unfortunate population of Budukhan, are the principal blemishes in the character of the khan: he has the merit of protecting commerce, and traders in his dominion are secure from exactions or molestation. There is a considerable trade between Koondooz and the Chinese province of Yarkand, and sometimes an exchange of presents. Tea is an important article of consumption. European and other foreign luxuries are derived from Bokhara, in exchange for slaves and cattle sent to its markets. At present, of all the Uzbek states, Koondooz is the most adverse to British influence.

KOONPOOS, the nominal cap. is in a wide valley, near the confluence of two rivers, about lat. 30° 50' N., and long. 69° 10' E. It has formerly been a large town, but its pop. does not now exceed 1500. It has a mud fort, surrounded by a ditch, and is the winter residence of the chief. The largest town in the khan's dominion is Khooloom (which see). (*Burnes's Trav.*, II., 179-196; vol. III., 175, 176, 373-381; *Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien*, v., 810-815.)

KOROTCHA, or KAROTCHA, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Kourak, cap. circ. on the river of the same name, and on the road from Voroneje to Kharkoff, 100 m. S.W. the former city. Pop. nearly 10,000. It is well built, and surrounded by numerous gardens; and has several churches, nearly all, however, constructed of timber, a circle high school, hospital, and a saltpetre manufactory; with an extensive trade in apples, for which its vicinity is famous. Korotcha was founded by Michael Fedorovitch, in 1658, as a barrier against the incursions of the Crim-Tatars. (*Schmittler, La Russie*; *Possart, Des Russes*.)

KORTRIGHT, p. t., Delaware, co. N. Y., 15 m. N. Delhi, 60 m. W.S.W. Albany, 365 W. Bounded S.E. by Delaware river, and drained by its tributaries. It contains three stores, two fulling-mills, three grist-mills, four saw-mills, three tanneries; 17 schools, 695 scholars. Pop. 2441.

KOSCIUSKO, co. Ia. Situated towards the N. part of the state, and contains 567 sq. m. Watered by Tippecanoe river and other streams, which afford water-power. It contained in 1840, 5037 neat cattle, 3923 sheep, 11,880 swine; and produced 30,600 bushels of wheat, 146,161 of Indian corn, 38,445 of oats, 31,955 of potatoes, 1509 pounds of tobacco, 68,945 of sugar. It had 13 stores, four grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; six schools, 316 scholars. Pop. 4170. Capital, Warsaw. Kosciuszko, p. v., cap. of Attala co. Miss., 67 m. N.E. Jackson, 958 W. Situated on a branch of Yocanocany river, a head branch of Pearl river, and contains a court-house, Baptist church, an academy, and several dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$142.

KOSTENDIL, or GHIUSTENDIL, (*Justiniana secunda*), a town of European Turkey, prov. Roumelia, and cap. sandjak of its own name, 107 m. N. Salonica, and 193 m. W.N.W. Adrianople. Pop., according to Stein, 8000. It stands on the N. declivity of the Karasu mountains, at a short distance from the right bank of the Strouma (the ancient *Strymon*), and is defended by a crenelated wall flanked with square towers. A bazaar, governor's palace, and several sulphur baths, are the only public establishments. Employment is given to a portion of the population by the silver and iron mines of the neighbouring mountains.

KOSTROMA, a gov. of Russia in Europe, between 50° 45' and 50° 19' N. lat., and 40° 27' and 40° E. long., having N. the gov. of Volodga, W. Jaroslavl, S. Vladimir and Nijegorod, and E. Viatka. Area, 30,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1839, 958,000. Surface flat, with some undulations. It is indifferently fertile, being marshy in the N., while in the S. it

KOTAH.

is sandy and clayey. Climate severe, but healthy. It is watered by the Woiga, and by its important tributaries, the Ounja and Velouga. Principal corn crop, rye; but the quantity grown is insufficient for the consumption. Flax and hemp are largely produced. Cattle few, and but little attended to. This, however, is not the case with the forests, which are extensive, valuable, and better taken care of than those of most other governments. The rivers and lakes furnish abundance of fish. The inhabitants particularly excel in the preparation of Russia leather, and there are various fabrics of cloth and linen. Many of the peasants are masons, carpenters, &c., who seek for employment in the summer season in the contiguous governments; and many are employed at home in the making of charcoal, pitch and tar, mats, of which there is an immense consumption, boats, rafts, &c. (Schmitzer, *La Russie*, &c., p. 121, &c.)

KOSTROMA, the cap. of the above gov., on the Woiga, at the confluence of the Kostroma with that river. Pop. nearly 10,000. Situation elevated and agreeable; houses mostly of stone; the rampart of earth by which it was formerly surrounded has been converted into a promenade. It has a handsome cathedral, two large convents, a great number of churches, and a large stone building, or bazaar, for the security, exhibition, and sale of merchandise. There are several tanneries, with manufactures of linen, Prussian blue, soap, and tallow; a bell-foundry. Various fairs, and a considerable commerce.

KOTAH, a town of Hindostan, prov. Rajpootana, the cap. of a subsidiary state of the same name, with an area of about 4400 sq. m. (Sutherland.) The town, on the Chambal, 195 m. S.W. Agra, is large and populous, with some good and well-stocked bazaars, and a great number of temples and substantial private houses. The entrances to Kotah are through double gateways, and its walls are surrounded by a fosse hewn in the solid rock. Its chief public edifice is the palace of the rajah, rendered conspicuous by its lofty white turrets, and enclosed by a separate line of works. Kotah has manufactures of cloth and other articles of native consumption. Its territory is among the most flourishing of India, and about 30 years ago its gross revenue was estimated at 47 lacs of rupees, and its armed force at 25,000 men. (Hamilton's *E. I. Gaz.*; *Part. Reports*.)

KOTOCH, a rajshahip of N.W. Hindostan, subject to the maharajah of the Punjab; about lat. 30° N., and between long. 76° and 77° E., having W. and S. the territory of the Punjab, and N. and E. the rajshahips Chamba, Kulu, and Mandi, separating it from the great range of the Himalayas. It comprises a portion of the upper valley of the Beas (*Hypsis*), and is about 60 m. in length N. to S. by from 35 to 40 m. in breadth. Its natural products are few, but they might be much improved under an enlightened government. Opium is largely cultivated on the Kulu frontier, and cotton is raised, and furnishes the material from which the finer cloths of Hoshiyarpur are manufactured. When this place was visited by Moorcroft, these cloths were sent in large quantities to W. Asia; agents from very remote places attended at Hoshiyarpur, made advances to the weavers, and took the cloth in the rough from the loom, bleaching, washing, and packing it each in his own fashion to suit the market of his country. We have not learned whether any change has been effected in the interval in this trade. Superior wheat and rice are raised. Firs of large size grow in some tracts along the Beas; and in one part is an extensive bamboo forest. Rhubarb and the mulberry-tree are abundant; and iron is found, but the ore is not wrought. Shejampoor, about lat. 31° 49', and long. 76° 39' E., is the capital. (Moorcroft's *Travels*, I., 139-142.)

KOUTSK, a government in the S. part of European Russia, having that of Orloff on the N., Voronetz on the E., Kharkoff on the S., and Tchernigoff on the W. Area, 16,000 sq. m. (?) The estimates of the pop. differ very widely, but Schmitzer concludes that it cannot fall short of 1,600,000. Surface flat, or slightly undulating; soil very fertile; forests not very extensive, and in some parts there is a scarcity of wood. There are no navigable rivers, the want of which is one of the greatest drawbacks on the government. The climate is mild and healthy. Notwithstanding the backward state of agriculture, Hassel says that wheat and rye yield nine for one; but this is most probably exaggerated. Corn is kept in *silos*, or caves, sometimes for six or 10 years together, and there is always a large surplus for exportation. Hemp and flax, tobacco, hops, &c., are also produced. The pastures, which are excellent, afford ample provision for large herds of oxen, with horses, sheep, &c. There are in this government above 300,000 free peasants. Manufactures considerable and improving, consisting of coarse cloth for the army and the peasantry, leather, soap, saltpetre, spirits, earthenware, &c. Public instruction has made no considerable progress. There were, in 1831, in the government, 35 educational establishments, attended

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by 4095 pupils, being only one pupil for every 300 individuals!

KOURSK, a town of European Russia, cap. of the above gov., lat. 51° 43' 41" N., long. 36° 29' 15" E. Pop. (in 1830) 22,447. It had a citadel and ramparts, but the former is in ruins, and the latter have been converted into public walks. Situation elevated; houses principally of wood, but many of stone; streets narrow, crooked, and ill paved. There are two convents, numerous churches, with a gymnasium, a normal school, a hospital, a foundling hospital, &c. It is a thriving, industrious town, having numerous tanneries, tile and earthenware works, wax and tallow foundries, &c. It carries on an extensive commerce with Petersburg, Moscow, and Odessa, sending to them cattle and horses, tallow, leather, wax and honey, hemp, and furs.

Korennaisa Poustya, a convent in the vicinity of Koursk, is celebrated for a miraculous image of the Virgin, and for a great fair held annually on the ninth Friday after Easter, resorted to equally by merchants and pilgrims. The value of the horses, cattle, and other articles exposed to sale at this fair in 1839, amounted, according to the official accounts, to about 30,000,000 roubles. But if this be not exaggerated, it is, at all events, greatly above the average. (Schmitzer, *La Russie*, &c., p. 359; *Mallet Bruas*, &c.)

KRASNOJARSK, or KRASNOYERSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, gov. Yeniseisk, of which it is the cap., in a plain of great beauty and fertility, on the Yenisei, and on the high road between Tobolsk and Irkutsk, 390 m. E. by S. Tomsk, lat. 56° 1' N., long. 95° 57' 10" E. Pop. about 4000. Though small, this is a town of some importance, being the emporium of a wide extent of country. It is pretty well built; its two principal streets are broad, and its houses, which are mostly faced with planks, are painted in bright colours. Its chief public buildings are, several churches; an edifice partly of stone, occupied by the government offices; and a large factory, devoted to several branches of industry, especially coach-building, and the manufacture of Russia leather. The district subordinate to this town is the most productive in the whole province of Irkutsk of grain, cattle, horses, &c. "Flour is sold at Krasnojarsk generally at from 15 to 30 *sapèques* the poud, according to the goodness of the crops; excellent beef for 1½ to 2 roubles, and other things in proportion. Fish and game are also in abundance; and the neighbourhood is famous for wild geese, the flesh of which is not inferior to venison." (Debell's *Travels in Siberia*, II., 83.) Within the last 20 years this town has been rising considerably in importance; and it has now a brisk trade in Chinese and agricultural produce. Erman, who visited it in 1829, found it supplied with Madeira and other European wines, and speaks in high terms of a literary club, which he says may rank with those of a superior order in Europe. (*Erman, Reise um die Erde*, I., 38-50; *Debell's Travels*, &c.)

KREMNITZ (Hung. *Kremnitz-Bánya*), royal town of Hungary, co. Bacs, and one of the principal mining and coinage towns in the kingdom; in a deep valley, 10 m. W. Neusohl, and 98 m. E.N.E. Presburg. Pop. about 4000. The walled town comprises a castle and about 40 houses, one of which is the mint, ranged round an open space in which the market is held. In the suburbs are nearly 600 dwelling houses, and many mining offices; and about ½ m. distant are the smelting furnaces.

Kremnitz is ill paved, dirty, and disagreeable. It has five churches, one with a lofty gilt and coppered steeple and very gaudy internal ornaments, three chapels, a Protestant meeting-house, two hospitals, a royal infirmary for miners, a gymnasium, normal and girls' schools, a Lutheran grammar school, &c.; and it is the seat of municipal and mining tribunals, and of a mint, and councils of mines and forests.

The Kremnitz mines have 11 or 19 principal shafts, at each of which are 18 or 30 washing works (*peckswerken*). The best mines belong to private companies, but the rich east veins of Kremnitz are now for the most part exhausted, and a considerable portion of the former workings is under water. The mines at present yield about 15,000 marks of silver, and 950 do. of gold a year. These metals, however, are rarely found pure, but much intermixed with copper, lead, arsenic, &c. Quartz is the matrix of the ore, which is first reduced by the hammer to small pieces about the size of the stones used for Macadamizing roads: the ore is next exposed to the stamping-mill, by which it is pulverized; it is then washed over slanting frames; sometimes roasted to drive off the sulphur, arsenic, &c.; and is finally smelted. "The object of this process, which lasts four and twenty hours, is to separate the noble from the ignoble metals, which is effected by the oxydation of the latter. At the moment the oxydation is complete, a bright bluish-white metallic lustre spreads itself over the whole surface of the liquid metal. The impure metals are then allowed to run off, a stream of warm water is passed over the gold and silver to cool them; the solid mass is taken out, cut

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up into bars, weighed, and sent off to the mint, where the gold and silver are separated and coined. The smelting-houses of Kremnitz are the best in Hungary. Instead of the common bellows, they have the double-cylinder bellows worked by water, which maintains a constant blast; and the loss of lead, instead of being 20 lbs. to the marc, is reduced to 12." (*Paget's Hungary*, i., 300, 307.)

All the gold and silver produced in Hungary, whether by private individuals or by the government, should be coined at Kremnitz. Dollars stated, in 1773, that between 1740 and that year nearly 100,000,000 *gulden* of gold and silver had been obtained from the mines of Schemnitz and Kremnitz, and coined at the latter town; and that 3,000,000 *gulden* a year still came from Schemnitz, Kremnitz, and Transylvania. (See *Bright's Travels in Lower Hungary*, p. 177, 178.) The amount of gold and silver coined at Kremnitz is now about £330,000 a year (3,300,000 florins a. m.); but it is probable that this is considerably less than the amount produced, as it is known that a good deal finds its way to Vienna in bars. The silver is mostly coined into pieces of 20 kreutzers (*seussig*), and the gold into ducats and half ducats." (*Paget*, i., 304, 305.) Kremnitz has also a royal vitriol factory, two paper-mills, and manufactures of earthenware and vermilion. It is abundantly supplied with excellent water by a water-course carried by a former archbishop of Gran, at his own expense, from the Thurocz to Kremnitz, a distance of 50 m. (*Paget's Hungary*, i., 300-307; *Bright's Travels*, 167-169; *Ooster*, *Nat. Encyc.*; *Berghaus*.)

KRISHNA, or KISTNAH (the name of a supposed incarnation of Vishnu), a river of Hindostan, and one which bounds an important division of that country; the S. part of the peninsula being entitled "India S. of the Krishna." It rises in the W. ghats, near lat. 18° N., and long. 74°, not far from Sattarah; and runs, with a very tortuous course, E. for about 700 m., through the provs. Bejapoor, Beeder, and Hyderabad, and between the British distr. of Masulipatam and Guntoor, falling into the ocean on the Coromandel coast by several mouths near lat. 16°, long. 81°. Its course lies mostly through a mountainous country, greatly elevated above the sea; its channel is of very irregular depth, much broken by rocks and rapids, and it is altogether ill adapted for navigation, except in the N. Circars, where it is available for large boats. In the highlands, the craft usually employed on it are round bamboo wicker baskets, covered with half-tanned hides, and directed with paddles. Its chief tributaries are the Joongbadra, Gutpurba, and Malpurba, from the S.; and the Seema, Mussey, &c., from the N. Sattarah is the principal city on its banks. It is said to be much more productive of gems, &c., than the Godavery, diamonds, chalcodites, oyx, and other precious stones, and some gold, being found in its sediment in the dry season. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

KULDSHA, GULDSCHA, or ILI, a city of Chinese Turkestan, cap. prov. III or Elie, in lat. 43° 46' N., long. 82° 48' 15", about 450 m. N.E. Yarkand. It is said to be 18 Chinese li (about 5 m.) in circuit, surrounded by mud walls and wet ditches, and entered by six gates. The town, according to Helmersen, is much better built than either Koton or Bokhara: the houses are either of stone or wood, seldom of earth, and the streets are traversed by running streams. The inhabitants are mostly Chinese; there are, however, about 1500 Toorkee families, who profess Mohammedanism, but whose dress, customs, &c., resemble those of the rest of the population. The inhabitants of Kuldsha are very industrious, and devoted to commerce. Almost every house has a shop, frequently filled with expensive merchandise; besides which, the streets abound with moveable stalls, and hawkers going about to sell their wares. Kuldsha being the entrepôt of an extensive region, peopled by nomadic Kalmuck tribes. It is the residence of a Chinese governor. (*Helmersen, Ritter, Asien, Erdkunde*, i., 409-404.)

KULU, a rajahship of N.W. Hindostan, tributary to the maharajah of the Punjab, about lat. 32° N., and long. 77° E., having E. the great range of the Himalaya, N. Lahoul, W. Chamba and Kotcho, and S. Mundi. Length, N. to S., about 40 m. Area and pop. uncertain. Wheat, barley, and buckwheat, but only a little rice, are raised. No kitchen vegetables are grown. Tobacco, though cultivated in most of the gardens, does not thrive very well, and a narcotic preparation from hemp is used as a substitute. The climate being much colder than in the adjacent rajahships of Kotcho and Mundi, woollen instead of cotton fabrics are used for clothing. Kulu, or Sulthanpoor, the cap., about lat. 31° 57' N., and long. 77° 10' E., is of no great extent or pop.: it stands at the confluence of the Beas and Serbari. The part next the river, forming the southern or lower town, is occupied by the buildings in which the rajah resides with his family and attendants. The upper part of the town consists of the houses of shop keepers and artificers, and is separated from the lower division by a small bazaar. A

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few coarse chintzes, blankets, and cotton cloths, with opium and musk, are the chief articles of traffic; the three former are brought from the plains, and paid for with the two latter. The principal traders are Hindoo pilgrims, of whom a vast number assemble here on their way to holy places in the mountains. (*Meercrest* i. 171, &c.)

KUMAON, or KEMAON, a prov. of N. Hindostan, under the British presd. of Bengal, comprising, with Kumaon Proper, that portion of Gherwal S.E. of the Alcananda river; chiefly between lat. 29° and 31° N., and long. 79° and 81° E., having N.W. Independent Gherwal, N.E. the great range of the Himalaya, separating it from Thibet, S.E. Nepal, and S.W. the prov. Delhi. Area estimated at nearly 11,000 sq. m. The whole country is overspread by mountains successively ascending from S.W. to N.E., till they reach the height of 25,000 ft. The Ganges in the upper part of its course, the Kalee, and a few of their tributaries, are the chief rivers: there are no lakes of any consequence. The lower portion of the prov. is covered with jungle interspersed with groups of saul, alano, and other timber trees, and tracts of high reedy grass. The central hilly region is an almost uninterrupted forest: above the elevation of 2500 feet the vegetation of the tropics gives place to the pine, oak, rhododendron, &c. The fruits and vegetables of Europe are common, and thrive well. Wheat, *mesusa*, and other dry grains are those principally grown, but rice also is cultivated alternately with the foregoing, a regular rotation of crops being pursued. Hemp is raised in large quantities, and grows luxuriantly to the height of 19 or 14 ft.; little cotton is raised, though it is of excellent quality. The sovereign has the entire property of the soil; and the great functionaries under the native gov. were always paid by grants of land, or by perquisites arising from the soil. The operations of tillage, except ploughing and harrowing, are chiefly performed by women. The implements and operations of husbandry are similar to those in the plains of Hindostan. Irrigation is frequently effected by aqueducts carried a considerable distance, and water-mills, scarce in Hindostan, are here common. The breeds of horned cattle are small, but yield very good milk; there are domestic camels, but they are small, and goats and sheep are principally used for the transport of goods. Elephants, tigers, leopards, and various kinds of deer abound. Copper, iron, and lead mines are wrought to some extent; and garnets, rock crystal, and bitumen are met with. Manufactures very few; they include blankets, coarse camlets, hempen cloths, coarse cottons, bamboo mats and baskets, wooden vessels, &c. Artisans are sufficiently numerous in the towns, but their work exhibits little neatness. It is singular that, though the saw, plane, and turning-lathe, be unknown to joiners, the goldsmiths are acquainted with the use of the spirit blow-pipe. The inhabs. at large are more inclined to commerce than agriculture. They carry iron, copper, ginger, turmeric, and other hill drugs and roots into the plain of N. Hindostan, where they exchange them for coarse chintz, cotton cloths, sugar, tobacco, coloured glass, beads, and hand-ware; and they frequently travel to execute mercantile commissions as far as Furruckabad and Lucknow. The traders of more capital send the products of India across the mountains into Thibet, where they are exchanged for hawks, musk, coarse camels, wax, incense, and other drugs and roots, the produce of that country; and borax, salt, and gold dust from Tartary. In the marts of Kumaon, the chief of which are Mandi, Kaspoor, Chilkia, Afzeighur, and Najabad, sugar-candy, spices, European broadcloths, coral, &c., from the S., are exchanged for shawl wool, coarse shawls, China silk, saffron, *hides*, &c. Large periodical fairs are held at the above places, whence necessities are procured, there being no village markets in Kumaon. The country is thinly peopled; the inhabitants are of two distinct races, the dominant being the Hindoo; and the supposed aboriginal race appears to have been reduced to a state of slavery by their Hindoo conquerors. The native government was despotic in an oppressive degree till the British took possession of the country in 1815; since which, the condition of Kumaon and its inhabitants has been progressively ameliorated. Total public revenue (1822-23), 184,198 ru., of which the land-tax furnished 176,664; public expenditure, 31,934 ru. Kumaon, like many other parts of N. Hindostan, contains numerous places of Hindoo pilgrimage, and many Hindoo temples. Almor is the cap., which see. (*Asiatic Researches*, xvi.; *Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

KUR, (an *Oxyris*), a river of western Asia, in Georgia, having its rise within the Turkish dominions, not far from Kara, on a S. offset of the Caucasian range, dividing the tributaries of the Caspian from those of the Black sea, in lat. 41° N., and long. 43° 30' E. It assumes its name near the town of Akislar, whence it flows about 80 m. N.E. to Gori. Its course thenceforward is S.E., by Tiflis, through the plain of Kara, and afterward through a lower plain,

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bounding with salt marshes, and in which are several mud volcanoes and petroleum springs. The latter of these plains is frequently overflowed by the river. The total length of the Kur, as measured along its windings, somewhat exceeds 500 m.: its chief affluents are, 1. the Alazan, from the main Caucasian ridge, joining the main stream in lat. 40° 50' N., and long. 46° 51' E.; and, 2d, the Aras (an. *Arazes*), which rises near Erzeroum, curves northward round mount Anarat, and thence runs S.E., and afterwards N.E., to its junction with the Kur, at Djwat. The Kur at this point is 140 yards broad, and may be navigated by large boats to its mouth on the W. side of the Caspian sea, a distance of about 100 m. Fishing villages are established on its lower banks, and great wealth is accumulated from the proceeds of these fisheries. A delta at the mouth projects considerably into the Caspian sea.

KURACHEE, or KARACHEE, the principal seaport of Sind, N.W. Hindustan, on the E. side of an inlet of the Indian ocean, 60 m. S.W. Hyderabad, and about 18 m. from the W. arm of the Indus; lat. 24° 56' N., long. 67° 19' E. It is built on a low, barren, sandy shore, and is walled. In 1813 there were 3250 houses, within the walls, but the population did not reach 13,000. The town is irregularly laid out, and the streets are so narrow that two people can scarcely walk abreast. The houses are chiefly of mud and mudstone, obtained in great abundance from the coast.

Kurachee has a considerable trade with Cutch, Bombay, and the principal ports on the Malabar coast. Its harbour is commodious, perfectly safe in all winds, and, though not deep, is capable of sheltering vessels of 900 or 300 tons; so that it is of greater commercial importance than any of the ports on the Indus, which can only be reached from the sea by flat-bottomed boats. Nearly all the Malwa opium exported seaward is shipped at Kurachee. In 1837, about 60 fishing boats, of from 10 to 15 tons, belonged to this port; and most of the men engaged in the fisheries of Sind are from Kurachee, and are superior in intelligence and appearance to the other inhabitants of the coast. Kurachee was bombarded and taken in a few hours by a small British force, on the 2d of Feb. 1839. (*Gang. Journal*, v., 263; *Asiatic Journal*, 1839.)

KURDISTAN, an extensive country of W. Asia, comprised chiefly within the basin of the Tigris, and belonging partly to Turkey and partly also to Persia; being bounded N. by Armenia, E. by Azerbaijan and Irak-Adjum, S. by Khuzistan and the pash. of Bagdad, and W. by Diarbekir and Alezaira. Area roughly estimated at 530,000 sq. m. Pop. 800,000, Kurds only, not including other races. Its surface generally is very unequal; but the mountains are much loftier and more frequent in its N. part, the plains in the latter being also considerably more elevated than in S. Kurdistan; and hence there is a great difference of climate in the two sections into which the country is divided. The principal ranges are the Djebel-tagh and Nimrod; the culminating summit being the snow-covered mount Bisutum, rising 7500 ft. above the surrounding plain, and about 19,000 ft. above the sea. The geological constitution of these mountains consist of serpentine hornblende, and other primary rocks, covered, except in the highest parts, by transition limestone, old red sandstone, and various siliceous formations with other rocks, ascending even, in some parts, to the London clay. (*Storer's Asia*, &c., p. 237-238.) The principal rivers are the Tigris, Diala, Great and Little Zab, Kerkah, and Kabir. Extensive and rich pasture grounds support great numbers of sheep and goats, the rearing of which constitutes the chief employment of the population, and their produce almost the whole wealth of the country. Hence in the Kurd dialect (which is a patois, composed chiefly, though not entirely, of Arabic and Persian,) the word *mal*, which means wealth generally, applies in a primary and more particular sense to flocks of sheep. Joubert says that 1,500,000 sheep and goats are annually supplied to Constantinople from Kurdistan. Each flock comprises from 1500 to 2000 animals, and the time required to take them to their destination is somewhat more than 17 months: we believe, however, that the number is not half so great as M. Joubert has represented. The consumption of London is under 1,500,000 sheep a year; and that of Constantinople, we venture to say, is not a third part so great. As respects the produce of the soil, the N. part produces the grains and fruits of middle Europe, while in the S. the plains and valleys produce, in addition, rice, cotton, tobacco, with a great variety of fruits: excellent timber is found in the forests, and nut-galls form a large article of export at Iskenderoon and Smyrna. Good cultivation, indeed, prevails in the vicinity of the towns, and more especially between Mosul and Bagdad, where the country, at the time of Kinnear's visit, seemed to be in a much more improved state than any other district he had visited in this part of the world. (*Persian Empire*, p. 295.) The agriculture of Kurdistan may elsewhere, however, be regarded as in the most primitive condition; and the implements of husband-

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dry are less effective, even, than those of the neighbouring provinces, which owe almost everything to nature and very little to industry.

The Kurds, who inhabit this country, and give to it its distinctive appellation, are commonly considered as a mixed breed of Mongols and Uzbek Tartars; though this is doubtful. They are Mohammedans, of the sect of Omar; their dress much resembles that of the Turks, but it is lighter, and they do not wear the turbans or the long beard. A red bonnet is their usual head-dress, and the outer garment is a cloak of black goat-skin. They are excellent horsemen, and the exercise of the lance, with other military amusements, are points in which they particularly excel. Improvisation is common, and, on the whole, not unsuccessfully practiced; and their music, though rude, proves that they have a tolerable acquaintance with the art. There are two castes of Kurds, characterized by very different habits. Those of Turkish Kurdistan have fixed habitations, are acquainted with the working of metals, weaving, and other arts, and live subject to their native princes, and governed by their own laws. The nomad Kurds are chiefly found in Persian Kurdistan and in the pashaliks of Diarbekir and Mosul; often roaming over the desert in search of plunder to the neighbourhood even of Damascus and Aleppo. The love of theft and brigandage is a marked feature in the whole race, without exception; and this accounts for their usual carelessness and improvidence about property, for which there is no security. At the same time, all writers agree, that when visited by travellers they exercise the most generous hospitality, and often force handsome presents on their departing guests. (*Joubert*, p. 86.) The tents of the wandering tribes are low, hastily put together, constructed of coarse black cloth, and generally divided into two parts for the men and women. A defence of reed hurdles surrounds the enclosure in which the tents are pitched, and the horses ready saddled are tied to stakes close to the encampment. Females meet with better treatment among them than in the rest of Asia; neither sex can marry without the permission of relatives, and the constancy of the contracting parties is commonly tried during a long engagement previously to marriage, which with them is considered a sacred and indissoluble tie. Hence the women are considered more as companions than slaves; they are treated with respect, and there is a freedom and openness in their character not to be found in other women of Turkey or Persia.

Turkish Kurdistan comprises the pashaliks of Mosul and Chehrizour, with small parts of the pashaliks of Van and Bagdad. Persian Kurdistan is divided into four districts, Ardalan, Kermanshab, and Kinghavor; Kermanshab being the cap, and the residence of a beglerbeg. Neither the sultan, however, nor the king of Persia, has any substantial power, their utmost authority being limited to the exaction of tribute, the payment of which they cannot always enforce. (*Kinnear's Persia*, p. 295-312; *Joubert, Voyage en Perse*, p. 75-79; *Ritter, Asien*, ix., 605, &c.)

KURILE ISLANDS, a chain of small islands connecting the peninsula of Kamtschatka with the large islands forming the empire of Japan: they are chiefly dependent on Russia, but the three farthest E. belong to Japan. They extend between lat. 43° 40' and 51° N., and long. 143° 50' and 156° 30' E., and occupy a length of more than 700 m. Pop. unknown, but very small. The surface is very irregular, some of the heights rising nearly 6000 ft. above the ocean, while in other parts deep and narrow valleys are almost on a level with the sea. Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are of common occurrence; and the geological constituents of the islands, examined by Lutke and others, being wholly of igneous origin, indubitably show their connexion with the great volcanic band passing S.E.W. from Kamtschatka to the island of Formosa, through more than 30 deg. of lat. The shores are abrupt and difficult of approach; the coast currents are very violent, especially on the E. or ocean side; and continual fog hovering over the islands, renders access extremely difficult. The animals and plants differ little from those found in Kamtschatka; and the minerals consist chiefly of iron, copper, and sulphur. The inhabitants mostly engage in hunting and fishing: the former supplying them not only with meat, but also with furs, which serve as money for the Russian Americans, Japanese, and Dutch; while the latter furnishes oil, whalebone, and spermaceti. Agriculture is confined to the islands belonging to Japan. The inhabitants of the N. islands resemble the Kamtschadales in honesty, openness of character, hospitality, and shyness to strangers. Those in the S. islands are Aino, a race similar to the Japanese. These islands were discovered between 1713 and 1730; but it must be acknowledged that they are very little known, even after the lapse of more than a century, and the labours of Broughton, Krusenstern, and other travellers. (*Lutke's Voyages*, tome iii.; *Dict. Geog.*)

KURNOUL, a town of British India, presid. Madras, cap. of a subdivision of the Balasahut ceded districts, which formerly composed an independent Patan principally. It

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stands on the Toombudda, 90 m. N.E. Bellary, defended on two sides by that river and its tributary the Hundry, and on the W. strongly fortified, three of its bastions being 30 ft. high, and covered to the parapets of the curtain by a steep glacis. S. of the fort, is the *pettah*, or open town, of considerable extent and population. Kurnool was considered impregnable by the natives, and neither Hyder nor Tippoo ever attempted its capture; but it was taken by the British, in 1815, after a siege and bombardment of a single day. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

KUTAHIAH, (an. *Cotayum*), a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the prov. Anatoli and of a Sanjak, 180 m. E.N.E. Smyrna, and 134 m. W. by S. Angora; lat. 39° 25' N., long. 30° 15' 15" E. Population, according to Kinnair, about 55,000 (of whom 10,000 are Armenians, and 3000 Greeks).

The city stands at the foot of a cluster of mountains called the Puraak-Dagh, in which rises the Puraak (an. *Thymbrisus*), flowing N. to the Black sea. The streets, though steep and narrow, contain many handsome and well supplied fountains, and many of the private houses are large and well furnished. Besides 50 mosques, 90 of which have stone minarets, one Greek, and four Armenian churches, there are 30 *Assanims* of public baths, and 30 khans. The house architecture is very similar to that of Constantinople; and good gardens attached to many of the private residences take off much of the sombre appearance common to Turkish towns. The surrounding country is well watered, and extremely productive: grain, cotton, nut-galls, and different fruits, are raised in large quantities for exportation; and goats and sheep are pastured for their hair and wool, which fetch high prices in the markets of Smyrna and Constantinople. (*Kinnair's Asia Minor*, p. 230; *Ottier, Voyages*, &c., tom. vi., 469.)

KUTCH, or **OUTCH**, a small state of N.W. Hindostan, subsidiary to the British, between lat. 25° 45' and 25° 45' N. and long. 69° 35' and 71° 5' E., having N. and E. the Runn, separating it from Sinde Rajpootana and Gujrat, S. the gulf of Kutch, and W. the ocean, and an arm of the Indus, which divides it from Sinde. Its shape is elongated; greatest length, E. to W., 160 m.; average breadth 45 m. Area, nearly 7400 sq. m. Population uncertain. It is in general arid and barren; but its scenery is bold, forming a great contrast to that of the adjacent provinces on the W. and N. A chain of rocky hills runs through it in its whole length, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. This chain is of no great height, but its peaks rise in wild and volcanic cones of primary formations. It unites at its W. end with another mountain chain, running nearly parallel to it on the N. side; and from both many ramifications are given off. The streams of the province are more torrents, dry when the rains have ceased; there is no navigable river. The scarcity of water is, in fact, one of the greatest drawbacks on the country; and the streams flowing N. of the mountains are all so brackish that in the hot season they are not drunk even by the cattle. Good water is, however, usually found 30 ft. below ground. The surface is mostly sandy, the sand resting on strata of clay; but near the hills the country is covered with volcanic matters, which in India are of rare occurrence. Coal and iron of good quality, bituminous and ligneous petrifications, and fossil animals of a late geological period, are found; and there are some mineral springs yielding alum and other salts in large quantities. The country is generally bare of wood; date trees are pretty common, and the neem, peepul, and babool, are met with round the villages, but the tamarind, banyan, and mango, are rare, and the coconut not so reared with difficulty even on the sea coast. The arable land is chiefly in the narrow valleys between the mountain ranges towards the S. shore, which latter is the best watered portion of Kutch. Less corn is grown than is necessary for home consumption; and it is imported from Gujrat, Malabar, and Sinde, in return for cotton, &c. The Kutch horse is of a good breed; but other domestic animals, except goats, are generally very inferior.

That singular tract, the Runn of Kutch, is thus described by Burnes:—"It extends from the Indus to the W. confines of Gujrat, a distance of about 900 Eng. m. In breadth it is about 35 m.; but there are, besides, various belts and ramifications, which give it an extent of about 7000 sq. m. It has no herbage, and vegetable life is only discernible in the shape of a stunted tamarisk bush, which thrives by the suction of the rain water that falls near it. It differs as widely from the sandy desert as it does from the cultivated plain; neither does it resemble the steppes of Russia; but may justly be considered of a nature peculiar to itself. It has none of the characteristics of a marsh; it is not covered or saturated with water, but at certain periods; it has neither weeds nor grass in its bed, which, instead of being slimy, is hard, dry, and sandy, of such a consistency as never to become clayey, unless from a long continuance of water on an individual spot; nor is it otherwise fenny or swampy. It is a vast expanse of flat, hardened mud, encrusted with salt sometimes an inch deep (the water having been evaporated

KUTTENBERG.

by the sun), and at others, beautifully crystallized in large lumps. So much is the whole surrounding country imbued with this mineral, that all the wells dug on a level with the Runn become salt." (*Burnes*, i., 317, 318.) Fresh water is, in fact, obtained only on what may be called the peninsulas and islands of the Runn, tracts of land elevated above the rest of that region, covered with verdure, and moderately peopled by a pastoral race. The Runn has every appearance of having been an inland sea; and indeed the natives of Kutch have a tradition that it was such about three centuries ago, and that Nerona, Bitaro, and other places on its limits, were formerly seaports. This is apparently confirmed by ship naifs, and stones shaped like those still used as anchors, being frequently met with; and in one instance the hull of a vessel of some size was found imbedded in the soil. (*See Burnes; Macmurdo, in Bomb. Trans.*, ii., &c.) During the S.W. monsoon the sea overflows a large part of the Runn; and it is also sometimes partially inundated by the Loonee, Bunas, Sundrawuttee, and other rivers which lose their waters in it.

The *mirage* is here continually presented in wonderful perfection; and the wild ass, the only inhabitant of this desolate region, appears often to the traveller at a distance as large as an elephant.

Kutch has undergone many political vicissitudes which have been singularly connected with natural phenomena. In 1763, the ruler of Sinde, unable to conquer this province, threw a *band* or dam across the Phunnaur, the E. arm of the Indus, and converted the N.W. portion of Kutch from a fruitful rice district into a sandy waste. In 1819, a violent earthquake shook every fortress throughout Kutch; destroyed Bhooj and Anjar; submerged Sindree; and upheaved the *Ullah band* (mound of God) across the former course of the Phunnaur, a tract of soft clay and shells, 50 m. long, perhaps 16 broad, and many feet in height. In 1836, the Indus burst through the *Ullah band*, and, after an interval of 63 years, resumed its former channel, with a depth at Sindree of three fathoms; a circumstance which may perhaps restore to Kutch a portion of its former commercial importance. (*See Burnes; Lyell's Geology*, &c.)

The chief towns of this province are Bhooj, the capital, Mandavee the principal port, Luckput, Moondra, Anjar, and Kotara. The exports are chiefly cotton, glue, and oil, which are transported in coasting vessels of from 25 to 250 tons. The natives excel in naval architecture, and are noted for their skill and daring as seamen and pilots. "Among the timid navigators of the east," says Burnes, "the mariners of Kutch is truly adventurous: he voyages to Arabia, the Red sea, and Zanguebar, bravely stretching out on the ocean after quitting his native shore. For a trifling reward he will put to sea in the rainy season, and his adventurous spirit is encouraged by the Hindoo merchants of Mandavee, an enterprising and speculating body of men." (i., 6, 7.) The government is analogous to that which prevailed in many countries of Europe, in the middle ages. The rao is the head of a kind of feudal aristocracy, each member of which is absolute within his own domain. The rao can summon them all to his standard, with their followers, but he must pay them; the number of chieftains is about 900, their annual revenue varying from 100 to 30,000 rupees each. The state revenue of Kutch does not exceed 16 lacs of rupees a year, of which rather more than a half belongs to the rao, and the rest to members of his family. The Jharajah, to which sect the rao and his chieftains belong, are of Sindiana origin, and are a degraded, ignorant, and sensual race, who pass their lives in indolence and drunkenness. They uniformly marry Rajpoot women; and their pride is so great, that, lest their daughters should disgrace them by marrying into inferior ranks, they are said sometimes to destroy them in infancy. The abolition of female infanticide has formed the subject of an express stipulation between the British government and the rao; but there is reason to believe that it still prevails. The religion of the population is a mixture of the Hindoo and Mohammedan, and it is difficult to say which predominates. Our first subsidiary connexion with Kutch took place in 1819. The rao furnishes one battalion of infantry to our subsidiary force. The British resident is stationed at Bhooj. (*Burnes; Lyell's Geology; Mad. Trav.*; *Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*; *Asiat. Journ.*.)

KUTTENBERG (Boh. *Kuttinakora*), a town of Bohemia, and, after Prague, Reichenberg, and Eger, the most populous in the kingdom, circle Chaslau, 38 m. E.S.E. Prague. Pop. (1836), with its four suburbs, 9545; and it had double that number of inhabitants before the failure of the veins of silver in the mines near it. The latter, however, still furnish copper, lead, arsenic, and zinc; and mining industry is the principal dependence of the inhabitants. The town has several public edifices, the principal being the church of St. Barbara, a fine Gothic building. It has also a high school, a military school, an Ursuline convent, a hospital, and factories for printing cottons and spinning cotton yarn. A good deal of starch is made for exportation to Sillesia.

KUZISTAN.

The first silver crochets were struck here in 1300. (*Bergbau u. Oesterr. Nat. Anzeig.*, &c.)

KUZISTAN (an. *Susiana*), a prov. of Persia, situated between lat. 30° and 33° N., and long. 47° and 51° 30' E., being bounded N.W. by the pachalik of Bagdad, N. by Luristan, E. by Farsistan, and S. by the Persian gulf. Length about 940 m., breadth 130 m.; supposed area, 6000 sq. m. The country is divided, according to Kinnelt, between the territories of the Chah-Shukhi, and those forming the government of Shuster. The Chah territories extend from the Chah to the confluence of the Karoun (an. *Chaspees*?) and Abzan, and from the shore of the Caspian sea to the range of hills skirting the valley of Ram-Hormuz; this part of the country consists principally of sandy plains and morasses, wholly destitute of vegetation. Eastward, also, intersected by the river Tab, on the banks of which are a few cultivated spots, is a desert about 30 fursangs long, and varying in breadth from 10 to 16 fursangs. The most fertile spots in this part of Kuzistan are near Dorak, the capital of the Chah territories, and in the delta of the Euphrates: in the latter, dates and rice are produced in great abundance on well-irrigated lands, the rice harvest taking place in August and September. The grain harvest is in April and May; but the produce is insufficient for the consumption of the district. The N. and W. parts of the country afford tolerable pasturage; and here the wandering tribes, comprising the greater part of the population, pitch their tents. The chief towns of the Chah territory are Dorak (the capital, with a population of 8000, and a manufacture of Arabian cloaks, largely exported), Ahwaz, Endian, and Mashoor. The territories attached to the government of Shuster comprise the fairest part of Kuzistan: four noble rivers, with their tributaries, irrigate the plain in every direction. Its riches in Strabo's time consisted of cotton, rice, sugar, and grain, yielding a hundred fold; but it is at present, owing to the rapacity of the government, little better than a forsaken waste, the only signs of cultivation being near Bundekeel and Haweza. Indeed nothing can be more lamentable, than the murdru, robbery, and utter absence of industry, which characterize this part of Persia. (*See SHUSTER, and Kinnelt's Persia*, p. 85-87.)

L.

LABRADOR, an immense peninsula of British N. America, opposite the island of Newfoundland, from which it is separated by the strait of Belleisle, extending between the 56th and 64th parallels of N. lat., and between long. 50° and 70° W.; being bounded S. by Canada and the gulf of St. Lawrence, E. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by Hudson's straits, and W. by Hudson's bay. Fixed population estimated at only 4000. It is generally described as one of the most dreary and naked regions of the globe, exhibiting scarcely anything except rocks destitute of vegetation. But, though this be its appearance when seen from off the coast, on penetrating a little into its interior, the surface is found to be thickly clothed with pine, birches, and poplars; and with a profusion of delicate berries. It is everywhere most copiously irrigated by brooks, streams, ponds, and lakes. A chain of high mountains appears inland; but their height is not correctly known. Mount Thoresby, near the coast, is 5730 ft. high. The well-known Labrador felpser is found chiefly in the vicinity of Nain. The prevailing rock is gneiss, overlaid by a bed of sandstone, alternately red and white, and strongly marked with iron near the surface; above this again are varieties of secondary limestone, arranged in parallel strata, and full of shells. A few miles from the shore, the secondary formations disappear, leaving gneiss and mica-slate on the surface. (*Geog. Journ.*, vol. iv., p. 308.) The climate is extremely severe, the thermometer occasionally falling below zero of Fahr.; the summers are of short duration, with an average day temperature of 58°. The prevailing winds, on the E. coast, are from W.S.W. to N.W.; there is less fog than on the neighbouring island of Newfoundland, and the straits of Belleisle are never frozen over. Corn will not ripen; but potatoes, cabbages, spinach, and turnips answer pretty well. The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in the abundance of fish on its coasts. Whales, cod, salmon, and herrings, are extremely plentiful. The Labrador fishery is nearly confined to the S.E. tract, opposite Newfoundland: within a few years it has increased six-fold, and it now rivals that of Newfoundland. During the fishing season, about 200 schooners come from the latter to the fishing stations of Labrador, and about half the produce is sent to St. John's, the remainder being exported to England, Lisbon, and the Mediterranean, by English and Jersey houses unconnected with Newfoundland. The American fishing vessels average about 400, principally sloops and schooners, manned by crews varying from nine to 12 hands, making a

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total of about 6000 men. Each man catches, at an average, about 100 quintals of fish during the season; and the oil is in the proportion of one ton to 200 quintals. They frequent chiefly the N. part of the coast, clean their fish on board, and leave Labrador early in September. About 10 ships from Quebec, and 120 from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, carry away fish and furs to the value of about £60,000 a year; the French, also, send a few vessels, but they are not successful fishermen. From 16,000 to 18,000 seals are taken in the spring and autumn, producing about 350 tons oil; and the export of furs of wolves, bears, foxes, and beavers caught in the interior, was valued, in 1833, at £3150. The total value of the produce of Labrador, during the same year, amounted to £302,050, exclusive of the articles sent to London by the Moravians settled at Nain.

The native population of Labrador are Esquimaux; and of all the tribes settled on the shores of America, these are the most filthy, disgusting, and miserable. They form an exception to all others in their appearance, stature, and manner of living; and are at once hated and despised by the other Indian tribes. They are of small stature, and in their language, persons, and manners, bear a near resemblance to the Greenlanders. Their food consists chiefly of the flesh of seal, reindeer, and fish; and their dress is entirely of skins. Their houses in winter resemble caverns sunk in the earth, and consist only of one apartment, which, though not very large, generally contains several brothers, or other relatives, with their wives and children. In summer, they dwell in tents of a circular form, constructed of poles, and covered with skins sewed together, which they are continually moving from place to place. They have always a great number of dogs about their camp; which, besides serving to guard their habitation, and to draw the sledges, are occasionally used as food, and their skins made into clothing. The European residents are English, Irish, or Jersey servants, left in charge of the property in the fishing-rooms, and who also employ themselves in catching seals. Their principal settlements are at Bradore bay, l'Ance-le-blanc, and Forteau bay, the last being by far the most considerable. The Moravians formed their first settlement in 1732. Their habits, and quiet unobtrusive life, render them comparatively unknown. They trade with the Esquimaux, bartering coarse cloths, powder, shot, guns, and edged-tools, for furs, oils, &c. Their influence is alleged to have been very beneficial to the natives, not only in changing their religious belief, but in improving both their moral and physical condition. Murder and acts of violence, are much less frequent than formerly; and mutual enmities have been removed. Their boats, houses, and fishing implements are better constructed, and many of them have begun to exercise foresight and economy. The Moravian settlements are at Nain, Okkak, Hopedale, and Hebron, all on the E. coast.

The coast of Labrador was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1496; but it was not visited till 1501, when Corte Real called it *Terra Labrador* (cultivable land), to distinguish it from Greenland, which he named *Terra verde*. The name is now applied not only to the E. coast, but to the whole peninsula, including that part on Hudson's bay called the E. Main. (*McGregor's British America*, vol. i., p. 183; *Geog. Journ.*, vol. iv., &c.)

LACCADIVE ISLANDS, (*Lakshadweep*, "a lac of isles.") a group in the Indian ocean, lying chiefly between lat. 10° and 15° N., and long. 70° and 74° E., about 75 m. from the Malabar coast. There are 19 principal isles, but the largest is not more than 6 sq. m. in extent. Most of them are surrounded by rocks and coral reefs: the water near them, however, is deep, and they are separated by several wide channels, frequented by ships passing from India to Persia and Arabia. They are inhabited by a race of Mohammedans called Moplays. They do not yield grain, but produce an infinite quantity of coco-nuts, from the husks of which the inhabitants form *coir* cables, which are more elastic and durable than hemp, as the sea-water, instead of rotting, preserves them. These islands are well supplied with fish, and export the small shells called cowries, which pass as coin all over India. Jagery, a little betel nut, plantains, a few eggs and poultry, and coral for conversion into lime, are their remaining exports; but they are of little importance, and the inhabitants are wretchedly poor. Vasco de Gama discovered these islands in 1499; they were dependent on Cananore till ceded by Tippon, in 1792; and came into our possession with the rest of that sovereign's dominions. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

LACKAWANNOCK, L. Mercer co., Pa., 6 m. S.W. Mercer. Drained by Little Neshannock cr., which flows into Shenango cr. It contains three stores, one flouring-mill, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; 14 schools, 500 scholars. Pop. 2130.

LACKAWANNOCK, L. Pa., rises in Wayne and Susquehanna counties, and flowing S. and S.W. for about 30 m., it enters Susquehanna river at Pittstown. It affords extensive wa-

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ter-power, and has large quantities of anthracite coal on its borders.

LACKAWANNA, p. t., Luzerne co., Pa. It has one furnace, four schools, 140 scholars. Pop. 363.

LACKAWAXEN, r., Pa., rises chiefly in Wayne county, flows through a deep valley, receives Dyberry, Middle, and Wallenpaupack creeks, and enters Delaware river in Pike county. A dam across Delaware river at the mouth of the Lackawaxen supplies the Delaware and Hudson canal with water, and enables boats from the canal to cross the Delaware, and they thence follow Lackawaxen river 53 m. to Honesdale, at the junction of Dyberry creek, whence there is a railroad across Moosuck mountain, 16 miles, to Carbondale.

LACKAWAXEN, p. t., Pike co., Pa. 123 m. N.E. Harrisburg, 379 W. Bounded N.E. by Delaware r. Watered by Lackawaxen cr. It has three schools, 59 scholars. Pop. 729.

LACON, p. v., capital of Marshall co., Ill. 99 m. N. Springfield, 518 W. Situated on the E. side of Illinois river. It has three stores, and about 30 dwellings. It is surrounded by a fertile country. Net proceeds of the post-office, \$253.

LADAKH, an independent country of W. Tibet, between the 28d and 29th degs. of N. lat., and the 76th and 77th degs. of E. long.; bounded on the N. and N.E. by the Karakorum mountains, which divide it from the Chinese provinces of Yarkund and Khoten, E. by Chanthan, Rodokh, and Gardokh; S. and S.E. by Himalaya, separating it from Cashmere, and the territories of Bimabar, Kulu, and Chambar; and W. by Baltes, or Little Tibet. Length, N. to S., rather more than 300 m.; average breadth, 150 m. Area, according to Moorcroft, about 30,000 sq. m., who also estimates the population at from 150,000 to 180,000, chiefly of the Tibetan race. The country is divided into four districts: Ladakh Proper in the centre, Nobra to the N., Zaskar S.W., and Piti S.E. It is an inhospitable land, its surface being, for the most part, a succession of lateral mountain ranges belonging to the Himalaya, the lowest range rising nearly to the limit of perpetual snow. L^e, the capital, is more than 11,000 ft. above the level of the sea, and some parts of the province Nobra are 9000 ft. higher. The passes that lead into Ladakh from the S., are above 16,000 ft. high, and many summits in the central part of the country are much more lofty. Narrow and deep valleys of great length, watered by considerable rivers, intervene between the mountain ranges, and comprise nearly all the cultivable land of the country. The chief of these valleys is that of the Upper Indus, here called the Singh-kha-bab. This extends S.E. and N.W. through the greatest part of the country. The Indus, while within Ladakh, receives the Zaskar, Zakat, and Dras rivers; the Shaktu, its chief affluent N. of the Himalaya, flows principally through Ladakh, but does not join the main stream till it has passed into Little Tibet. Nearly all the rivers of Ladakh are tributary to the Indus; in the S. however, are several which join the Sutlege, of which the Piti is the chief. There are some considerable lakes. The country is subject to extremes of temperature. Frost, snow, and sleet commence early in September, and continue, with little intermission, till the beginning of May. From the middle of December to the beginning of February, Moorcroft found the thermometer out of doors at night seldom above 15° Fahr. But during the summer the sun shines with great power; and at L^e, in July, the thermometer has been found, at noon, to stand, in the sun, at 134° Fahr., and between L^e and Piti, at 100° higher. The atmosphere is in general dry and clear: what little rain occurs falls chiefly during the summer months. The mountains being of primitive formation, the soil consists almost entirely of disintegrated rocks washed into the bottoms by the action of thaws and torrents. The decomposed granite and felspar clothes these portions of the surface with a coating of clay, sand, gravel, and pebbles, which skill and industry can only render productive. Both climate and soil being thus hostile to vegetable life, the general aspect of the country, where not cultivated, is of extreme sterility: a few willows and poplars are the only timber trees, and the chief verdure consists of the Tartaric furze, with a few tufts of wormwood, hyssop, dog-rose, and other plants of the desert.

Notwithstanding these unpromising circumstances, the harvests of Ladakh are by no means niggard; and year after year equally abundant crops are raised from the same land, without its ever being suffered to lie fallow, and without any attempt at an alteration of produce. The mountain sides are formed into a succession of terraces, supported by stone breast-works, down which stone channels conduct a plentiful supply of water, and the detritus from the rock. The stone dykes are not only disposed to form terraces near the towns and villages, but in spots remote from human habitations, where they are constructed by the peasantry, and suffered to remain undisturbed for several years,

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perhaps for some generations, till a quantity of earth is collected.

The field thus gained from the mountain has next to be supplied with manure. As wood is very scarce, the fences of cattle are mostly used as fuel. But Moorcroft says that the floors of the houses are strewn with a coating of gravel, three or four inches thick, which is removed from time to time, and this, with the ashes of the burnt fuel, forms almost the only manure that sustains the nutritive properties of the soil. Wheat, barley, and buckwheat are the chief grains cultivated. The wheat is of three, the barley of two varieties: one of the latter, the *stewak*, or naked barley, is a superior kind, especially for malting; but it degenerates in a lower level, as in the adjacent plains of Hindostan. Wheat and barley are usually sown in May, and reaped in September, the great heat of the sun in summer fully compensating for the shortness of that season. At Pishk, near L^e, more than 10,000 feet above the sea, barley is said by Moorcroft to be ready for the sickle in two months from the time of sowing. The plough is entirely of wood, generally willow, except the point, which is formed of a small piece of iron. The furrow is not more than four or five inches deep; but the earth is well broken, and the seed is sown in a carefully covered row. Ploughing is performed by a pair of yokes (a hybrid male between the yak, *the grunniens*, and common cow), or zebus, driven without reins, but with the utmost precision, by the voice, or by a wand. The ground is ploughed twice, the grain is sown broad cast in the furrow, or planted by the dibble. Corn is frequently reaped while green, and laid on the ground in flat bundles to ripen more completely. In very dry soils the grain is pulled up by the roots, the straw being valuable for fodder; in moist soils it is cut close to the ground by a curved, short-bladed sickle, which is, perhaps, quite as well adapted for the purpose as that of Europe. There is no great variety of kitchen vegetables; but onions, carrots, turnips, and cabbages are raised in some places, and caraway, mustard, and tobacco are grown in a few gardens. Plenty of apricots and apples are raised everywhere; but few other kinds of fruits. Peas, grapes, and melons are imported from the neighbouring countries. Lucerne grows with great luxuriance in some parts, and a species of sainfoin is met with in the mountains; but the most valuable source of fodder is, perhaps, the prangos (*Prang, petularis*, Lindley). This plant, which is a perennial delighting in a poor, stony soil, but growing in every variety of site, except actual swamp, is common in the W. of Ladakh, and varies in size, from a cluster of leaves and flowers, to from 13 to 18 feet in circumference. In August or September the plants are cut to within two or three inches from the ground, on which they are laid in bundles to dry, and afterward piled like other kinds of fodder, on the house-tops. The prangos require no shelter. In the winter, about one cwt. for 24 hours is considered sufficient for 50 sheep, or 30 lambs. Healthy sheep fed upon it are said to become fat in 30 days: it is also excellent food for cattle and horses, though perhaps less so than for sheep. Rhubarb is an abundant indigenous product; and Moorcroft supposes the facilities for obtaining a supply of it to be so great, that our E. Indian dealers in the article might easily undersell the merchants of Russia or Turkey in the European market.

The yak-male or zebu is principally used for the transport of burdens; horses are few and small, though active and hardy. The native breeds of sheep, though mostly larger than those of India, are much smaller than the sheep of Chanthan. One species, the Purik sheep, is very distinctive; but it gives two lambs in twelve months, about three pounds of wool a year, at two shearings, and its mutton is excellent. Being domesticated like the dog, it is maintained at a very small cost. The shawl-wool goat is the common breed in this and the neighbouring countries; the fleece is finer in Ladakh than elsewhere. The latter is cut once a year; the wool, picked out, is sent to Cashmere, and the hair made into ropes, coarse socks, and blankets, for home consumption. The wild animals are not numerous: the ibex, wild sheep, *oris*, camels, and a kind of wild horse, are the principal. The leopard, jaguar, ounce, bear, and lynx are rare. Fish are very plentiful, but the prevailing religion prevents their being used as food.

Sulphur is found in some places, and soda in great plenty on the Indus, and in the N. lead, iron, and copper are said to exist; and gold in the sands of the Shaktu, but the government, from politic or superstitious motives, has prohibited the search for this metal.

The native trade of Ladakh is of no great amount; but its transit trade is important, from the country being the great thoroughfare for the commercial intercourse between Tibet, Cashmere, Turkistan, China, and even Russia, on one hand, and Cashmere, the Punjab, and the plains of Hindostan on the other. Ladakh is the entrepôt for the goats' wool, of which the Cashmere shawls are made, and which is partly supplied from this country, but chiefly from Rodokh and

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Chan-than. About 800 camel loads are annually exported to Cashmere, in which country, by ancient custom and engagements, the export is exclusively confined, all attempts to convey it elsewhere being punished by confiscation. In like manner, it is considered illegal in Kodokh and Chan-than to allow a trade in shawl wool, except through Ladakh; and, in the latter, impediments are opposed to any import from Yarkund, though the wool of that province be of superior quality and cheaper. The fleece of the wild goat is exported in smaller quantities to Cashmere, and wrought into shawls, soft cloth, and hangings for shawl-wool stockings; this material is softer and warmer than the ordinary shawl wool, but is much less used for shawls. Sheep's wool is wrought into cloths exported to Kotoch, Kuto, &c.; and many Chan-than sheep are exported to the mountain states, where they are extensively used as beasts of burden, carrying from 25 lbs. to 30 lbs. weight. Tea comes from China through Lasa and Yarkund, and is exported in considerable quantities to Cashmere and the Panjab: inferior kinds of the same shrub are imported from the British territories of Blisshar, and used by the lower classes in Ladakh. According to Moorcroft, 100 maunds of black tea, from Blisshar, are imported annually into La, where it sells at 15 Mohammed Shalvi rupees a maund. Borax and salt from Thibet; silks, silver ingots, and various manufactured articles from China; felts, caletis, dried sheep skins, wool, boots, Kamia leather, brocade, velvet, and broad-cloth, homes, and drugs from Yarkund; cooking vessels, water-pots, and about 300 maunds of dried apricots, &c., yearly from Baltes; shawls, chintzes, copper-dined vessels, and other domestic utensils, and grain, from Cashmere and the Panjab; glass, honey, raisins, and grain from Hindostan; and iron and hardware manufactures, wooden tea-cups in large numbers, &c., from Blisshar, are the remaining principal imports into Ladakh. The imports from Yarkund, of Russian goods, &c., are mostly intended for the Panjab. The dried fruits from Baltes are exchanged for foreign wool, and the goods from Cashmere and the Panjab are partly re-exported into the Thibet provinces.

The government, as regards the people, is despotic; but the rajah has very little real power, being controlled by the lama, or priesthood, by whom he is occasionally deposed. The business of the state is carried on by the khalun, or prime minister, the deputy khalun, the lom-pa, or chief military officer, the treasurer, who is a lama, and the master of the horse. The towns and districts are governed by inferior khaluns; and the magistracy is discharged by officers called nar-pas, and by the head men of villages. Most of these are paid by assignments of land, and by claims on the people for contributions or articles of daily use. The rajah, khalun, and lom-pa divide among them the produce of the imports on merchandise in transit, and carry on a trade in shawl wool and tea, from which most of their income is derived.

The revenue of the state is roughly estimated at about five lacs of rupees a year.

In spiritual affairs Ladakh is subordinate to the authority of the supreme pontiff of the Buddhists, the grand lama of Thibet, who appoints the chief lamas of this country. The lamas are very numerous, every family in which there is more than one son furnishing one, who is a family priest, attached to a monastic institution or college, though living ordinarily among the people, and conducting the rites of their daily worship. All profess poverty and celibacy, though a man who has been married is admissible into their order. The lamas do not confine themselves to strictly religious duties, but cultivate the land, rear sheep and goats, and take an active share in the fiscal and political administration. There are many conventual establishments for females.

Mohammedanism has of late made great progress in the S. and W., but the mass of the population are still Buddhists. Their religious belief and practice seems to be a strange mixture of metaphysics, mysticism, morality, fortune-telling, juggling, and idolatry. The doctrine of the metempsychosis is curiously blended with tenets and precepts very similar to those of Christianity, and with the worship of grotesque divinities. The lamas recognise a sort of trinity, or a triad consisting of a paramount deity, a prophet, and a book; and the people are exhorted to truth, chastity, resignation, mutual forbearance, and good will. The religious service performed daily at the temples attached to monasteries consists chiefly of prayers and chanting, in which the mystic sentence, 'Om mani padme om,' is frequently repeated, and the whole is accompanied with the music of wind instruments, chiefly harmonizing with tabrets and drums." (*Moorcroft's Trav.*, l. 340, 341, 344.)

The military force consists of a conscript militia, very ill equipped and inefficient; and there is little to prevent Ladakh falling permanently under the dominion of some one of its more powerful neighbours.

There is little wealth in the country, but what exists is

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equally diffused, and the great body of the people are in easy circumstances. They pay no money taxes to the state; but are bound, to suit and service, both domestic and military, and furnish contributions in kind for the support of the rajah and the governors of districts. The people are in general mild and timid, frank, honest, and moral, when not corrupted by communication with the dissolute Cashmerians; but they are indolent, exceedingly dirty, and addicted to intoxication. Their food is nourishing, and consists chiefly of rice, meal porridge, bread, vegetables, tea, wheaten cakes, and once a day the flesh of sheep, goats, or yaks. The wealthy drink grape juice and water or sherbet, the poorer classes a kind of beer, called chang, made of fermented barley. All orders and both sexes dress chiefly in wootlens; to which the men add mantles of flowered chintz, and brocade or velvet caps, and the women cloaks of cotton, China satin, or Benares brocade lined with sheep skin, the wool inward, and numerous ornaments. Both sexes wear leather boots, in which they take great pride. Some curious domestic customs prevail: among others, polyandry is common, the younger sons of a family being subordinate husbands to the wife of the elder brother; and when the latter dies, his property, authority, and widow devolve upon the next brother.

History.—Ladakh originally formed one of the provinces of the kingdom of Thibet; but when the Chinese conquered that country, they did not extend their sway to Ladakh, which seems to have retained its own princes. About 170 years ago the Kalmauk Tartars invaded Ladakh, and the rajah fled to the governor of Cashmere, who, with the permission of Aungmye, reconquered the country for his rajah. From that time a small annual present was sent to the emperor of Delhi through the governor of Cashmere. Runjeet Singh took possession of Ladakh, and annexed a tribute; but, since his death, there is reason to believe that the country has recovered its former independence. A small annual tribute or present is, however, said to be sent to the authorities of Gurdook, on behalf of the governors of Lasa. (*Moorcroft's and Trevellick's Travels*, l. 355-359; *Lloyd's and Gerard's Travels in the Himalayas*; *Travels of the Asiatic Soc.*, l. 49-59; *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xviii, &c.)

LADOGA, or LID, the cap. of the above country. (See La.) LADOGA (LAKE), a lake of Russia in Europe, surrounded by the governments of Petersburg, Olonetz, and Wyborg in Finland, and extending from lat. 59° 55' to 61° 45', and from long. 35° 50' to 39° 55' E. Though the largest collection of fresh water in Europe, there is but little accessible information respecting it. Its length, N.W. to S.E., is about 195 m.; greatest breadth about 70 m. Area estimated at from 6500 to 6300 sq. m. Its depth is very unequal. It receives about 60 rivers, the chief of which are the Vozz, connecting it with the Saima lake in Finland; the Svir, by which the surplus waters of the lake Onega are poured into it; the Volkhov, by which it communicates with lake Rymen; and the Sless, like the latter, from the S. It discharges its surplus waters by the Neva into the gulf of Finland. Its shores are generally low; on its N.W. and S. banks are situated Serdobol, Kronsherg, Keksholm, Schlussemburg, and New Ladoga. It has several islands, chiefly toward its N. extremity: and is so full of rocks and quicksands, and subject to storms, that, to avoid it, Peter the Great began, in 1718, the Ladoga canal, from New Ladoga, on the Volkhov, to Schlussemburg, on the Neva, along the S. shore of the lake, a distance of about 70 m. This work was finished under the empress Anne, in 1729: it is 74 feet broad, and, according to the season, from 4 to 8 or 9 feet deep, and has 99 large, besides many smaller sluices. It is annually navigated by an immense number of boats, chiefly with merchandises for Petersburg. The canals of Sless and Svir form, with that of Ladoga, a continuous chain of communication round the S. and S.E. shores of the lake; and the canal of Tikhvine (Novgorod) places it in direct connexion with the Volga. (*Schubert's, La Russie*; *Petersb.*, &c., passim; *Dict. Geog.*)

LADRONES, or MARIANNE ISLANDS, a group of islands in the N. Pacific ocean, belonging to Spain, between the 13th and 21st deg. of N. lat. and the 144th and 160th of E. long. There are about twenty of them; but five only are inhabited, and these lie near the S. extremity of the cluster. They are so close together, and are also so broken, as well as irregular in their form and position, as to appear like fragments, disjoined from each other, at remote periods, by some sudden convulsion of nature. Those fragments have now a very barren and unpromising aspect. In particular spots, indeed, there are scattered patches of verdure; but, in general, little better than naked rocks appear; and scarcely a tree or shrub is visible among them. The coast of the islands consists mostly of black or dark brown rocks, honey-combed in many parts by the action of the waves. Their geological constitution is almost wholly volcanic, and some volcanoes have been in action in modern times. The climate is generally serene and temperate, the tropical heats

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being much diminished by the regular sea-breezes. During the months of July and August, however, the weather is intolerably hot; and at the season of the W. monsoons, between June and Oct., the most tremendous hurricanes are experienced at the full and change of the moon. The surface of the interior is much broken, and rises into high hills, and even mountains; but the soil in the valleys is of great fertility, and if properly cultivated, would produce abundantly most of the intertropical plants. Anson visited the Ladrone in 1743, and describes Tinian as abounding with everything necessary to human subsistence and comfort; and being withal of a most pleasant and delightful appearance, diversified by a happy intermixture of valleys and gently rising hills; the woods consisting of tall and well-spread trees, with fine lawns interspersed. The same island being, however, visited by subsequent navigators, among others by Byron, was found to have become an uninhabitable wilderness, overgrown with impenetrable thickets. The reason of this change was, that the Spaniards, by whom these islands had been conquered, had, for what reason it seems difficult to conjecture, removed the inhabitants from Tinian to another island, and after their departure it soon degenerated into a state of nature, and, when last visited, was nothing better than a wild and savage wilderness. This statement, however, does not apply to the whole group: for Koteaboe informs us that cotton, indigo, rice, Indian corn, sugar, and the plantain thrive in other islands, and produce abundant supplies for the population. Cattle, horses, mules, and asses are numerous, and the lama has been introduced with success from Peru. Wild hogs also are found in great numbers, many of them of a large size, weighing 900 lbs., particularly on the island of Baypan. They are very fierce, and, when hunted by dogs, make a formidable resistance. The fish that are found on the coast are very unwholesome, and produced pernicious effects on the crews of the ships both of Anson and Byron. The tripping, or holothuria, is caught by the natives, and sold to the Chinese. The country is infested with mosquitoes, and with endless varieties of loathsome insects. The natives are tall, robust, and active; the men wear scarcely any covering, and the women only a petticoat of mat. Both sexes stain their teeth black, and many tattoo their bodies. Their huts are formed of wood from the palm tree, and divided by mats into several apartments devoted to distinct uses. They are good swimmers, and extremely clever in managing their canoes, in which, with a good wind, they will sail at the rate of 90 m. an hour. Their number, in the middle of the 17th century, is supposed to have amounted to 150,000; though this is probably far beyond the mark; but the race has been so much thinned by the cruelties practised on them by the Spaniards, that the present Indian population scarcely exceeds 4000. Guajan, the largest island, contained, in 1816, only one Indian family, its inhabitants (5399) consisting of settlers from Mexico and the Philippine islands. The capital is San Ygnacio de Agaña, which, in 1816, had 3120 inhabitants, and was the seat of the Spanish governor. The number of Spaniards is very small.

The Ladrone islands were originally discovered by Magellan, who called them *Las Islas de las Ladroneas*, or *The islands of Thieves*; because the Indians stole everything made of iron within their reach. At the latter end of the 17th century they obtained the name of the Marianas, or Marianne islands, from the queen of Spain, Mary Ann of Austria, mother of Charles II., at whose expense missionaries were sent thither to propagate the Christian faith.

LA FAYETTE, parish, La. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 1890 sq. m. Bounded S. by the gulf of Mexico, W. by lake Mermentau and river. Watered by Vermilion river. Much of the surface is too wet for cultivation. It contained, in 1840, 30,068 neat cattle, 3633 sheep, 5750 swine; and produced 33,812 bushels of Indian corn, 2,913,534 pounds of cotton, 1,016,534 of sugar. It had two tanneries; one academy, five students; six schools, 97 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4474; slaves, 3533; free coloured, 134; total, 7841. Capital, Vermilionville.

LA FAYETTE, county, Miss. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 790 sq. m. Watered by Tallahatchee river and its branches. It contained, in 1840, 9000 neat cattle, 3570 sheep, 30,136 swine; and produced 9496 bushels of wheat, 57,848 of Indian corn, 12,705 of oats, 57,190 of potatoes, 7517 pounds of tobacco, 1,398,008 of cotton. It had 19 stores, 19 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, five tanneries, one college, 33 students; two academies, 84 students, seven schools, 158 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3676; slaves, 2642; free coloured, 13; total, 6531. Capital, Oxford.

LA FAYETTE, county, Mo. Situated towards the W. part of the state, and contains 450 sq. m. Bounded N. by Missouri river, by branches of which, and of La Mine river, it is drained, and which afford water-power. It contained, in 1840, 1900 neat cattle, 7390 sheep, 37,523 swine; and produced 9316 bushels of wheat, 330,833 of Indian corn, 58,806 of oats, 18,601 of potatoes, 7693 pounds of tobacco, 617 of

LA GRANGE.

cotton. It had 13 stores, four grist-mills, seven saw-mills; eight schools, 154 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4799; slaves, 1980; free coloured, 30; total, 6815. Capital, Lexington.

LA FAYETTE, county, Ark. Situated in the S.W. part of the state, and contains 1930 sq. m. Watered by Red river and its branches. It contained, in 1840, 3331 neat cattle, 315 sheep, 6625 swine; and produced 135,500 bushels of Indian corn, 12,900 of potatoes, 1,312,880 pounds of cotton. Pop.: whites, 553; slaves, 1644; free coloured, one; total, 2200. Capital, Lewisville.

LA FAYETTE, p. t., Onondaga co., N. Y., 130 m. W. by N. Albany, 330 W. Drained by Onondaga cr. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Methodist, four stores, three flouring-mills, three grist-mills, eight saw-mills, three tanneries; 17 schools, 681 scholars. Pop. 3600.

LA FAYETTE, t., Coshocton co., O. It has one school, 69 scholars. Pop. 848.

LA FAYETTE, t., Medina co., O. It has one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; four schools, 127 scholars. Pop. 937.

LA FAYETTE, p. v., capital of Walker co., Ga., 199 m. N.W. of Milledgeville, 634 W. Situated near the head waters of Chattooga river, and contains a courthouse, jail, an academy, two churches, a Methodist and Baptist, seven stores, about 100 dwellings, and 600 inhabitants. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$1903.

LA FAYETTE, p. v., capital of Tippecanoe co., Ia., 70 m. N.W. Indianapolis, 628 W. Situated on the E. side of Wabash r., at the head of steamboat navigation, 10 m. below the mouth of Tippecanoe r. It contains a courthouse, jail, market-house, a bank, an academy, seven churches, two Presbyterian (one Old and one New school), a Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, and an African, 21 stores, two flouring mills, two saw-mills, one paper-mill, one carding and fulling mill, 350 dwellings, and about 2000 inhabitants. The Wabash and Erie canal is in operation, and connects this place with lake Erie.

LA FAYETTE, city, capital of Jefferson par., La., 2 m. W. by S. New-Orleans, 1174 W. Situated on the N. side of Mississippi r. Though capital of a different parish, it is virtually a continuation of New-Orleans, which joins it on the N.E. It contains a courthouse, jail, and county officers, a market-house, and three churches. A steam-ferry here crosses the Mississippi, and the New-Orleans and Carrollton railroad passes in Natchez-street through the city. It has one academy, 53 students, two schools, 153 scholars. Pop. 3307.

LA FAYETTE, C. H., p. v., capital of La Fayette co., Ark., 102 m. S.W. Little Rock, 1237 W.

LA FOURCHE, river, La., an outlet of the Mississippi, which it leaves above Donaldsonville, and flows S.E., 90 m., to the gulf of Mexico.

LA FOURCHE INTERIOR, parish, La. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 1160 sq. m. The surface is level, and much of it too wet for cultivation. Watered by Bayou La Fourche. It contained, in 1840, 6461 neat cattle, 1253 sheep, 5819 swine; and produced 168,747 bushels of Indian corn, 90,322 of potatoes, 1,600,000 pounds of cotton, 9,945,000 of sugar. It had three saw-mills, four schools, 56 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3986; slaves, 3948; free coloured, 71; total, 7303. Capital, Thibodauxville.

LAGO-NEGRO, or LAGONERO, a town of the kingdom of Naples, prov. Basilicata, on the high road from Naples to Calabria, 12 m. N. E. Policastro. Population about 5000. (*Rampoldi*.) It is well built, and has an old castle, a hospital, and several other charitable institutions, with manufactures of woollen cloth and caps, and a large weekly market.

LAGOS, a fortified seaport town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, cap. of a comarca of its own name, 18 m. E. by N. cape St. Vincent, and 114 m. S. by E. Lisbon; lat. 37° 6' N., long. 8° 40' W. Population, 6793. It is built on the shore of a large bay sheltered N. and W. by hills covered with vines and fruit trees. The streets are narrow, and the houses generally small; but there are several handsome and regularly-built public edifices, among which are two parish churches, a military asylum, town hospital, and three convents, two of which are in the suburbs. The neighbourhood abounds in wine, figs, and other fruits, with pulse of different kinds; but, as in the rest of Algarve, there is a great scarcity of corn, which is imported from Alemtejo and the ports of Spain. The fishery of tunnies, anchovies, &c., is very considerable, and the produce, after being salted, is sent by sea to other parts of the kingdom. (*Misera*.)

LA GRANGE, county, Ia. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 380 sq. m. Organized in 1832. Watered by Fawn, Pigeon, and Little Elkhardt rivers. It contained in 1840, 4499 neat cattle, 3057 sheep, 7944 swine; and produced 58,143 bushels of wheat, 97,653 of Indian corn, 1619 of barley, 73,107 of oats, 37,278 of potatoes, 26,084 pounds of sugar. It had 12 stores, four grist-mills, 15 saw-mills, two tanneries, six distilleries; one college,

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60 students, two academies, 130 students, 21 schools, 494 scholars. Pop. 3064. Capital, Lima.

LA GRANGE, p. l., Penobscot co., Me., 97 m. N.N.E. Augusta, 603 W. Watered by small tributaries of Penobscot river. It has one grist-mill; four schools, 149 scholars. Pop. 336.

LA GRANGE, t., Dutchess co., N. Y. Bounded W. by Wappinger's creek. Drained by Sprout's creek, which flow into Hudson river. It has five stores, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, one tannery; five schools, 125 scholars. Pop. 1851.

LA GRANGE, p. l., Loraine co., O., 8 m. S. Elyria, 111 m. N.N.E. Columbus, 370 W. Watered by the E. and W. branches of Black river. It has one store, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; eight schools, 249 scholars. Pop. 1601.

LA GRANGE, p. v., capital of Oldham co., Ky., 35 m. N.W. by W. Frankfort, 577 W. Situated about 6 m. from Ohio river. It contains a courthouse, jail, an academy, several stores, and 233 inhabitants.

LA GRANGE, p. v., capital of Troup co., Ga., 121 m. W. Milledgeville, 739 W. Situated 5 m. E. of Chattahoochee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, a Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian, an academy, and about 1000 inhabitants.

LA GRANGE, p. v., Franklin co., Ala., 136 m. N. by Tuscaloosa, 775 W. Situated on elevated ground 16 m. S. of Tennessee river. It contains La Grange college, under the direction of the Methodists, founded in 1831, which has a president and five professors or other instructors, 50 alumni, 100 students, and 1900 vols. in its libraries.

LA GRANGE, p. l., Cass co., Mich., 171 m. W. by S. Detroit, 619 W. Watered by a branch of Dowagiac river and Putnam's creek. It contains two stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery. Pop. 769.

LAGUNA. See TENERIFFE.

LAHORE, an independent kingdom of Hindostan. (See PUNJAB.)

LAHORE, a city of the Punjab, Hindostan, and in Runjeet Singh's time, the cap. of his dominions, on the Ravee (*Hydrasies*), 230 m. N.N.E. Delhi; lat. 31° 33' N., long. 74° 30' E. "Lahore is surrounded by a brick wall about 30 ft. high, which extends for about 7 m., and is continuous with the fort. The latter, in which the rajah resides, is surrounded by a wall of no great strength, with loop-holes for musketry; a branch of the Ravee washes the foot of its N. face, but it has no moat on either of the remaining sides. The palace within this enclosure is of many stories, and entirely faced with a kind of porcelain enamel, on which processions and combats of men and animals are depicted. Many of these are as perfect as when first placed in the wall. Several of the old buildings are in ruins; others are entire, and throw into shade the meaner structures of more recent date. Runjeet Singh cleared away some of the rubbish, and repaired or refitted some of the ruined buildings of Jehangire and Shah Jehan; but his alterations were not always made with good feeling or taste. The great square and buildings of the principal mosques were converted into a place of exercise for his Sipahi infantry, and he stripped the dome of the mausoleum of Aoor Jah of its white marbles to apply them to the erection of some insignificant apartments in the garden-court of the mosque. The *divan-um*, or general hall of audience, is a large apartment supported by many pillars. The *divan-khas*, or private audience-hall, is a suite of small chambers, offering nothing remarkable." (*Moorecroft*, i. 104, 105.)

Lahore is said to have been formerly 12 coas (about 19 m.) in circ. Burnes says that the ancient cap. extended E. to W. for 5 m., and had an average breadth of 3 m., as may be learned by the ruins. Whatever, indeed, may have been its actual extent, it is clear, from the remains of buildings beyond the walls, that it was once much more extensive than at present. The modern city occupies the W. angle of the ancient cap., and the portion of it within the walls is apparently very populous. Moorecroft, who visited Lahore in 1819, says: "The streets were crowded to an extent beyond any thing I ever witnessed in an Indian city. The houses were in general of brick, and five stories high, but many were in a very crazy condition. The chief bazaar follows the direction of the city wall, and is not far distant from it. The street is narrow, and this inconvenience is aggravated by platforms in front of the shops, on which the goods are displayed under projecting pent-houses of straw to protect them from the sun and rain. Through the centre of the remaining contracted space runs a deep and dirty drain, the smell from which was very offensive. The population consists of Mohan-medans, Hindoos, and Sikhs, the former in the greatest number." (i. 108, 109.) Moorecroft states that he saw only one mosque of any size or magnificence; but Burnes, a later traveller, says there are two or three; the principal, or king's mosque, a large building of red sandstone brought

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by Auringzebe from near Delhi, had, however, been desecrated into a powder magazine.

Across the Ravee, about 3 m. N. Lahore, is the "Shah Dura," or mausoleum of the emperor Jehangire, a monument of great beauty. "It is a quadrangular building, with a minaret at each corner rising to the height of 70 ft. It is built chiefly of marble and red stone, which are alternately interlaid in all parts of the building. The sepulchre is of most choate workmanship, with its inscriptions and ornaments arranged in beautiful mosaic; the shading of some roses and other flowers is even preserved by the different colours of the stone. Two lines of black letters, on a ground of white marble, announce the name and title of the "Conqueror of the World," Jehangire; and about a hundred different words in Arabic and Persian, with the single signification of God, are distributed on different parts of the sepulchre. The floor of the building is also mosaic. It is probable that this beautiful monument will soon be washed into the Ravee, which is capricious in its course near Lahore, and has lately overwhelmed a portion of the garden wall that environs the tomb." (*Burnes' Bekhars*, &c., i. 137.) The Shalimar, or garden of Shah Jehan, is another magnificent remnant of Mogul grandeur. It is about 4 m. in length, and has three terraces, each rising above the other. A canal, brought from a great distance, intersects it, and throws up numerous fountains to cool the atmosphere. Runjeet Singh removed some of its marble houses, and replaced them by others of stone.

The bazars of Lahore do not exhibit much appearance of wealth: the commerce of the Punjab is centred at Umritsir. Lahore was captured by Sultan Baber in 1590, and was for some time the seat of the Mogul government in India. It was for awhile in the possession of the Afghans, and was repeatedly sacked by Shah Zemaun, ex-king of Cabul. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*; *Moorecroft*; *Burnes*, &c.)

LAKE, county, O. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 280 sq. m. Bounded N. by Lake Erie. Watered by Grand and Chagrin rivers. It contained in 1840, 11,568 neat cattle, 99,894 sheep, 10,303 swine; and produced 62,750 bushels of wheat, 2979 of rye, 121,136 of Indian corn, 4717 of buckwheat, 7238 of barley, 62,255 of oats, 61,462 of potatoes, 64,931 pounds of sugar. It had 72 stores, five fulling-mills, 11 grist-mills, 41 saw-mills, 10 tanneries, two distilleries, two printing-offices, one bindery, three weekly newspapers; one college, 40 students; two academies, 285 students; 105 schools, 5915 scholars. Pop. 13,719. Capital, Painesville.

LAKE, county, Ia. Situated in the N.W. corner of the state, and contains 466 sq. m. Bounded by Lake Michigan, S. by Kankakee river. Watered by Calumic and Deep rivers, and Cedar and Eagle creeks. It contained in 1840, 3065 neat cattle, 453 sheep, 4431 swine; and produced 15,638 bushels of wheat, 37,675 of Indian corn, 98,176 of oats, 16,563 of potatoes, 3090 pounds of tobacco. It had two stores, one grist-mill, four saw-mills, one printing-office; seven schools, 116 scholars. Pop. 1468. Capital, Crown Point.

LAKE, county, Ill. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 426 sq. m. Bounded E. by Lake Michigan. Watered by Des Plaines river. It contained in 1840, 5349 neat cattle, 160 sheep, 7714 swine; and produced 22,558 bushels of wheat, 34,663 of Indian corn, 3756 of buckwheat, 3294 of barley, 46,406 of oats, 71,532 of potatoes. It had three stores, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, one tannery; 16 schools, 361 scholars. Pop. 2534. Capital, Little Port.

LAKE, p. l., Starke co., O., 134 m. N.E. Columbus, 226 W. It has three schools, 87 scholars. Pop. 2150.

LAKE, t., Logan co., O. It contains the v. of Bellefonte, the capital of the co., and has seven schools, 223 scholars. Pop. 1175.

LAKE, t., Wayne co., O. Watered by the E. fork of Mohican creek. Pop. 1144.

LAKE LANDING, p. v., capital of Hyde co., N.C., 215 m. E. Raleigh, 400 W. Situated on the S. side of Mattimuskeet lake. It contains a courthouse, and several stores and dwellings.

LAKE PLEASANT, p. l., capital of Hamilton co., N. Y., 81 m. N.W. by N. Albany, 450 W. It is 50 m. long, and mostly a wilderness, with mountainous valleys and lakes. Drained by Sacandaga and Indian rivers. The v. is on the W. side of Pleasant lake, and contains a court-house, county clerk's office, a church, a store, and 10 or 12 dwellings. The t. has one saw-mill, two schools, 107 scholars. Pop. 306.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, p. v., capital of Carroll par., La., 306 m. N.N.W. New Orleans, 1154 W. Situated on the W. bank of Mississippi river, between it and Lake Providence. The v. contains a courthouse, jail, a hospital, and several stores and dwellings. The lake consists of an ancient bed of Mississippi river, which has taken a different course. The N. and S. entrance to the river has

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become completely closed, and it has its outlet into Tensas River.

LALAND or **LAALAND**, an island of the Danish archipelago, in the Baltic, between lat. 54° 35' and 54° 58' N., and long. 11° 53' E.; forming, with Falster, from which it is separated by the narrow but now navigable channel of Guldborg, a prov. of the kingdom. Length, E. to W., 35 m.; average breadth about 15 m. Area, 450 sq. m. Pop. 47,000. It is low, and is in parts liable to inundations; its shores are much indented by the sea, and it has some considerable bays. In its centre is the lake of Mariboe, 5 m. in length by 2 in breadth. The climate is said to be unhealthy; but the soil is very fertile, and it is looked upon as the most productive of the Danish islands. Principal crops, wheat, rye, barley, and oats. Hemp and hops are also produced, and great quantities of apples. Oak, and other kinds of timber abound. Mineral products and manufactures few and insignificant. Laland has an active trade in agricultural produce; the chief seat of which is Nakshov, the capital, a town of 3500 inhabitants on the W. coast.

LALITA-PATAN, a considerable town of Nepal, N. Hindostan, about 14 m. S. Catmandoo, stated to have had, in 1803, a population of 94,000. It is said to be a handsomer town than Catmandoo, and to possess some fine public edifices.

LAMBALLE, a town of France, dep. Côte-de-Nord cap. cant., on the declivity of a hill, beneath which runs the high road from Paris to Brest, 19 m. E.S.E. St. Briac. Pop. (1836), 4306. It is well built, has an industrious and thriving population, is surrounded by old walls, and has two suburbs, a communal college, public library, with manufactures of woollens, linens, parchment, leather, &c.; and a considerable trade in agricultural produce. (*Dict. Géog. 4c.*)

LAMAR, p. t. Clinton co., Pa., 16 m. N.E. Bellefonte. Drained by Big Fishing and Cedar creeks. It contains four stores, one furnace, one forge, three flouring-mills, 10 saw-mills, two tanneries; one school, 25 scholars. Pop. 1853.

LAMOILLE, r., Vt., one of the four largest rivers on the W. side of the Green mountains, rises in Greensboro', Orleans co., and flowing S.W. for some distance, it turns to the W.N.W., and enters Lake Champlain, in the N. part of Colchester. It falls after extensive water-power.

LAMOILLE, county, Vt., Situated toward the N.W. part of the state, and contains 490 sq. m. Watered by Lamotte river, and its branches. The western range of the Green mountains, containing Mansfield mountain, its highest peak, 4979 feet above tide water, is in its S. part. It contained in 1840, 10,555 neat cattle, 40,931 sheep, 7987 swine; and produced 21,070 bushels of wheat, 1004 of rye, 28,483 of Indian corn, 70,737 of oats, 472,563 of potatoes, 295,476 pounds of sugar. It had 96 stores, 11 fulling-mills, two woolen factories, 12 grist-mills, 54 saw-mills, one oil-mill, nine tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 100 students; 105 schools, 3216 scholars. Pop. 10,475. Capital, Hydepark.

LAMEGO, a city of Portugal, prov. Beira, and cap. of a comarca of its own name, near the left bank of the Douro, 44 m. E. Oporto, and 192 m. N.N.E. Lisbon; lat. 41° 4' N., long. 7° 46' W. Pop. 9000. It stands at the foot of the Sierra de Penide (an offshoot of the Sierra Estrella), on the little river Balsamone, just before its junction with the Douro, and is divided into three quarters, two of which are occupied by the cathedral and bishop's palace, gardens, &c., while the third comprises the square, and a long street crossed by others of smaller size. A cathedral of Gothic architecture, built by order of Don Henrique, the father of the first king of Portugal, four convents, and a hospital, are the chief public establishments. The marshy lands near the town are very rich, producing an abundance of fine wines and delicious fruits; but these advantages are more than counterbalanced by the badness of the roads, which makes communication with Oporto, and other places all but impossible. (*Miscen.*)

LAMPETER, t. Lancaster co., Pa., 43 m. S.E. Harrisburg, 117 W. Bounded N.W. by Conestoga river, S.E. by Piquea creek. Watered by Mill creek. It contains three commission houses in foreign trade, nine stores, two fulling-mills, one woolen-factory, seven saw-mills, three tanneries, eight distilleries; 13 schools, 609 scholars. Pop. 3860.

LAMPEDUSA, **LAMPION**, and **LINOSA**; three islands in the Mediterranean, collectively called the Pelagian Isles, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and lying between lat. 35° 30' and 36° N., and long. 15° and 15° E., about midway between Malta and the shore of Tunis. Lampedusa, the *is. Lapedusa*, by far the largest, is about 12 m. in circuit. Its shores are precipitous, but it has a tolerable harbour on its S. side. Its surface is level; the E. extremity has been cultivated by an English speculator; the W. end of the island is covered with dwarf olive

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trees and other wood, much of which is cut for fuel, and sent to Malta and Tripoli. Both Lampion and Linosa are uninhabited, except by rabbits and goats; the former island has, however, some interesting traces of ancient buildings; the latter presents distinct marks of volcanic origin. (*Smith's Sicily*, p. 284—289, &c.)

LANARKSHIRE, or **CLYDESDALE**, an inland co. of Scotland, having N. the cos. of Dumfriesshire and Galloway; E. West Lothian, Mid Lothian, and Peebles; S. Dumfries; and W. Ayr and Renfrew. It extends from Queensbury Hill, on the borders of Dumfriesshire, to near Renfrew, a distance of 55 m., comprising nearly the whole country drained by the Clyde (which see) and its tributaries, the Douglass, Avon, N. and S. Calder, &c. Area, 604,890 acres, of which from a third to a half are supposed to be arable. It is divided into three wards, each of which is characterized by peculiarities of surface, soil, and climate. The upper ward, of which Lanark is the principal town, includes nearly two thirds of the co., comprising the district bounded by Peebles on the E., Dumfries on the S., and Ayr on the W. This district consists for the most part of mountains, hills, and wide dreary moors; the only cultivable land lying along the banks of the Clyde and Douglass. Some of the mountains in this ward have an elevation of above 3300 ft. The middle ward, having Hamilton in its centre, has a comparatively level surface, the low grounds along the Clyde extending to a much greater distance, and the hills by which they are bounded on either side being of very inferior altitude. The lower ward, though of small dimensions as compared with either of the others, is the most fertile and best cultivated; and, having the city of Glasgow within its limits, it is by far the most populous, important, and wealthy of the three. The climate in the upper ward is often very severe; in the middle and lower ward it is comparatively mild and humid, especially in the latter. The soil of the middle and lower wards is principally a retentive clay, but in parts it is loamy, sandy, gravelly, &c. Agriculture, though formerly backward, has of late been greatly improved; drainage, which is here quite essential, is now prosecuted with the greatest vigour; and bone dust is extensively employed in the raising of turnips. The draught horses of this county have long enjoyed the highest reputation of any in Scotland. Ayrshire cows are generally introduced; and a good deal of cheese is made in imitation of Dunlop. There are several valuable orchards in what is called the trough of the Clyde, between the mouth of the S. Calder and the lowest waterfall. Farm houses and offices rank with these in the best improved districts. Property mostly in very large estates; farms of all sizes, and let generally on leases for 19 years. Average rent of land in 1810, 8s. 16d. an acre. The minerals of this county, particularly its iron and coal, are of the highest importance. The command of cheap and abundant supplies of the latter has been the principal cause of the extraordinary progress made by Glasgow in manufacturing industry; and more recently, the command of coal, added to the discovery of the peculiarly valuable carboniferous iron-stone (provincially *black-band*), have made Lanarkshire one of the principal seats of the British iron trade. In 1834, about 45,000 tons of iron were produced by the different iron works in this county; and so astonishing has been the subsequent progress of the trade, that in 1840 about 310,000 tons of iron were produced in this county, and various new furnaces were then, also, in the course of being erected! The principal iron works are those of Dundывan, Gartsherrie, Summerlee, and Calder. (See vol. 1, 1865.) Lead is also rather extensively produced at Leadhills in this county. With respect to manufactures and commerce, it is sufficient to say that they are of the highest importance; and to refer for details to the article Glasgow, where they are principally concentrated. Each of the three wards into which this co. is divided has a sheriff substitute to superintend its judicial affairs. The Forth and Clyde canal is partly, and the Monkland canal wholly, in the co., and it has also several railways. It is divided into 47 parishes, and sends three members to the House of Commons, one being for the co. and two for the city of Glasgow; the boroughs of Lanark, Airdrie, and Hamilton, unite with Lathlogie and Falkirk in returning a member. Registered electors for the county, in 1839—40, 3964. In 1831 Lanarkshire had 83,745 inhabited houses: 64,576 families; and 316,919 inhabitants, of whom 150,599 were males, and 166,320 females. At present (1840) the population is probably not under 450,000. Valued rent, £102,132 Scotch: annual value of real property, in 1815, 2686,531.

LANARK, a royal and parl. bor. and market town of Scotland co. Lanark, of which it is the cap., on an elevated plateau, 14 m. from the Clyde, 30 m. S.W. Edinburgh, and 33 m. S.E. by E. Glasgow. Population of the town and parish, in 1681, 6067; in 1821, 7572; of the town only, in 1831, 4206. It consists of one leading street in the direction of E. and W., with several subsidiary streets and

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'ness. The streets are well paved; but many of the houses are mean, being thatched with broom, heath, or straw, and exhibiting strong marks of poverty or decay; but the older buildings are gradually being superseded by new and better edifices. The only public buildings are the County Hall, including a jail, the parish church, two chapels belonging to the Kellier, and one to the Associate Synod. Several handsome baronial seats are in the near vicinity.

Various sums have been bequeathed, at different times, for the promotion of education. Twenty-eight boys are supported at the grammar-school; and, in addition to the school fees being paid, each gets an annual sum, varying from £2 to £3. There is, besides, a charity school for 50 children. The total number of schools in the parish is eight; total average attendance, 450: there is a subscription library and a reading room in the town. (*New Stat. Account of Scotland, & Lanarkshire*, p. 25, 27.) William Lithgow, the traveler, and Gavin Hamilton, the historical painter, were natives of the borough; and General Roy, the celebrated engineer, and author of "The Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain," was educated at the grammar school.

Hand-loom weaving, in connection with the Glasgow manufacturers, is extensively carried on, there being, in the borough, 708 weavers. They work, at an average, above 16 hours a day. In order to eke out the slender pittance of the family, the wives of the married men engage in winding the waf on pins; and, as if to perpetuate this poverty-stricken business, the children, both males and females, are usually employed in the work from an early age. About 150 females are employed in embroidering lace. Boots and shoes are made in a small extent for export. There are two branch banks in the town.

Lanark and its vicinity have many remains of antiquities. The Castle Hill, on the S. of the town, was once the site of a royal residence; but every trace of it has disappeared. The old church, the date of which is unknown, and St. Nicholas's chapel, have been allowed to go to ruins. There are, in the neighbourhood, distinct vestiges of two Roman camps, supposed by General Roy to have been the work of Agricola: one of them measures 600 yards in length, and 450 in breadth.

This borough seems to have been more important in ancient than in modern times. In 978, Kenneth II. held in it an assembly of the states of the realm. It was a royal borough as early as the 13th century. Lanark was the scene of the first military exploit of Sir William Wallace (who resided here for some time after his marriage with the co-heiress of Lamington), who killed (1305) Heselrigg, the English sheriff, and drove his soldiers from the town. This borough, formerly had the embley of the standard of Scotland: they are still preserved; but the act of 1858, introducing the imperial standard, has superseded their use.

Lanark unites with Falkirk, Luthgow, Alhrie, and Hamilton, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered voters, in 1830-40, 930. The Falls of Clyde are in the near vicinity of the town: Bonington Linn, 30 ft.; Carr's Linn, 150 ft.; and Stonebyre, 84 ft.: the two former are to the E.; the latter to the W. of the town. Another remarkable object is the Cartind Oraig, a deep chasm, formed by the Mouze, a small tributary of the Clyde, over which a bridge of three arches has been thrown (1835) whose two piers are each 146 ft. in height, about equal to the length of the bridge. (*Chalmers's Caledonia; Boundary Reports*, &c.)

LANARK (NEW), a manufacturing village of Scotland, co. Lanark, on the bank of the Clyde, close to the river, and bounded on the N. by steep and beautifully wooded hills, 1 m. S. of the borough of Lanark. Population 1891. The village consists of a series of cotton-mills, and of two streets, in which the work-people live; and so little space intervenes between the river and the hills, that there is room for only two lines of edifices. No person is allowed to reside here, unless he be connected with the factories.

The mills were founded, in 1764, by Mr. David Dale; and Arkwright, the father of the cotton manufacturers, was for a while a partner in them. (*Beane's Hist. of the Cotton Manufacture*, p. 198.) Mr. Dale was afterwards succeeded by his son-in-law, Robert Owen, whose attempts (first made at New Lanark) to reduce to practice his absurd projects for the renovation of society, are well known: but Owen ceased, in 1837, to have any interest in the business. The mills at present give employment to 1050 individuals, of whom 261 are under 15 years of age. (*Railway Reports*, 1839, p. 304.) The hours of labour are limited to 11½ hours a day throughout the year; and the people are peculiarly decent and respectable. (*New Stat. Account of Scotland, & Lanarkshire*, p. 23.) A school is established in the works, for the education of the children, and is attended by about 300 pupils. (*Id.* 27.) It may be

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mentioned, that teaching by objects, and what is called (how justly we shall not stop to inquire) the *intellectual system* of education, was originally practised at the mills of New Lanark, about the beginning of the century. There are two funeral societies, from which, on the death of a member or his wife, the family receive £4, on that of a child £2. The sum is collected as occasion requires, the society not accumulating any funds.

LANCASHIRE, or LANCASTER, a marit. co. of England, on its W. coast, having N. Cumberland and Westmoreland, E. Yorkshire, S. Derbyshire and Cheshire, and W. the Irish sea, by which it is in various parts deeply indented. Its most northerly portion, consisting of the hundred of Furness, is separated from the main body of the county by the intervention of Morecambe Bay and a small portion of Westmoreland. Area, 1,130,240 acres, of which about 850,000 are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. The hundred of Furness is generally rugged and mountainous; and the E. parts of the co. along the Yorkshire border are occupied by portions of, or offshoots from, the great central or inner range of English mountains; but with these exceptions, the country is generally flat; and in the S. part of the co. an extensive plain stretches from Formby Point and Liverpool on the W., to Oldham on the E. Sandy loam and sand are the prevailing soils in the lower districts, in which, however, there are several extensive mooses: peat soil prevails in the moors. The climate is mild and salubrious; but more humid, perhaps, than any other in England. This co. is wholly indebted to manufactures and commerce for its vast population, wealth, and importance: for, as respects agriculture, it is, though considerably improved, one of the most backward in the empire. There is a great want of drainings. Few thrashing machines have been introduced; and agricultural implements are generally very imperfect. Potatoes are more extensively cultivated in this than in any other English county; and this, no doubt, is one cause why few turnips are raised. Grazing is more attended to than tillage husbandry; large quantities of hay are produced, and there is a good deal of dairying. Lancashire is believed to be the original seat of the long-horned breed of cattle; but they are now so crossed and intermixed with others, as to be seldom found pure. There are some large estates; but property is, notwithstanding, a good deal subdivided. Tillage farms for the most part rather small, and usually held on seven years leases, a tenure too short to admit of the occupiers undertaking any very expensive improvements. Farm buildings generally good. Average rent of land, 22s. 5½d. an acre. Exclusive of the minerals, this county has vast beds of coal, and to that, more perhaps than anything else, its extraordinary progress in manufactures is to be ascribed. It is the grand seat of the cotton manufacture which has grown up with a rapidity wholly unanticipated in the history of industry. Manchester, Preston, Bolton, Oldham, Blackburn, Ashton, Bury, Chorley, Wigan, and other towns, where the manufacture is principally carried on, and Liverpool, the grand emporium of the trade of the co., have increased with equal rapidity. Manchester is now, beyond all dispute, the first manufacturing town in the world; and the trade and navigation of Liverpool are inferior only to those of London. Besides that of cotton, the woollen manufacture is extensively carried on at Rochdale and other places in this county, as is that of silk, flax, paper, hats, &c. The extension of manufactures and trade has been at once a cause and a consequence of the extension of the facilities for conveyance, by means of canals, railways, &c., which traverse this county in every direction, and bring it, as it were, into immediate communication with almost every other part of the empire. Lancashire was, indeed, the first county to construct a navigable canal (the Duke of Bridgewater's); and the opening of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, with locomotive engines, in 1825, forms a new and most important era in the history of internal communication. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the great extent of seacoast belonging to this county, it does not possess a single good harbour. Liverpool is the best, but the access to it is much embarrassed by sand-banks. Lancashire is a county parliamt. and contains seven hundreds, four boroughs, and 70 parishes, many of which are very extensive. It sends 25 members to the House of Commons, being four for the county, two each for the boroughs of Manchester, Liverpool, Oldham, Bolton, Preston, Lancaster, Wigan, and Blackburn, and one each for Rochdale, Bury, Clitheroe, Ashton, Salford, and Warrington. Registered electors for co. in 1839-40, 27,795, being 6648 for the N. and 18,148 for the S. division. In 1831, Lancashire had 228,130 inhabited houses, and 1,336,854 inhabitants, of whom 650,389 were males, and 686,465 females. Sum paid for the relief of the poor in 1836-37, £218,048. Annual value of real property in 1815, £3,120,043. Profits of trade and professions in ditto, £2,292,078.

LANCASTER, a mun. and pari. bor., and seaport t. and

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par. of England, cap. of the above co., locally situated in sands. Amounderness and Lonsdale, but with separate jurisdiction, on the S. bank of the Lune, 46 m. N. by E. Liverpool, and 305 m. N. by W. London; lat. $54^{\circ} 4' N.$, long. $2^{\circ} 48' W.$ Area of parish (comprising 17 townships), 66,100 acres: pop. of ditto, in 1831, 23,817. Estimated pop. of par. borough (which includes parts of Skerton and Bulk townships), in 1836, 15,000. The town stands on a gentle slope facing the Lune, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge of five arches: and the summit of the hill is crowned by the bastions of its fine old castle, and the lofty tower of the parish church. Nearly the whole town is built of freestone, from quarries in the neighbourhood: the houses generally are well constructed, and many are large and handsome. The streets, however, with one or two exceptions, are inconveniently narrow, and badly paved. Lancaster is lighted with gas, under an act passed in 1824, and is well supplied with water from springs and wells. The principal public building is the castle, once a magnificent structure, originally built in the 11th century, but renovated by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, during the reign of Edward III.: it was repaired at the end of the 16th century, and much enlarged in 1768, when it was converted, at an expense of £140,000, into a maze and county courts, jail, female penitentiary, &c. The walls enclose an area of 10,635 sq. yards. The prison is conducted on the system of classification, and silent labour: above 160 debtors and 200 criminals have been confined in it at an average of the last few years. Among the other public buildings, exclusive of the churches, are the town-hall, erected in 1781, the custom-house, on St. George's Quay, having a portico and pediment supported by four Ionic columns, the assize-house, the assembly-room, the theatre, the public baths, and the market-house. The county lunatic asylum, on Lancaster Moor, is a quadrangular building, with a handsome Doric front, occupying, with its grounds, about 5 acres: it accommodates 300 patients, and is said to be humanely and judiciously conducted. The parish church, which stands on the "green and shapely knoll" of Castle-hill, is of the same date as the castle, and consists of a central and two side aisles of equal length, terminated by a well proportioned and lofty tower at its W. end: it was all but rebuilt in 1759. Its richly-carved stalls, and other curious carvings in the chancel, and its fine monuments, are universally admired. The living is a vicarage, of the clear annual value of £1700; and the incumbent nominates the ministers of St. John's and St. Ann's, the two district churches, as well as those of all the chapels within the parish. There are also places of worship for Rom. Catholics, Presbyterians, Independents, Wesleyan and Association Methodists, to each of which, as well as to the churches, Sunday schools are attached, furnishing religious instruction to about 1900 children. There is a meeting-house for the Society of Friends. The school-charities comprise an ancient grammar school under two masters, greatly modified in 1824, and now furnishing a good classical and general education to about 60 boys; a boys' national school, united with an old blue-coat charity, attended by 300 boys (30 of whom are clothed); a girls' national school established in 1820, and attended by 130 girls, a charity school for clothing and instructing 60 girls, a Catholic charity school, attended by 90 children of both sexes, and a Lancastrian school with 300 children. Among the other public charities may be mentioned Penny's Hospital, endowed with land worth £340 a year, and affording a residence, clothing, and small stipend, to 12 poor men, Gillson's Hospital, for the reception of eight unmarried women, each of whom has a stipend of £4 a year; GARDYNER'S Almshouses for four old men, a dispensary, and house of recovery; a lying-in charity, and a benevolent society. (*Charity Comm.*, 18th Rep., p. 269-273.) Bible, church missionary, and tract societies, are also respectably supported. The chief literary establishments are the "Amicable" book society, the mechanics' library, and three newsrooms. A newspaper, called the "Lancaster Gazette," is published every Saturday. A savings' bank was established in 1823, and there is a joint-stock bank, entitled the Lancaster Banking Company, with 81 partners.

The port of Lancaster, which includes Wyre and Preston, had formerly a considerable share in the trade with the W. Indies; inasmuch as it appears that in 1799 (during which year 345 ships, of the burden of 93,540 tons, entered the port) 57 vessels of the burden of 12,690 tons came from the W. Indies only, to which there sailed, during the same year, 93 ships with cargoes of the estimated value of £2,500,000 sterling. In consequence of the superior facilities enjoyed by Liverpool, this branch of commerce is now all but extinct; a few vessels are engaged in the trade with N. America and the Baltic, but the great bulk of the shipping consists of coasters. In 1836, there belonged to the port and its dependant creeks, 131 ships, of the burden of 9633 tons. Vessels of above 200 tons load and unload in Glasgow dock, constructed in 1787, about 5 m. below the town, and from

which their cargoes are conveyed by means of lighters. Gross customs' revenue, in 1839, £41,295. The manufactures of Lancaster comprise cotton fabrics, silk thread, linen thread, and sail-cloth. The cotton trade, introduced in 1806, is in a thriving condition; and there were, within the parish, in 1830, eight cotton-mills, with 1373 hands: there are also three silk-throwing mills, with 300 hands, and a small flax-mill. The sail-cloth business has declined, and not more than 20 pieces a week are now made; whereas, at an average of the five years ending with 1801, the produce of the sail-cloth looms amounted to about 400 pieces a week, or upwards of 20,000 in the year. Cabinet-work and upholstery are made in considerable quantities for exportation; and there are candle and soap establishments, and two extensive ship-yards. On the whole, Lancaster, notwithstanding its distance from the great coal-field of S. Lancashire, may be said to be in a thriving condition; and the accelerated increase of the population since 1831, may be probably attributed to the increasing demand for factory labour. The Lancaster canal skirts the town, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N.E. it crosses the Lune by a noble aqueduct bridge of five arches, erected by Rennie at a cost of £48,000. The Lancaster and Preston junction railway, which completes the communication between Lancaster and London by a line of road about 239 m., is itself 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and was constructed at a cost of £360,000. Its success down to the present time has not realized the hopes of the projectors; but it will most probably be extended to Carlisle, and perhaps, in the end, to Glasgow, when it will be sure to pay.

Lancaster is one of the most ancient of the English boroughs; its first charter having been granted by King John, and confirmed by subsequent monarchs. The present mun. borough is divided into three wards, and governed by six aldermen (one of whom is mayor) and 18 councillors: it has a commission of the peace under a recorder. Corporation revenue, in 1839, about £1400. Assizes are held in Lent and summer; and the quarter sessions on Jan. 4, April 5, June 28, and Oct. 19. The wapentake court of Lonsdale, for debts under 40s., is held on the first Wednesday in each month; and the borough court sits every fourth Thursday for the recovery of debts to any amount incurred within the borough. The right to send representatives to parliament was first exercised in 1293 (23 Edward I.), but it ceased in 1356, and was not resumed till 1547, since which Lancaster has regularly sent two members to the House of Commons. Previously to the Reform Act, the right of election was vested in the freemen and inhabitants. The limits of the old parliamentary borough were extended by the Boundary Act, so as to include parts of the townships of Skerton and Bulk. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 1311. Lancaster has two weekly markets on Wednesday and Saturday, but chiefly on the latter; and fairs are held 1st May, 5th July, and 10th October, for cattle and cheese.

Lancaster is supposed to have been a Roman station. Urns, altars, and other antiquities have been discovered, and the affix *caester* given by the Saxons, serves to confirm the fact. The Normans found the town in a state of decay; the ancient city reduced to a village, and the Roman castrum little better than a ruin. It was given by William the Conqueror to Roger de Poitou, who built a castle on the site of the ruined castrum: a flourishing town soon gathered round; the burgesses of Lancaster acquired extensive privileges from their lords, and it continued to increase in importance. King John conferred "the honour of Lancaster" on his favourite Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrede, and gave it a charter. The first earl of Lancaster was created in 1266; and in 1361, Henry Earl of Derby was advanced, by special charter, to the title and dignity of Duke of Lancaster, with power to have a chancery in the county, and "to enjoy all other liberties and regalties belonging to a count palatine." John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., married Blanche, the duke's daughter, and, by virtue of this alliance, succeeded to the title. His son, Henry of Bolingbroke, first Earl of Derby, and afterward Duke of Hereford, became Duke of Lancaster on his father's death in 1399, and finally King of England in 1399, from which time to the present this duchy has been associated with the regal dignity. Lancaster espoused the royalist cause during the parliamentary war, and was visited by the Jacobite troops in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. (*Reine's Lancashire*, vol. II.; *Parl. and Off. Reports*; *Private Inform.*)

LANCASTER, county, Pa. Situated towards the S.E. part of the state, and contains 938 sq. m. It was the fourth county established in the state; and, in natural advantages, is one of the richest. Susquehanna river washes its S.W. border for more than 60 m. Watered by Conestoga, Pottsville, Conowingo, and other creeks, tributary to Susquehanna river, which afford good water-power. Iron ore, and sulphate of magnesia, and Epsom salts, are extensively found. It contained in 1840, 61,164 neat cattle, 41,967 sheep, 75,699 swine; and produced 1,292,277 bushels of wheat, 448,710 of rye, 1,307,000 of Indian corn, 13,073 of buckwheat, 1,376,673

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of oats, 286,680 of potatoes, 48,860 lbs. of tobacco. It had over 24 bushels of edible grains, exclusive of potatoes, to every individual of its population. It had 66 stores, capital \$1,446,066, two lumber-yards, capital \$207,000, 12 fulling-mills, 19 woolen factories, one cotton factory, with 9000 spindles, 126 flouring-mills, 135 grist-mills, 106 saw-mills, two oil-mills, 57 tanneries, 102 distilleries, eight breweries, eight potteries, nine printing-offices, nine weekly newspapers. Total capital in manufactures, \$1,213,444; four academies, 218 students; 906 schools, 6745 scholars. Pop. 94,503. Capital, Lancaster.

LANCASTER, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 161 sq. m. Bounded E. by Chesapeake bay, S.W. by Rappahannock river. It contained in 1840, 3094 neat cattle, 2089 sheep, 7594 swine; and produced 55,756 bushels of wheat, 102,445 of Indian corn, 43,866 of oats, 7172 of potatoes, 10,373 pounds of cotton. It had 10 stores, seven grist-mills, one saw-mill; seven schools, 140 scholars. Pop., whites, 1903; slaves, 2478; free coloured, 97; total, 4628. Capital, Hesthville.

LANCASTER, district, S. C. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 524 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Catawba river, N.E. by Lynches creek. Watered by Five Mile, Wax-law, Cane, Sugar, Little Lynches, and other creeks. It contained in 1840, 10,943 neat cattle, 6165 sheep, 15,915 swine; and produced 23,910 bushels of wheat, 308,832 of Indian corn, 36,371 of oats, 13,793 of potatoes, 2,647,676 pounds of cotton. It had 18 stores, two flouring-mills, nine grist-mills, eight saw-mills, 19 oil-mills; one academy, six students; 17 schools, 446 scholars. Pop., whites, 3563; slaves, 4235; free coloured, 107; total, 9907. Capital, Lancaster.

LANCASTER, p. l., capital of Coos co., N. H., 101 m. N. by W. Concord, 562 W. Bounded N.W. by Connecticut river. Watered by Israel's river and its branches, which afford water-power. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Methodist; six stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, four saw-mills, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 190 students; 11 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 1216. The village is situated on Israel's river, 1 m. from its entrance into Connecticut river, and contains a courthouse, jail, a Congregational church, and an academy. A bridge here crosses Israel's river, and another Connecticut river, leading to Guildhall, Vt.

LANCASTER, p. l., Worcester co., Mass., 36 m. W. by N. Boston, 416 W. Watered by Nashua river. Incorporated in 1653. It contains four stores, two fulling-mills, one woolen factory, two cotton factories, with 256 spindles, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, one printing-office, one bindery; one academy, six students; 12 schools, 325 scholars. Pop. 3019. The village, at the centre, contains a Unitarian church, a bank, an academy, and about 75 dwellings.

LANCASTER, p. l., Erie co., N. Y., 260 m. W. Albany, 387 W. Organized in 1833 from Clarence. Drained by Elliott's, Cayuga, and Seneca creeks. It contains four churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, and a Roman Catholic; four stores, two fulling-mills, three grist-mills, 12 saw-mills; nine schools, 390 scholars. Pop. 2063.

LANCASTER, city, capital of Lancaster co., Pa., 37 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg, 62 m. W. Philadelphia, 111 W. It is in 49° 2' 26" N. lat., and 76° 50' 33" W. long. Pop. in 1830, 6663; in 1836, 7704; in 1840, 8417. It was for many years the seat of government of the state, which was removed to Harrisburg in 1812. Situated 1½ m. W. of Conestoga creek, which has been improved by a slack-water navigation to Susquehanna river, a distance of 18 m. There are nine dams and locks, with a depth of water never less than 4 feet. The pools are from 1 to 3 m. long, and from 250 to 300 feet wide. The locks are 100 feet by 26, and the lifts vary from 7 to 9 feet. These dams create an extensive water-power. The city is regularly laid out, with broad streets, crossing each other at right angles, and are chiefly paved and curbed, and are neatly kept. The ancient buildings, erected by the early German settlers, are principally one story high; but the houses more recently built are lofty, commodious, and many of them elegant, and are equal in convenience and beauty to any in the state. The town plat contains a square of 2 m., containing 2500 acres, which are crossed by Conestoga creek in the E. part. Franklin college was established here in 1787, designed especially for the improvement of the German population, and respectably endowed; but after continuing in operation for two years, it declined to a respectable grammar school. The Lancaster county academy was established in 1837, and endowed with a fund of \$3000. There are in the city a Lancastrian school, two public libraries, a reading room, and several other institutions of a literary character. It contains a brick courthouse at the intersection of King and Queen streets, the two principal streets; a jail, 13 churches, two Lutheran, a German Reformed, Episcopal, Moravian, Presbyterian, Methodist, New Jerusalem, Roman Catholic, and two African; a theatre, and a mechanics' institute. The surrounding country is fertile, populous, and highly cultivated. The great western turn-

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pike from Philadelphia to Pitsburg, and the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, pass through it. It contained in 1840, two commission houses in foreign trade, capital \$38,000, 32 retail stores, capital \$242,750, three lumber-yards, capital \$16,000, three furnaces, machinery manufactured to the amount of \$12,500, two tanneries, 13 distilleries, four breweries, four potteries, two rope-walks, five printing-offices, three binderies, six weekly newspapers, two of which are in the German language; two academies, 64 students; 19 schools, 1715 scholars. In addition, there are in the township one cotton factory, with 3000 spindles, three flouring-mills, three grist-mills, two saw-mills, five distilleries; three schools, 120 scholars. Pop., exclusive of the city, 809. Lancaster was first chartered as a borough in 1754, when it had 500 houses and 9000 inhabitants. This charter was confirmed in 1777. It was incorporated as a city in 1818, and has a mayor, recorder, and aldermen, a select and common council. The mayor is elected by the councils, and all of the above form the mayor's court.

LANCASTER, p. v., Hocking l., capital of Fairfield co., O., 30 m. S.E. Columbus, 375 W. Situated on a head branch of Hocking river. It was laid out in 1800, with broad streets and convenient alleys, crossing each other at right angles. It contains a courthouse, jail, a bank, a town-hall, a market-house, seven churches, 16 stores, one woolen factory, one iron foundry, two flouring-mills, two printing-offices, numerous mechanics, 400 dwellings, many of them elegant, and 3372 inhabitants. A lateral canal, 9 m. long, connects this place with the Ohio canal.

LANCASTER, p. v., capital of Gerrard co., Ky., 57 m. S. by E. Frankfort, 555 W. Situated 5 m. E. of Dick's river. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and 480 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, p. l., O., Jefferson co., Ia., 74 m. S.S.E. Indianapolis, 574 W. Pop. 1787.

LANCASTER, C. H., p. v., capital of Lancaster co., Va., 83 m. E. by N. Richmond, 144 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, three stores, 30 dwellings, and about 180 inhabitants.

LANCASTER, C. H., capital of Lancaster dist., S. C. 73 m. N.N.E. Columbia, 434 W. It contains a fine courthouse and jail of stone, Franklin academy, several stores, and about 450 inhabitants.

LANCIANO, a town of the Neapolitan dominions, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. dist. and cant., or *circendario*, 6 m. from the Adriatic, and 18 m. S. Pescara. Pop. (ex. circ.) in 1833, 11,863. It is built on the summit of three hills, in a healthy and pleasant situation; and has a cathedral, several churches and convents, an archbishop's palace, a diocesan seminary, and other schools, a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, &c. This is a very ancient city; and in the middle ages it was distinguished by its proficiency in manufactures, and by the extent of the commerce carried on at its fairs; but these have both greatly declined. (*Del Re, Descrizione della Due Sicilie*, II., 391, &c.)

LANDAFF, or LANDAFF (*Llan-faf*, church of the Tâf), a town and par. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, hund. Kibber, on the W. bank of the Tâf, 9 m. N.W. Cardiff, and 27 m. W. Bristol. Area of par., 3286 acres. Pop., in 1831, including the hamlets of Canton, Ely, Fairwater and Galfin, 1299. The town is at present little more than an inconsiderable village, with about a dozen respectable residences, and several cottages; nor would it be worth notice, except from its being a bishop's see, and containing a handsome cathedral. This sacred edifice was built early in the 12th century on the site of one still more ancient; but its W. end, with its fine front, and rich Norman doorways, and elegant pinnaced towers, have been allowed to fall into decay. The cathedral now comprises a choir short nave and transepts: its total length, from E. to W., including the Lady-chapel behind the altar, is 363 feet, breadth of the body 65 feet, and height, from the floor to the centre of the roof, 119 feet. Very extensive repairs, but in very bad taste, were effected in 1751, at an expense of £7000. The new front, built about 80 feet within the original Norman W. end, has a Venetian window, Ionic pilasters, and flower-pots on the parapet; and till lately the fine Gothic altar was enclosed within a Grecian portico. The chapter-house, S. of the church, is in the decorated English style, with a central pillar; but it is fast falling into the same ruinous condition as the monuments and the episcopal palace, which were defaced and all but destroyed by Owen Glendwr. The choral services have been disused for some years, and the building is now employed as a parish church, the service being occasionally in the Welsh language. The see of Llandaff (created in the 6th century), comprises all the county in which it is situated, and Monmouthshire, except seven parishes. It is the poorest of all the English bishoprics, the annual income, including preferments, at an average of the three years ending with 1831, being only £394, and it has, consequently, been hitherto held in commendam with the deanery of St. Paul's, London, and the rectory of Bedwas. On the first avoidance of the see, how-

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over, the sum of £3180 is to be paid out of the episcopal augmentation fund, to raise the income to £4800, and a farther allowance of £300 is to be made till the residence be restored. The patronage of the see comprises the cathedral appointments with eight livings, and the chapter comprises 11 dignitaries, besides the bishop; there are also two vicars-choral. Landau has no market, and is wholly dependant for its supplies on Cardiff, except for vegetables, which it sends in considerable quantities to that market. Cattle fairs, Feb. 9, and Whit-Monday, well attended. (*Nicholson's Cambrian Guide; Port. Rep., &c.*)

LANDAUF, p. l., Grafton co., N. H., 84 m. N.W. Concord, 532 W. Chartered in 1764. Watered by Great Ammonoosuck and Wild Ammonoosuck rivers. It has three saw-mills; nine schools, 440 scholars. Pop. 257.

LANDAU, a strongly fortified town belonging to the German confederation, in Rhenish Bavaria, on the Queich, a tributary of the Rhine, 54 m. S. by W. Mayence, and 45 m. N.N.E. Strasburg. Pop., according to Berghaus, 6100, exclusive of the Bavarian garrison of 6000 men. This fortress is considered a *chef-d'œuvre* of Vauban, who commenced the construction of its works in 1680. It is an octagon, with seven bastions, as many demi-lunettes, and several out-works: its ditches are filled from the Queich. The barracks and magazines are bomb-proof. The town was almost entirely consumed by fire in 1688, since which, it has been regularly laid out, and has some good public edifices, including the principal church with a lofty tower, two convents, the town-hall, court of justice, and a civil and military hospital. In the centre of the town is a spacious parade ground. Some extensive vinegar factories have been established here within the last few years. The gates are closed at an early hour, after which, neither ingress nor egress is permitted.

The history of Landau is little else than that of a succession of sieges, blockades, captures, and other military events. It was founded by the Emperor Rodolph, of Hapsburg, and made a free town of the empire in the 14th century. During the 30 years' war, it was repeatedly taken and re-taken by the Swedes, Imperialists, French, &c., and in the 18th century it was many times taken or besieged by the French and Germans. It was generally held by the French from the peace of Nimeguen, in 1690 to 1815, when it was restored to Germany by the second treaty of Paris. (*Schreiber, Guide du Rhin*, 71, 72; *Berghaus; Stein; &c.*)

LANDERNEAU, a town and river port of France, dep. Finistère, on the Elorn, 19 m. E.N.E. Brest. Pop. (1836) 4035. It is ill built, and badly paved; but its quays are good, and its port admits vessels of from 300 to 400 tons. It has a large and fine marine hospital, formerly an Ursuline convent, and considerable manufactures of linen cloth and leather.

LANDES, a dep. of France, and one of the largest, though the poorest, in the kingdom, gov. S.W., chiefly between lat. 45° 30' and 46° 30' N., and long. 9° 7' and 10° 32' W., having N. Gironde, E. Lot-et-Garonne and Gers, S. Bases Pyrénées, and W. the bay of Biscay. Length and greatest breadth about 70 m. each. Area, 915,139 hect. Pop. (1836) 284,918. This dep. derives its name from an extensive tract of heath, marsh, and other waste land, with a loose sandy soil, about 300 feet above the level of the sea, termed the "Landes," which occupies 731,142 hect., or nearly 4-5ths of its total surface, besides a considerable portion of the adjacent dep. of the Gironde. This extensive and almost desert plain is for the most part a dead flat, interspersed with patches of pasture or cultivated land, clumps of pines, scattered habitations of a miserable kind, and a few wretched hamlets; and bounded towards the sea by a chain of *dunes* or sandy downs, inside which is a succession of lagoons frequently communicating with each other, and occasionally with the sea by openings between the *dunes*. The *dunes* extend along the shore nearly from the mouth of the Gironde to the Pyrenees, forming a chain from 140 to 150 m. in length, by about 5 m. in width, and from 100 to 150 feet in height. They consist of loose shifting sand thrown up by the sea. They are continually changing in form and position, according to the prevalent winds; but have a general tendency to move easterly, in which direction they are said to advance about 25 yards a year; and in process of time they would infallibly overspread the whole country, unless arrested and fixed by planting them with pine or other trees, as is done in Holland. Occasionally immense masses of sand have shifted their position through the agency of tempests, as in the African and Arabian deserts. The church and a considerable part of the village of Mimizan was overwhelmed by an inundation of this sort. The increase of the *dunes* having prevented the egress into the sea of many small rivulets, the lagoons have been formed, the largest of which is 7 m. in length and about as many in width. These also continue to extend, since the shifting sands have been gradually shallowing the channels by which they communicate with the sea. The surface of the "Landes" is usu-

LAND'S END.

ally parched and arid, except for about four months of the year, when the rains form extensive pools in its depressed portions, varying to the depth of several feet. These are often covered with sand carried over them by the wind, when they are called *Mousses*, and are exceedingly dangerous to strangers. To avoid such dangers, and to travel more speedily through the loose soil, the inhabitants use long staffs having notches for the feet, 1, 2, or 3 feet above their lower extremity; so that a person of ordinary stature, when in walking order, has at a distance the appearance of a giant 8 feet high. The inhabitants are very expert at the use of these singular helps to locomotion. The Adour, and its tributary the Midouze, bound the "Landes" to the S.E., and form the N. limit of the fertile portion of this dep. The soil is there light, but productive. Maize, millet, wheat, rye, saffron, hemp, flax, &c., are grown: in the arrond. St. Sever, about 250,000 kilog. of linseed-oil are produced annually, and about 330,000 hectol. of wine, certain kinds of which, termed the *vins de sables*, rival some of the growths of the Gironde. The culture of the mulberry is on the increase. Agriculture is exceedingly backward. The "Landes" are mostly appropriated to the rearing of sheep, of which, in 1830, the dep. had 400,000. The lower classes in the "Landes" appear to be very wretched. Shut out from communication with the more civilised parts of the kingdom by the absence of great roads, they live in a half-savage state, clothed chiefly in sheepskins, on which or on straw they usually lie at night. Their food is principally maize or rye bread, with pichards, which are prized in proportion to their rancidity; maize or millet porridge, and pea-soup with sour lard and some spice, to which they occasionally add garlic or a little fried bacon. They are grossly ignorant, and degraded both physically and mentally. In 1835, of 40,446 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 14,579 were assessed at less than 5 fr., 5078 at from 5 to 10 fr., and 6106 at from 10 to 30 fr. Goats, hogs, and poultry are frequently kept by the peasantry, and bees are numerous. The pine forests furnish abundance of deals, pitch, tar, resin, &c.; and coal, iron ore, porters' clay, &c., are met with. Manufactures unimportant; some smelting furnaces and forges, employing about 500 hands, and some tanneries, oil-mills, and glass and earthenware factories, comprise almost all the manufacturing establishments. The trade of the dep. is chiefly in cattle, wines, timber, and agricultural produce. Landes is divided into three arrondis, and sends three members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1838-39) 1145. Chief towns, Mont-de-Maran, the capital, St. Sever, and Dax. Total public revenue (1831) 3,255,999 fr.; expenditure, 2,576,700 fr.: leaving a surplus of more than 1,000,400 fr.: a large sum, considering the poverty of the dep. (*Hugo, art. Landes; French Official Tables, &c.*)

LANDSGROVE, p. l., Bennington, Vt. co., 98 m. S. by W. Montpelier, 425 W. Chartered in 1780. Watered by branches of West river. Situated on the Green mountains. A stage road across them, from Manchester to Chester, passes through it. It contains a Methodist church, one store, two saw-mills; three schools, 118 scholars. Pop. 344.

LANDISBURG, p. v., Perry co., Pa., 29 m. W. Harrisburg, 117 W. Situated on the N. side of Sherman's creek, and contains a Presbyterian church, four stores, and about 400 inhabitants.

LANDESBERG, a town of the Prussian dom., prov. Brandenburg, gov. Frankfurt, cap. circ., on the Warta, a tributary of the Netze, here crossed by an excellent bridge, 36 m. N.E. Frankfurt on the Oder. Population, in 1828, according to Berghaus, 9970; but it is stated by Von Zedlitz (*Der Preussische Staat*, ii., 318) to be nearly 15,000, among them are many Jews. Landsberg is divided into the Old and New Town, and has several suburbs. It is walled, and is one of the best built towns in the province. It has several churches, a house of correction, the inmates of which are made to support themselves by the manufacture of woollen cloths, a hospital, an orphan asylum, a high school, &c. It is a principal mart for corn and wool, the greatest part of the produce of Pomerania, the Neumark, and W. Prussia, being brought thither for export by the Oder. The town has also brisk manufactures of woollen goods, leather, and paper, and numerous breweries and distilleries. Landsberg is the seat of a circle assembly, a circle and town tribunal of the first class, boards of taxation, forest economy, and agriculture, and the superintendency of the drainage of the vale of the Warta. (*Deichbaugesellschaft für das Warta-Beck.*) The town was repeatedly taken and retaken by the Swedes and the Imperialists in the 30 years war. (*Von Zedlitz; Berghaus, &c.*)

LANDESKÖNA, a fortified seaport town of Sweden, prov. Malmoe, on a tongue of land projecting into the Sound, 16 m. N.E. Copenhagen; lat. 56° 51' 59" N.; long. 19° 49' 47" E. Pop. 3870. It has strong walls, a citadel, and other works; is well laid out, and has a safe and well sheltered harbour, with 50 ft. water.

LAND'S END, a headland at the W. extremity of the

LANDSHUT.

co. Cornwall, celebrated as being the most westerly land in England; lat. $50^{\circ} 4' 5''$ N., long. $5^{\circ} 41' 31''$ W. It is formed of granite cliffs, which rise about 60 ft. above the level of the sea. These assume, in some places, the appearance of shafts, and are as regular as if they had been cut by the chisel. About 1 m. W. from the Lead's End, are the rocks called the Longships, on the largest of which is a light-house, with a fixed light, having the lantern elevated 58 ft. above high water mark.

LANDSHUT, a town of Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, on the Isar, 36 m. N.E. Munich. Pop. 8900. It is divided into an old and a new town, has a suburb on an island in the Isar, with which it is united by two bridges, and is partly surrounded by old walls and ditches. It consists of two principal and many smaller streets; the houses, which are of brick, are mostly environed by gardens. The town has a very picturesque appearance, from the antique architecture of its buildings, and the number of its towers and spires; that of St. Martin's church being one of the loftiest in Germany. It has an old castle, the residence of the dukes of Bavaria in the 13th century; a Cistercian abbey, in which they were buried; a royal palace, an old tower-hall, a hospital for decayed citizens, two other hospitals, three convents, a lyceum, gymnasium, chirographical and ecclesiastical seminaries, and various other schools. In 1800, the university of Ingolstadt was removed thither; but in 1806 it was transferred to Munich, since which Landshut has declined. It still, however, has manufactures of woollen cloths, stockings, tobacco, paper, cards, &c., with numerous distilleries and breweries, and some trade in corn, cattle, and wool. (*Bergkass. Stein, &c.*)

LANE-END. See POTTERIES.

LANESBOROUGH, p. t., Berkshire co., Mass., 125 m. W. by N. Boston, 363 W. Incorporated in 1765. Drained by head branches of Housatonic and Hoosick rivers. White marble is extensively found. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Episcopal, and Baptist, two stores, one grist-mill, four saw-mills; two academies, 45 students, six schools, 160 scholars. Pop. 1140.

LANGDON, p. t., Sullivan co., N. H., 30 m. W. by S. Concord, 456 W. Incorporated in 1787. Watered by Cold river, a branch of which crosses the t. It contains a Congregational church, a store, one grist-mill, four saw-mills, 13 schools, 215 scholars. Pop. 615.

LANGELAND, an island of the Danish archipelago, in the Baltic, between Laland and Funen, extending from lat. $54^{\circ} 43'$ to $55^{\circ} 20'$ N., and between long. $10^{\circ} 40'$ and $11^{\circ} 0'$ E. Length N.N.E. to S.S.W. 38 m.; average breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. Area about 80 sq. m. Pop. about 17,000. Its shores are generally uniform, except on the W., where they are broken by numerous inlets. Its surface is more elevated than that of the adjacent islands, but it is generally quite flat. Climate healthy. Chief products, corn, potatoes, fruits, and flax. A good many cattle are reared, and the fisheries are productive. Ruddybbling, on the W. coast, with 1580 inhabitants, is the chief town, and centre of the trade, which is tolerably active. (*Dict. Geog. &c.*)

LANGENSALZA, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, cap. circ. of its own name, on the Sala, 104 m. N.W. Erfurt. Pop. (1838) 7142. It is well built, walled, and farther defended by a castle; and has four churches, four hospitals, a lazaretto, an orphan asylum, a high school, a public library, and a theatre. It is the seat of a district council, a board of taxation, judicial courts for the town and circle, the Thuringian Agronomical Society, &c. It has manufactures of various descriptions of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, a saltpetre factory, with dyeing houses, breweries, distilleries, and paper-mills. (*Von Zedlitz, Der Preussische Staat; Bergkass.; Horckelmann, Stein, &c.*)

LANGHOLM, a bor. of barony and market town of Scotland, co. Dumfries, in the bosom of a wooded valley on the E. bank, and on the line of the road between Edinburgh and Carlisle, 214 m. N. by W. the latter, and 50 m. S. by E. the former. Pop. of town, in 1831, 3264; of town and parish 3676. It is intersected by the E. New Langholm (founded in 1778) being on the W. side of the river. The latter is regularly built, of a triangular form. The old town consists chiefly of one street on the line of the road. In it are the town-hall and jail, ornamented with a spire, and the parish church. There are, also, chapels belonging respectively to the Associate Synod and Relief. The communication between the different parts of the borough is maintained by a fine bridge.

There are nine schools in the parish, of which two are endowed; total average attendance, 275. There are two subscription libraries, to one of which the late Thomas Telford, the celebrated engineer, a native of the district, bequeathed £1000. William Julius Mickle, the translator of the *Lusad*, was a native of the borough; and Sir John and Sir Palmer Malcolm were born in the neighbourhood.

The poor are supported partly by church collections and partly by assessment.

LANZEROTTA.

A cotton-mill driven by water, erected in 1788, gaved, in 1835, employment to about 100 persons; but at present (1840) it is suspended. There are in the town above 300 weavers, of whom 50 are employed in the stocking trade; there are also two small woollen mills, with a distillery brewery, and two branch banks.

Langholm was created a burgh of barony in 1610. On nookie Tower, the residence of "Johnie Armstrong," the famous border freebooter in the time of James V., is in the neighbourhood, but has long been in ruins. (*New Stat. Acc. of Scotland, & Dumfriesshire, p. 418.*)

LANGRES (an. *Andemurum* and *Civitas Lingunensium*), a town of France, dep. Haute-Marne, being the largest and most populous town in the dep., though not its capital; it is, however, the capital of an arrondissement, and occupies, next to Briangon, the highest elevation of any town in the kingdom, 18 m. S.S.E. Châlons, and 30 m. N.N.E. Dijon. Pop. in 1836 (ex. com.), 6191. It is surrounded with walls, flanked by towers, and is well built, its streets being regular, wide, and clean. The principal public edifice of Langres, its ancient cathedral, has a choir, the portico of which, of the Corinthian order, is supposed to have formed part of a Roman temple; the edifice itself, though of uncertain date, is very ancient, excepting the grand entrance, constructed in the 18th century. The bishopric of Langres was founded as early as the 3d century. Langres has a handsome town-hall, a theatre, a public library with 3000 volumes, a school of drawing, several hospitals, and a fine public promenade. It is distinguished by its cutlery, which is its chief branch of industry.

The *Lingones* are noticed by Cæsar as being attached to the Romans (*De Bello Gallico*, lib. 1, § 93, 40); they afterward became *federati*, or allies of the Romans; and their city is characterized by Frontinus as *evulgentissima*. (Lib. iv., cap. 3.) Among the remains of antiquity, of which it has still to boast, are several triumphal arches; one of which, now included in the town walls, supposed to have been erected in honour of the two Gordians, circa ann. 240, has a frieze on its entablature, indicating a high state of the arts. It suffered numerous disasters in the dark ages, being taken and burned by Attila, and again destroyed by the Vandals in 407. Louis VII. annexed it to the French crown. Diderot was a native of Langres, where he first saw the light in 1712. (*Hugo, art. Haute-Marne, &c.; D'Anville, Notice de l'ancienne Gaule, p. 417.*)

LANGUEDOC, one of the old provinces of France, in the S. part of the kingdom, now distributed among the departments of Ardèche, Aude, Gard, Haute Garonne, Hérault, Haute-Loire, Lozère, and Tarn.

LANNION, a town and river port of France, dep. Côtes-du-Nord, cap. arrond., on the Guer, 35 m. W.N.W. St. Brience. Pop. (1836) 5986. It is ill built and triste; its port on the river is bordered by a spacious quay, but within the last 40 years vessels of 250 tons have been unable to come up to the latter. It has a church erected in the 13th century, two hospitals, barracks, and a communal college; it is the seat of a sub-prefecture, and a court of primary jurisdiction, and has manufactures of linen fabrics, and an active trade in agricultural produce.

LANGING, t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 175 m. W. Albany, 200 W. Bounded S.W. by Cayuga lake. It is drained by Salmon creek, flowing into the lake, which affords water-power. Organized in 1817. It contains four churches, two Presbyterian and two Methodist, eight stores, one furnace, three fulling-mills, three flouring-mills, three grist-mills, eleven saw-mills, one oil-mill, three tanneries, one distillery; 94 schools, 1307 scholars. Pop. 3673.

LANGSINGBORO, p. t., Rensselaer co., N. Y., 10 m. N.E. Albany, 154 m. N. New-York, 380 W. Bounded W. by Hudson river, on which the soil is a gravelly and clay loam, with elevated ground on the E. and N.E. The village is on the bank of Hudson river, which, by a dam between it and Troy, 1100 ft. long and 9 ft. high with a lock, is navigable to this place for sloops at all times. It is regularly laid out in blocks or oblong squares, 400 ft. by 900 ft., with spacious streets and convenient alleys, crossing each other at right angles. It is two miles long, and half a mile wide and was incorporated in 1787. It contains six churches, two Presbyterian, an Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Universalist, an academy, and several public libraries, two extensive manufactures of oil floor-cloths, one large brush and bellows manufactory, 450 dwellings, and about 2000 inhabitants. The t. has (mostly in the village) 47 stores, capital \$940,100, one grist-mill, one tannery, one brewery, two printing-offices, one weekly newspaper. Total capital in manufactures, \$240,700; one academy, 100 students; nine schools, 547 scholars. Pop. 3230. Several sloops and towboats are employed in the river trade. A bridge across Hudson river connects it with Waterford. Mohawk river enters the Hudson river, by several mouths, opposite to the place.

LANZEROTTA, one of the Canary islands, which see.

LAODICEA.

LAODICEA AD LYCUM, an ancient city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, chiefly interesting as being the site of one of the seven primitive Christian churches, on the Lycus, a tributary of the Meander, 190 m. E.S.E. Smyrna, lat. 37° 50' N., long. 29° 15' E. The site of this town, once ranking as the second in Phrygia, is marked only by the deserted ruins of public buildings; and hence the neighbouring hamlet, inhabited only by a few old-time Turks, has received the name of *Kesh-kisser*, "old castle." (*Elliot's Travels*, II, 97.) The remains are very extensive; and the whole surface within the walls is strewn with pedestals and fragments, indicating by their size and workmanship the former luxury and magnificence of the city. The largest ruin is that of an oblong amphitheatre, having an area of 1000 sq. ft. Many of the seats are still in tolerable preservation, and at the W. end is a vaulted passage about 140 ft. long and designed for the horses and chariots entering the arena. A Greek inscription on the mouldings informs us that it was completed in the reign of the emperor Vespasian A.D. 68, after having occupied twelve years in building. There are remains also of an odeum, two theatres, and a fabric which Chandler supposed had been a senate-house and exchange. The soil in and about the city is hard, dry, and porous, bearing many indications of an igneous origin; and Laodicea has at many different times suffered greatly from earthquakes.

Laodicea, so called from the wife of its founder, Antiochus II., was long an inconsiderable place, notwithstanding the beneficence of Hiero, Zeno the philosopher, and his son Polemo. After its sufferings, however, in a siege by Mithridates, the Romans strengthened and enlarged it, so that at length, about the Christian era, it became, next to Apamea Obotus, the largest city of Phrygia, and vied in importance with the cities on the coast. There can be little doubt that it was visited by St. Paul in the course of his missionary tour through Asia Minor, and perhaps the Christian converts of Laodicea, as well as those of Colossae and Hierapolis (*Pamphylia*), both neighbouring towns, were the results of the apostle's preaching. In the epistle to the Colossians (iv, 16) mention is made of an epistle to the Laodiceans; and though some critics have maintained that it is identical with that to the Ephesians, the more probable conjecture is that it has not come down to us. The persecution which raged in Asia Minor during the latter part of the first century tended somewhat to abate the zeal of the Laodicean Christians, and hence the rebuke in the Revelations. Of the subsequent history of this city for several centuries we know little: it was generally in a prosperous condition under the Roman emperors, and was flourishing even in 1190, when Frederic Barbarossa visited it on his way to the third crusade. Soon afterward, however, it was repeatedly attacked and ravaged by the Turks, and finally came into their hands in the beginning of the 14th century, since which it has been a mere ruin, "wretched and miserable, and poor and naked." (*Rev.* iii, 14-18.)

Laodicea ad *Lycom* must not be confounded with Laodicea *combusta* (near *Ladhi*) 19 m. N.W. Konieh, also a considerable city, of which there are extensive ruins. (*Chandler*, I, 259; *Elliot*, II, 97.)

LAODICEA AD MARE, in Syria. (*See* LATAKIA.)

LAON (Lat. *Laudunum*), a town of France, dep. Alsace, of which it is the cap., on the summit of a steep hill, 53 m. W.S.W. Metz, and 74 m. N.E. Paris. Lat. 49° 33' 54" N., long. 30° 37' 37" E. Pop. in 1836, ex. com., 7893. The town is about 1 m. in length, narrow in the centre, expanded at either extremity, and surrounded by old walls, flanked with numerous small towers. Except its main street, it is ill built and crisscrossed; but it has pleasant promenades, a healthy situation, and fertile neighbourhood. It has a large Gothic cathedral, with four towers, rebuilt in 1114; a large old abbey, now occupied by the prefecture; a public library, comprising 17,000 volumes; extensive barracks, a remarkable leaning tower, two hospitals, a town hall, communal college, theatre, *dépot de mendicité*, &c. It is the seat of a tribunal of original jurisdiction; and has manufactures of nails, leather, copperware, earthenware, &c. Coarse woollens, and some other articles, are made in the *dépot de mendicité*.

Laon has been sometimes supposed, but on no good grounds, to occupy the site of the *Bibura* mentioned by Caesar. (*See* *Aurum*, vol. I, 253.) In the middle ages it was distinguished by its industry and wealth; its bishopric was one of the most lucrative in the kingdom; and the position and importance of the town made it be regarded as a kind of second capital. It was, however, far more distinguished by the spirit which animated its inhabitants, and by their persevering efforts to emancipate themselves from the feudal tyranny of their bishops, and to establish a municipal government and the regular administration of justice under magistrates of their own selection. They succeeded in establishing a government of this sort as early as the year 1110; and maintained it, at the cost of many great

LAOS.

sacrifices, for above two centuries, or till 1331, when it was finally abolished by a royal ordinance. (For an account of the *communes* of Laos, see the interesting and instructive work of M. Thierry, *Lettres sur l'Histoire de France*, Nos. 16-18.)

Laos, was, in 1814, the scene of some severe fighting between the French and the allies. The Prussians under Blücher having occupied the town, their position was unsuccessfully attacked, on the 9th of March, by the French, under Napoleon; and the Prussians having cut to pieces and dispersed the corps of Marmont during the night, Napoleon was obliged to withdraw from before the town on the 11th. (*Hager*, art. *Aims*.)

LAOS, or the **SHAN COUNTRY**, a country of India beyond the Brahmaputra, which may be roughly estimated to extend between lat. 15° and 24° N., and long. 96° and 108° E.; having N. the Chinese province Yunnan; W. the Burmese empire, from which it is separated by the Tha-lung river; S. the Tenasserim provinces, Siam and Cambodia, and E. Tonquin and Cochinchina, from which a lofty mountain chain divides it. Our knowledge of this extensive region is extremely limited; and what little we do know relates almost exclusively to N. Laos, or the portion bordering on the Burmese and Chinese empires. The country appears to be comprised in the basins of two large rivers, the Menam, which afterward waters Siam, and the Menamkong, or river of Cambodia, in the middle portion of its course. The Laos territories formerly comprised eight or nine larger and several smaller distinct states; but of late the Siamese have conquered most of these, and the rest are principally tributary to the surrounding nations, especially the Burmese and Chinese. The Laos population in the Siamese dominion is estimated by Mr. Crawford at 840,000; to which we may perhaps add nearly 200,000 for the population of N. Laos, &c.; making a total of somewhat more than a million. The country is fertile, but all accounts agree that it is in general very poorly cultivated and thinly inhabited. The smaller villages are mere collections of huts; and a great part of the population consists of small migratory herds, who have no permanent habitation. The labour of cultivation is thrown principally on the women. The fields are ploughed about the beginning of the rains in August, and the crop is reaped in February. The *Oryza glutinosa* is the only variety of rice that is raised; and, as there is no market for surplus grain, it sells in plentiful years at an extremely low price. The implements of husbandry are, rude ploughs, drawn by two oxen or buffaloes, harrows, spades, and hoes. The hire of a labourer averages a quarter of a rupee a day; but hired labourers are few, and the cultivators assist each other by turns in their various operations. The grain is cut with the common sickle, and threshed by treading out with oxen. Tobacco, with sugar-canes and mulberries, are generally raised; and the country yields pepper, cardamoms, different sorts of indigo, benzoin, sick lace, and other gums, betel, numerous fruits, an abundance of teak and sapin wood, species of sandal-wood, &c. It abounds with elephants, which are exported in considerable numbers; and with buffaloes, oxen, and other animals found in the adjacent countries. There are, however, no sheep. Asses are used as beasts of burden; but wagons are frequently employed in the conveyance of goods. Gold is found in parts of N. Laos; but in such trifling quantities as hardly to afford the ordinary low rate of wages of the country to those engaged in sifting and washing the sand in which it is found. Tin ore is abundant; and iron, lead, copper, antimony, and silver are met with. Some of these metals are smelted and wrought; but the ores are principally sent in a rough state to Birmah. Silk and cotton fabrics, paper made from the bark of a creeping plant, leather, sugar, and gunpowder, are the chief manufactures. There are, however, gold silver, and iron smiths, mat-makers, printers, embroiderers, and a variety of petty artisans. Spinning and weaving are usually performed by women, who, as in Birmah, conduct a good deal of the retail trade. Some commerce is carried on with the immediately adjacent countries. The inhabitants exchange their lac, sapan-wood, and other dyes, parquet skins, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, wax, tin, lead, &c. with the Tonquinese for sulphur, cinnamon, gamboge, opium, betel, musk, silks, gold thread, embroidery, steel cutlery, paper, crockery, &c. About 50 merchants come annually from Tonquin, each with 20 or 30 horse-load of merchandise. Large quantities of salt, with spices, woollen cloths, &c., are imported from Rangoon, to which the Laos merchants take jargery, drugs, dyas, silks, cottons, lacquered wares, gold, silver, copper, and other metals, partly native produce, and partly obtained from China. The intercourse with the Tenasserim provinces is increasing; and some British cotton and woollen goods, salt, &c., are bought by the Shans at Martaban. In N. Laos, however, the people are not dependent on the coast for salt, a

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good deal, though of inferior quality, being there collected in the plains. A caravan occasionally comes from Siam.

The government is what is commonly, though incorrectly, called a hereditary despotism. The king is assisted by four councillors. The laws, derived from the Institutes of Menu, are administered by the councillors, under whom are eight inferior judges. Their general tenor is the same as that of the Siamese laws, but they are not generally enforced with so much rigor. Unlike most E. countries, the people have a right of property in the soil, and may dispose of it at pleasure: waste land may be occupied by any one, and if he cultivate it, he establishes a right to its exclusive possession. In N. Laos, a small military force is kept up. The Shans are said by Kemper to resemble the southern Chinese: but Captain Low thinks them more analogous to the Birmanese; to whose dress, habits, customs, &c., their own are very similar. Various books have been written in the Shan language, which is little different from the Pali: it is written in a character similar to the Birmanese.

Some of the most striking and venerated Buddhist temples are said to exist in this country. The most noted is that of Nang-rung, N.W. of Zimma, the cap. of N. Laos. The chief city of S. Laos, Lanxang, is reported to be both populous and comparatively well built. The inhabitants assert that they are the stock whence the Siamese sprung, and this the latter do not hesitate to acknowledge. The emigration of the Siamese southward from Laos is conjectured by Captain Low to have been about the year 628. (*Low's Hist. of Tenasserim, in Journ. of Royal Asiatic Soc. v. 245-263; Crawford's Embassy to Siam; Hamilton's E. I. Gaz. &c.*)

LAPPEER, county, Mich. Situated toward the N.E. part of the settled portion of the state, and contains 828 sq. m. Drained by Flint river, and branches, Belle river, and Kearsley creek. It contained in 1840, 3612 neat cattle, 1197 sheep, 6807 swine; and produced 35,472 bushels of wheat, 28,601 of Indian corn, 3065 of buckwheat, 3922 of barley, 26,008 of oats, 36,351 of potatoes, 66,535 pounds of sugar. It had six stores, four grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, four tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers: one academy, 30 students, 23 schools, 370 scholars. Pop. 4265. Capital, Lapeer.

LAPPEER, p. t. capital of Lapeer co., Mich., 61 m. N. Detroit, 354 W. The village is situated on Flint river, at the confluence of Farmer's creek. It contains a courthouse, jail, six stores, two flouring-mills, one saw-mill. There is much good water in the vicinity. The township contains three saw-mills, two tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; five schools, 108 scholars. Pop. 745.

LAPLAND, the most northerly country of Europe; belonging partly to Russia, and partly to Sweden, between lat. 64° and 71° N. and long. 10° and 49° E.; bounded N. by the Arctic ocean, E. by the White sea, S. by Sweden and Finland, and W. by the Baltic. Area 150,000 sq. m., about 2-3ds of which belong to Russia. Population roughly estimated at 60,000, of whom only 5000 are Laplanders, the rest being Swedes, Norwegians, and Russians. That part of Lapland which lies along the N. shore of the gulf of Bothnia, is an extensive plain, at the base of immense forests of spruce and Scotch fir; but at the distance of 80 m. from the sea, the ground becomes gradually elevated, and is at last full of lofty mountains, composed chiefly of primitive and transition rocks, very rich in copper, and other metallic ores. These, between the lat. of 67° and 69° 30', rise to a height of from 5500 to 6800 feet, which, in this hyperborean region, is 2700 feet above the line of perpetual congelation. These central mountains are the highest in Lapland. The ranges continue all the way to the N. cape, but decline gradually in height. The principal rivers of Lapland are the Torneø, which, taking its rise in the highest mountains, near lat. 69° 30', holds a course first S.E. and afterward nearly S., receiving tributary streams from the right and left, till it reaches the N. extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, at the town of Torneø. The Kemt, a river almost equally large, rises in the N.E., flows S., and falls into the gulf of Bothnia, not far from the Torneø. The Luicea and Pitea both rise in the mountains of the N.W., in about lat. 69°, and flow S.E., nearly parallel to each other, till they also reach the gulf of Bothnia. In N. Lapland, above lat. 69° 30', the slope of the ground is N. The Tana, which is the principal river in the N.E., and the Alten, the largest in the N.W., both run into the Arctic ocean. All these, like the rivers of Switzerland, are comparatively small in winter, and become mighty streams in summer, on the melting of the snows. Lapland abounds in lakes: that called Enare, or Indlagier, in Russian Lapland, is lat. 69°, is of great size. Several of the others are likewise extensive, and are traversed by considerable rivers.

The climate of Lapland is celebrated for extreme coldness; but, in fact, it is milder than that of any other region under the same parallel. The coasts of Norwegian Lapland and Finmark are free from ice early in May, whereas

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the sea of Siberia is never open till the end of July. The climate of one part of the country, also, differs very much from that of another. In the maritime districts, the temperature is pretty uniform: the winters are not severe, but the summers are raw and foggy; while, in the interior, the winter is intensely cold, but the heat of summer is steady and fruitifying. The mean annual temperature at the N. cape (lat. 71° 11' 30") is 6° higher than at Enontekiä in the interior (lat. 69° 30'). Yet, at the latter, the thermometer rises in July to 64°, while at the cape it seldom reaches 50°. In both, the summer begins in May and ends in September; but in the valleys, among the mountains, corn ripens in the short space of three months. The sun being so many hours above the horizon, the heat is then intense, and the clouds of insects are exceedingly troublesome. The cold of winter, on the contrary, is frequently so intense as to freeze brandy, or spirits of wine; and the rivers in the interior are covered with ice to the depth of several feet. Towards the N., the sun remains for many weeks below the horizon in winter, and in summer is as long without setting. During the long night of winter, however, the darkness is relieved by the brightness of the moon and stars, and the vivid coruscations of the aurora borealis. The twilight is also such, that, during several hours each day, it is possible to read without a lamp or candle.

The vegetable productions of the maritime and mountainous district differ as widely as the climate. In the low country, particularly near the shores of the gulf of Bothnia, are large forests of spruce, Scotch fir, and other resinous trees; potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables, are cultivated; and roses, carnations, &c., deck the gardens during the brief months of summer. In a colder region the spruce disappears, the Scotch fir being the only tree of that class that braves its severity. It, in its turn, declines in vigour, till it totally disappears; and its place is supplied by the birch, which again yields to the *Salix glauca*, a plant unknown in Britain, and peculiar to cold climates. The *Rubus Chamaemorus*, *Rubus arcticus*, and other berry-bearing plants, are here numerous, and support even an additional degree of cold; but we arrive soon after at a climate where nothing is to be seen but a few of the hardiest plants, such as the dwarf birch, with the *Salix lapponica*, *Orculis Asperifera*, and other trees and shrubs peculiar to the country. A few mosses still keep their ground; but before reaching the point of perpetual congelation, there is here, as in other countries quite destitute of every species of vegetation, neither plant nor animal to be seen. The reindeer's lichen is of a bright yellow colour, which, as the plant withers, becomes snow-white; it thrives better near the fir forests than in the loftier regions of birches, and a plain covered with this moss forms a Lapland meadow. It is the winter food of the cattle, and when ground, is used as food by the inhabitants. Rich pastures also are furnished by the bear's moss (*Muscus polytrichus*), which, on account of its softness and elasticity, is made into beds and mattresses, alleged by travellers to be superior to any in Europe. The root of the *Angelica*, and the stem of the *Fenchus*, are used as food, and of all the grains barley is that which thrives best: but the potato yields a surer harvest, and, if generally cultivated, might afford sufficient sustenance for the inhabitants. The turnip and cabbage, introduced by the Russians, succeed well on the low lands. The best agriculturists are the Finnish colonists, who have raised corn at Alten, in lat. 70°, which may safely be pronounced the N. limit of husbandry; but tillage, generally, is in a very backward state.

Among the animals of Lapland, the reindeer is the most valuable. It serves as the principal beast of burden; its milk is highly valued; its flesh supplies the chief nourishment of the people during a part of the year; its sinews are made into thread; its horns into spoons, and other domestic utensils; and its skin furnishes a great part of their dress. The reindeer bears a great resemblance to the stag, but is much smaller, being in general only four feet in height from the foot to the top of the back, and but two feet long in the body. It is remarkable equally for the elegance of its shape, the beauty of its palminated horns, and the ease with which it supports itself during a long winter of nine months. In summer it feeds on grass, and is extremely fond of the herb called the great water-horse tail; but in winter it refuses hay, and obtains its whole nourishment from the reindeer moss. It thrives best in the cold dry regions of central Lapland, where numerous herds roam at large the whole year round, under the care of shepherds assisted by dogs. The reindeer, indeed, forms the chief wealth of the natives. The poorer classes have from 50 to 200; the middle classes from 300 to 700; and the affluent often above 1000 head. The females are driven home morning and evening to be milked, and yield about as much milk as the goat. Horses, oxen, goats, and sheep are common; and in the forests are bears, gluttons, wolves, elks, hares, martens, squirrels, and lemming-rats. Birds

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of passage arrive in flocks every summer; capercaillies, grouse, partridges, and aquatic fowl, are very plentiful near the coast, and lammergeyers and eagles soar nearly to the line of perpetual snow. The rivers are stored with salmon, herring, and other fish; and in July and August insects abound in such enormous quantities, that Wahlenberg has supposed that their dead bodies serve as an excellent manure for the soil.

The Laplanders, who call themselves *Sama*, are most probably a tribe of Tschoude or Finns, though difference of situation has, in the course of ages, produced a fundamental difference of character. The Finns, an industrious though unpolished race, were encouraged to form colonies in Lapland about a century ago; and their number has since increased rapidly, while that of the Laplanders has been stationary, perhaps on the decline. Of the 27,000 inhabitants of Norwegian Lapland, there are not, it is thought, above 6000 Laplanders. They have swarthy complexions, black short hair, wide mouths, hollow cheeks, and long and pointed chins. They are strong, active, and hardy; but they suffer much from disease, and few live beyond fifty. Dishonesty is general among them, and dram-drinking is often carried to a fatal excess. They were not converted to Christianity till the 17th century. Those of the Russian provinces are professing of the Greek church, while those subject to Sweden are Lutherans. But notwithstanding the efforts of the missionaries, they are still very ignorant both of the doctrines and duties of Christianity, and retain many heathen superstitions.

The reindeer Laplanders live either wholly or principally on the produce of their herds, building their rude huts during summer in the moss pastures of the elevated country, and in winter on the level tracts inhabited by other nations; but the fishing Laplanders confine themselves to the banks of lakes and rivers, and catch fish and beavers, which, as well as skins and venison, they exchange with the Russians and Swedes for spirituous liquors, meal, salt, and tobacco.

The clothing of these half-civilized tribes is abundantly coarse, consisting of a woollen cap, a coat commonly of sheep skin, with the wool inward, and a great coat, either of hersey, or of reindeer skin, with the hair outward. They have no stockings, but a kind of pantaloons of coarse cloth, or tanned leather, fitted close to the legs; their shoes are made of reindeer skin, the sole being taken from the forehead, and the upper leather from the legs. The women dress nearly in the same manner, but with the addition of some rude ornaments; and, in the case of the more affluent, of mantles and aprons of Russian linen or cotton. These, and leather for the boots of the men, are obtained in the petty traffic of the Laplanders with the Swedes. When travelling, and exposed to the winter blast, it is customary for the natives to cast a hood over the head, neck, and shoulders, leaving only a small opening, through which they see and breathe.

The language of the Laplanders is a Finnish dialect; but it contains so many obsolete and foreign words, that they are not intelligible by the inhabitants of Finland, nor indeed can the tribes in one part understand the language spoken by those of another. The Laponic has been mixed more than the other Finnish tongues with the German and Scandinavian, and hence its principal roots and derivations bear much less affinity with those in the languages of Upper Asia. (*Malte-Braun, Glog. Univ.; Schmitzer, La Russie*, p. 606, &c.)

LAPORTE, county, Ia. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state, and contains 460 sq. m. Bounded N.W. by Lake Michigan, on which Michigan city is situated. Drained by Kankakee and Galien rivers, and Trail creek. It contained in 1840, 9065 neat cattle, 4849 sheep, 19,104 swine; and produced 221,461 bushels of wheat, 570,743 of Indian corn, 6439 of buckwheat, 7545 of barley, 136,994 of oats, 77,594 of potatoes, 56,864 pounds of sugar. It had six commission houses in foreign trade, 34 stores, two flouring-mills, 11 grist-mills, 25 saw-mills, two tanneries, four distilleries, one pottery, three printing-offices, three weekly newspapers, two academies, 196 students; 36 schools, 642 scholars. Pop. 8184. Capital, La Porte.

LA PORTE, p. v., capital of Laporte co., Ia., 145 m. N. by W. Indianapolis, 690 W. It contains a courthouse and a number of stores and dwellings. Net proceeds of the postoffice, \$693.

LAR, a town of Persia, cap. of the prov. of Laristan, 130 m. W.N.W. Gombroon, and 189 m. S.E. Shiraz; lat. 30° 20' N., long. 50° 45' E. Pop. 18,000. It stands at the foot of a range of hills in an extensive plain, covered with palm trees. The houses generally are commodious and neatly furnished, and there are several handsome public buildings. The governor's house, in the middle of the city, is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers. The bazaar, which is in good repair, is alleged to be the best structure of the kind in Persia: it is very ancient, and built

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on a similar plan to that of Shiraz, but on a much greater scale, with loftier arches, greater length and breadth, and superior workmanship. The castle, on the top of a hill, overlooking the town, is now in ruins. Rain-water being the only water to be found in this parched and arid country, is collected during the wet season in large cisterns, similar to those in the island of Ormus.

Lar was formerly the capital of an Arabic kingdom destroyed by Shah Abbas II. It is at present in a state of decay; but it still manufactures fire-arms, gunpowder, and cotton fabrics, exchanged at Shiraz and Gombroon for coffee, sugar, Indian silks, and European merchandise. (*Kisneir*, p. 83.)

LARGE, a bor. of barony, and seaport of Scotland, co. Ayr, beautifully situated on a bay of the same name, and overhung on the land side by richly-wooded hills, 22 m. dir. dist. by land, W. by S. Glasgow, and 40 m. by water. Stationary pop. 1200; but in summer, there are sometimes 1000 visitors at sea-bathing. It has an elegant suite of public baths, with a reading-room and library, and various circulating libraries. Though not built on any regular plan, it contains many excellent and substantial houses. The parish church, with its spire and clock, is eminently conspicuous. Many gentlemen's seats are in the neighbourhood.

Large is celebrated in history as the scene of a great battle, fought in 1563, between Hacon, king of Norway, and the troops of Alexander II., in which the former was signally defeated. The cairns and tumuli, erected by penulsiion of the conquerors, by the Norwegians over their slain, are still visible on the S. side of the village.

LARISSA (Turk. *Yenicheer*), a town of European Turkey, prov. Trikala, 35 m. N.W. Volo, and 70 m. E.S.E. Yainia; lat. 39° 25' N., long. 22° 40' 15' E. Pop., according to Holland, 30,000, though but little stress can be laid on this statement. It is a walled town, and is situated on the Selembria (an. *Peneius*), crossed here by a bridge of 10 arches. This river approaches it through a tract of woodland, almost concealing it from view, and then flows close at the foot of a convent of dervishes, two large Turkish mosques, and several groups of lofty buildings, soon after disappearing among the woods. The winter floods, which come down from the mountains with great force, frequently occasion great damage to the clay-built houses in the lower part of the town. Internally, Larissa is mean and irregular; near its centre is an open space, having some good bazaars; but the streets are generally ill built, narrow, and filthy; and both houses and people seem to be in the most abject condition. Besides the mosques, there is a Greek metropolitan church; and these, with some baths and a khaa, constitute all the public buildings of the place. There is very little trade, and the bazaars are ill supplied with manufactured goods. The plains surrounding Larissa consist of a fine alluvial soil, and are extremely fertile. They produce large crops of Indian corn, wheat, and tobacco; and northward are rich sheep pastures. In fact, there wants nothing but good government and good laws to render Larissa and its vicinity industrious, rich, and populous; but no improvement of any kind need be expected under the worn out, imbecile despotism of Turkey.

If Holland and Dodwell be correct in their opinion, that the modern Larissa occupies the site of the ancient city of the same name, it is of very high antiquity, claiming in competition with Phthia, the honour of being the birth-place of Achilles, hence called *Larissæan*, and being probably identical with the *Ilidrykon* "Apyos, mentioned by Homer in his catalogue of the Greek forces. (II. b., 691.) At a subsequent period it acquired some celebrity from its adoption of the democratical form of government, and from its zealous support of the Athenian cause during the Peloponnesian war. (Comp. *Aristot. Pol. v.*, 6, with *Thuc. ii.*, c. 32.) It afterward fell into the hands of Philip of Macedonia and his successors, under whom it remained till the subversion of their empire by the Romans. It appears to have declined under the early Roman emperors from its ancient importance. Lucian says of it:

"Atque olim Larissa potuit—"

(*Lib. vi.*, lib. 265.)

The town and its neighbourhood were subject to ancient times to the same violent and sudden inundations which now cause such extensive mischief. (*Holland's Travels*, p. 388-396; *Dodwell's Trav.*, i., 100; *Cramer's Greece*, i., 365.)

LARISTAN, a small prov. of Persia, part of the ancient Caracenia, extending along the N. shore of the gulf of that name, between 36° and 39° N. lat., and 53° and 56° E. long., bounded N.W. by Fars, and N.E. by Kerman. Area, 16,000 sq. m. Pop. uncertain. It is the poorest and least productive province of Persia, diversified indeed with plains and mountains, extending to the sea, but so arid and so destitute of wholesome water that, were it not for the part

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edical rains, which fill the cisterns of the natives, and enable them to cultivate the date-tree, with small quantities of wheat and barley, it would be quite uninhabitable. The coast is in the possession of different Arab tribes, who, under their respective sheikhs, maintain their independence, paying only a trifling tribute to the king. They are chiefly pirates by profession, and reside in small towns or mud forts scattered along the shore of the gulf: the chief of these are Congoon, having about 5000 inhabitants; Nakhl, opposite the island of Shitwar; and Mogoo, which has one of the most secure roadsteads in the gulf. The interior of the country has not been visited by Europeans. Lar is the capital, which see. (*Kinneir's Persia*, p. 81.)

LARNE, a seaport town of Ireland, co. Antrim, on a creek of the inlet of the sea called Larne lough, 18 m. N. by E. Belfast. Pop. in 1831, 3615. It consists of an old and a new town, and has, besides, the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, three Presbyterian and one Methodist meeting houses, and a national school. A manor-court is held every six weeks, and petty sessions every fortnight. It is a constabulary and coast-guard station. It formerly carried on a brisk trade in salt, but its traffic is now chiefly confined to the export of linen, grain, and provisions. These amounted in 1835 to the value of £26,306, of which linen was estimated to make £48,000. Considerable quantities of lime are also exported. Coal is the principal article of importation. The harbour is land-locked, and is an admirable one for the smaller class of vessels, which enter and depart at all times of the tide. Markets on Tuesdays; fairs on July 31, Dec. 1, and on the first Monday of every month. Postoffice revenue in 1830, £453; in 1836, £518. A branch of the Belfast bank was opened in 1836. Fish is abundant, particularly mackerel, hake, cod, and mullet; salmon is taken near the entrance of the bay. The fishermen do not restrict themselves to the fishing, but are also agriculturists, and go to sea only when there is a prospect of a large take.

LARNICA (an. *Cittium*?), a seaport town of the island of Cyprus, on its S.E. shore, at the bottom of the bay of Salamis, 23 m. S.E. Nicosia, lat. 34° 54' 30" N., long. 33° 49' 45" E. Pop. estimated by Kinneir at 5000. It consists of an upper and a lower town: the latter, called the Marina, is built along the sea shore; the other is a little more inland, and on higher ground. The houses, with the exception of a few belonging to the Frank merchants, are built of mud bricks dried in the sun, and are mean in the extreme; they have mostly, however, very fine gardens, but these being inclosed by high walls, contribute little or nothing to the beauty of the town, as seen from the streets. It is the seat of a Greek bishopric, and in the upper town is the cathedral and convent of St. Saviour, and the lower has a mosque, a convent, the chapel of St. Lazarus, and the remains of a castle constructed by the princes of the house of Lusignan. Being situated on the verge of a marshy plain, screened by high mountains from the cooling influence of the N. winds, and having near it extensive lagoons, which in summer produce large quantities of salt, Larnica is hot, and, at certain seasons, unhealthy. It has no good water, except what is brought to it by an aqueduct constructed, in 1747, by a Turkish emir. There is no harbour, but the bay, which opens to the S.E., and derives its name from the salt lagoons, affords good anchorage in deep water at no great distance of shore.

Such has been the influence of that rapacious and intolerant despotism under which this noble island has long groaned (*see* CYPRIUS) that Larnica, though so poor and decayed, is now its second city, the emporium of its commerce, and the principal residence of the foreign consuls. The exports consist of wheat, several cargoes of which are exported to Spain and Portugal, with barley, cotton, silk, wine, and drugs; the imports are rice and sugar from Egypt, and cloth, hardware, and colonial produce from Malta and Smyrna. When Kinneir visited the island, this traffic was carried on in Levantine ships, under English colours, and such, probably, is still the case. (*Kinneir's Asia Minor*, &c., 1833; *Drummond's Travels*, 146.)

Drummond, Pococke, and the Abbé Merit, concur in opinion that Larnica occupies the site of the ancient *Cittium*; while Kinneir and others suppose the latter to have been near a cape, still called Chid, a few miles S.W. from Larnica, where there are numerous tumuli and hillocks of rubbish. The probability, however, seems to be in favour of the supposition that the site of Larnica and *Cittium* are really identical. (*Drummond*, p. 250; *Clarke*, iv., 20, 8vo edition.)

Cittium was founded by the Phœnicians at a very remote period, and will be forever memorable as the birthplace of Zeno, the founder of the stoical system of philosophy. Perhaps we may be excused for saying that, notwithstanding his error in supposing pleasure and pain to be absolutely indifferent, no system of philosophy has ever been proposed so well fitted as that of Zeno to imbue its votaries with

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the purest principles of benevolence, and the most heroic magnanimity.

"Seda fuit, servare modum, fœneque torore,
Necuram sequi, pariterque impendere vitam;
Nec sibi, nec tibi quicquam se credere munde."

Lamia, ii., v. 360.*

Cimon, the great Athenian commander, either died at the siege of *Cittium* or immediately after he had taken it. The epoch of the destruction of the city is unknown.

LA SALLE, co. Ill. Situated towards the N.E. part of the state, and contains 1864 sq. m. Watered by Illinois, Fox, and Vermilion rivers and their branches, which afford extensive water-power. The Illinois and Michigan canal passes through the county. It contained in 1840, 7506 neat cattle, 2318 sheep, 11,950 swine; and produced 112,843 bushels of wheat, 151,165 of Indian corn, 141,593 of oats, 48,294 of potatoes. It had 43 stores, six grist-mills, 24 saw-mills, one tannery, one pottery, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; 27 schools, 118 scholars. Pop. 9348. Capital, Ottawa.

LA SALLE, p. t., Monroe co., Mich., 43 m. S.S.W. Detroit, 481 W. It has three schools, 107 scholars. Pop. 995.

LASSA, or EL-LASSA (*Land of the Divine Intelligence*), a city of the Chinese empire and the cap. of Thibet, prov. Oel, 300 m. E. by N. Katmandoo, the cap. of Nepal; lat. 29° 30' N., long. 81° 40' E. Pop. uncertain, but conjectured to be about 24,000. It is situated on the Galdjo, a tributary of the Sampo, about 28 m. from its confluence with that river, in an extensive and fertile plain about 60 m. long and 35 m. broad, surrounded by lofty mountains. It is not walled, but its streets and houses, towers, bazaars, and handsome detached residences, indicate its importance, comparatively at least, with other towns of the kingdom. The houses are built of a brown stone, are two or three stories high, with tolerably lofty rooms, and, though somewhat grotesque, give the idea of wealth and respectability. The great temple of Buddha, which is likewise the residence of the Dalai Lama, the pontifical sovereign of Thibet, stands on the hill Bota-la, in the W. part of the city, and consists of an extensive range of square-shaped buildings, crowned in the centre with a gilded dome, and occupying altogether an area of about 40 bœgas. It comprises, according to the Chinese geographers, 10,000 apartments, varying in size and grandeur according to the supposed dignity of the idols which they respectively contain. Contiguous to the temple, on its four sides, are the four celebrated monasteries of Brephang, Sera, Ghaldan, and Samyl, alleged to be inhabited by upwards of 4000 monks, and much resorted to by the Chinese and Mongols as schools of philosophy and Buddhism. In and near the city are five other temples, built on the same general plan, but very inferior in size and splendour to that just described. Lassa, besides being the resort of zealous Buddhists from all parts of China, Turkistan, Nepal, &c., is a place of considerable trade in silk, wool, and goats' hair, woollen cloths and cashmere, velvets, linens, sansefida, hencor, various kinds of fruit, silver bullion, gold dust, and precious stones, chiefly with N. Hindoos, Nepals, Bootan, Great Bucharia, and China; and in the markets, where the goods are exposed for sale on mats, regularly-appointed market inspectors fix the prices, from which no deviation is allowed. Handcraft is much followed, and with great success; and the lapidaries, workers in metal, and engravers are not inferior to the Chinese. (*Ritter, Erdkunde von Asien*, iii., p. 237-251; *Rennell's Hindoostan*, p. 206; *Hamilton's Gaz.*)

LATAKIA, or LADIKIEH (an. *Laudion ad mare*), a town of Syria, in the pach. of Aleppo, 90 m. S.W. Aleppo, and 74 m. B. by E. Landeronno; lat. 35° 30' 30" N., long. 36° 43' E. Pop., according to Mr. Consul Moore, 5000; but, according to Mr. Barker, 10,000. (*Bouring's Report on Syria*, p. 114.) The town comprises an upper and a lower part, separated by gardens and plantations. The lower portion, called the *Scala*, consists of a double street, running parallel to the shore, and another leading down to it from the upper town, having coffee-houses, and places of resort for seafaring people. The port is a small, shallow basin, with a narrow entrance, and well sheltered, except westward: on its N. side is a ruined castle, standing on a rock connected by arches with the mainland; and at the E. end are the custom-house, landing-place, and several large warehouses. The upper town, which is in a very dilapidated state, in consequence of the damage occasioned by frequent earthquakes, consists of several narrow and irregular streets: the houses are constructed of cut stone, flat-roofed, usually two stories high, with an inner court. The greatest ornament of the place is a triumphal gate, between 30 ft. and 40 ft. in height, encircled near its summit by a handsome entablature: its four arches are in the Roman style of architecture, and, as the general appearance of the

* The reader who wishes for further information with respect to the Stoicism will do well to refer to *Bentley's Moral Sentiments*, part vi., sect. 12, cap. 1, and to the *Republics des Lois de Montesquieu*, liv. xxiv., cap. 28.

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building denotes great antiquity, it was probably erected in honour of Julius Cesar, or, perhaps, Germanicus. (*Kinners*.) The corners are adorned with handsome Corinthian pilasters, and one of its fronts exhibits a baso-relievo, with arms and martial instruments.

At no great distance is a mosque, built from the ruins of another ancient edifice, with Corinthian columns; and amid the rocks and crags N. of the town is a large necropolis, containing numerous square sarcophagi, similar to those seen in the island of Milo. There are three other mosques and two Greek churches. The bazaars are poor and insignificant, and the only considerable article of trade is tobacco, raised near the town in large quantities, and highly prized all over the Levant, and at Constantinople. It pays a duty on being resold of 34 piastres per cantar, and of 3 piastres per cantar on exportation.

The produce of cotton in the Latakia district is not usually more than sufficient for the consumption of the country; but, when it exceeds it, the excess is exported to the French and Italian ports, the average price being 1900 piastres per cantar. Beeswax, camomny, and sponge, are the other chief articles of export. The imports comprise sugar, coffee, spices, cotton twist, and printed goods, woolen cloths, shawls, and tin. The trade of Latakia, however, is much restricted by the badness of its port, which is so choked up with mud and sand as to be inaccessible to vessels of more than 100 tons burden. Subjoined is an account of the number and tonnage of the vessels, and the value of their cargoes, that entered and left the port of Latakia in 1833, 1836, and 1837:

Years.	Arrived.			Departed.		
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Value.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Value.
1833	102	11,157	105,300	96	10,440	55,378
1836	126	12,252	131,317	102	11,841	74,713
1837	98	10,214	98,935	86	10,447	50,788

Latakia is the representative of the ancient Ladoicea, so named by its founder, Seleucus Nicator, in honour of his mother, and was a town of considerable importance before the conquest of Syria by the Romans. It was visited by Julius Cesar when on his way from Egypt to Pontus, and is styled Julopolis on some of its medals. During the civil wars, Dolabella, with his fleet and army, was shut up in it by Cassius, and obliged to surrender. It became a bishop's see early in the Christian era, and was held by the Christians when the crusaders invaded Syria. It was afterward included in the empire of Saladin, and was finally added to the Turkish dominions by Selim I. in 1517. The ruins of the ancient city fully attest its size and grandeur, and offer ready building materials to the modern inhabitants. The acropolis stood on a tabular summit S.E. of the town, but nothing remains of it but a few wells and cisterns. (*Kinners's Asia Minor*, p. 163-169; *Olivier, Voyage en Syrie*, &c., iv. 133; *Bewick's Report*.)

LATIMORE, L. Adams co., Pa., 15 m. N.E. Gettysburg. Watered by Bermudian creek and its tributaries. York sulphur springs lie 2 m. S. of the village. It contains one store, one fulling-mill, two woolen factories, four grist-mills, six saw-mills, two oil-mills, one distillery, one pottery; six schools, 200 scholars. Pop. 1013.

LAUBEN, or LUBEN, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Liegnitz, cap. circ. of its own name, on the Queia, 40 m. W.S.W. Liegnitz. Pop. 5640. It is surrounded with old walls, and garrisoned by invalids. It is the seat of judicial courts for the town and circle; has a Roman Catholic and three Protestant churches, a gymnasium, an orphan asylum, two hospitals, a school for teaching the art of spinning woolen yarn, and some trade in linen and woolen fabrics. (*Von Zedlitz; Berghaus*.)

LAUDER, a royal and parl. borough and market-town of Scotland, co. Berwick, distr. of Lauderdale, of which it is the cap., on the Leader, a tributary of the Tweed, on the line of road between Edinburgh and Coldstream, 94 m. S.E. of the former, and 83 m. N.W. by W. of the latter. Pop. (which has long been stationary) 1075. The only public buildings are the parish church, a dissenting chapel, the town-house, and jail. Thiristane castle, the ancient residence of the noble family of Lauderdale, is within ½ m. of the town. There are four schools, of which one is endowed, average attendance 300; and four subscription libraries. A common, comprising 1605 acres, is divided among the burgesses. In 1483, Cochrane and other minions of James III. were hanged by order of the Earl of Arran, and other noblemen, over the parapet of a bridge in the vicinity of this town. Lauder unites with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and N. Berwick in sending one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors in 1839-40, 52.

LAUDERDALE, co., Ala. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 672 sq. m. Bounded S. by Tennessee river, which receives from it Shoal, Cypress, Blackwater, and other creeks. A canal extends across the

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Muscle shoals in this county. This work is not completed to the head of the shoals. The part in use is 253 m. long, and cost \$571,835. The whole canal to Brown's ferry, at the head of the shoals, is estimated to cost \$1,361,057. It contained in 1840, 13,515 neat cattle, 10,465 sheep, 44,981 swine; and produced 46,303 bushels of wheat, 9613 of rye, 741,073 of Indian corn, 107,345 of oats, 18,324 of potatoes, 16,467 pounds of tobacco, 3,051,192 of cotton, 1367 of sugar. It had one commercial and two commission houses in foreign trade, 35 retail stores, one cotton factory with 269 spindles, five flouring-mills, 43 grist-mills, 31 saw-mills, six tanneries, 15 distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; two academies, 65 students; 17 schools, 456 scholars. Pop.: whites, 9447; slaves, 4960; free coloured, 60; total, 14,465. Capital, Florence.

LAUDERDALE, co., Miss. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 700 sq. m. There were in 1840, 20,000 pounds of cotton produced. It had 10 grist-mills, 12 saw-mills. Pop.: whites, 3969; slaves, 1353; free coloured, 13; total, 5385. Capital, Marion.

LAUDERDALE, co., Tenn. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 375 sq. m. Bounded W. by Mississippi river, N. by Forked Deer river, S. by Big Hatchee river. Watered by Coal creek. It contained in 1840, 4687 neat cattle, 809 sheep, 13,670 swine; and produced 5736 bushels of wheat, 170,965 of Indian corn, 6779 of oats, 15,545 of potatoes, 2197 pounds of rice, 45,353 of tobacco, 953,565 of cotton. It had three stores, 14 grist-mills, four saw-mills, one tannery, three distilleries; seven schools, 194 scholars. Pop.: whites, 9423; slaves, 1010; free coloured, 2; total, 3435. Capital, Ripley.

LAUBENBURG, a town of the Danish dem., cap. of the duchy of same name, on the Elbe, 28 m. S.E. Hamburg. Pop. about 2400. It has the ruins of a castle formerly occupied by the dukes of Saxe Laueburg, a church, a hospital, and a large market-place. A brisk transit trade is carried on between the Elbe and Lubeck through this town, which is also a station for collecting tolls on the Elbe, amounting to between 40,000 and 50,000 rik-dollars a year. (*Horscheum's Stein*, i., 594; *Berghaus*.)

LAUGHERY, t., Dearborn co., Ia. It contains nine stores, one flouring-mill, one saw-mill; one academy, 30 students; four schools, 155 scholars. Pop. 1501.

LAUNCESTON, a pari. and mun. bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Cornwall, in the N. division of hund. East, on the Attery, a tributary of the Tamar, 19 m. E.N.E. Bodmin, 30 m. N.N.W. Plymouth, and 200 m. W. by S. London. Pop. of pari. bor. (which comprises, besides the old bor., the parishes of St. Stephen, St. Thomas, Lawhitton, and S. Petherwin), in 1831, 5394. The town consists of two chief avenues on the London and Tavistock roads, intersecting each other almost at right angles, crossed by several narrow and mean-looking streets. It was formerly surrounded by walls, parts of which, with two gates, are yet standing. The ruins of an ancient castle cover a large extent of ground, and attest its former strength and importance. A part of its keep was once used as a county jail, but the prisoners are now sent to Bodmin, which has been the assize town since 1538. A small guildhall is the only public building devoted to civil purposes. The church, a handsome Gothic structure built of granite blocks, enriched with curiously-carved ornaments, has a lofty tower at its W. end: the living is a curacy of the yearly value of £116. There are places of worship also for Wesleyans and Baptists, with attached Sunday schools. A grammar school, founded by Queen Elizabeth, has, according to the charity commissioners, fallen into a state of decay, there having been no master since 1831. Baron's charity school is in nearly as useless a condition, and the only place of instruction for the poor is the national school, attended by about 260 children. Numerous money charities are chiefly distributed by the corporation. This is neither a manufacturing nor a commercial town. Serge-weaving and wool-spinning formerly employed a considerable number of hands, but the trade has wholly disappeared. The removal of the assizes and quarter sessions has, also, deprived the town of much of its activity, and it now depends chiefly on its retail trade and on its markets, which are large and well attended. Market-day, Saturday. Cattle fairs, first Thursday in March, third ditto in April, Whit-Monday, July 6, Nov. and Dec. 6.

Launceston, otherwise called *Dunleed*, received its first charter from Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in the 13th century, and its privileges were confirmed by Richard II., and many subsequent sovereigns. It is governed under the Municipal Reform Act by four aldermen and 19 councillors, but it has no commission of the peace. Corporation revenue in 1838, £430. Launceston returned two members to the House of Commons from the 33d Edward I. down to the passing of the Reform Act, which deprived it of one member. Previously to this act, the members, though formally elected by the corporation, were, in fact, mere nominees of the propi-

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over the Duke of Northumberland. Besides depriving it of one member, the Reform Act enlarged the limits of the borough, as stated above. Registered electors in 1839—40, 363.

LAUREL, co., Ky. Situated towards the S.E. part of the state, and contains 400 sq. m. Bounded W. by Rockcastle river, and drained by its branches. It contained in 1840, 3061 neat cattle, 3623 sheep, 11,174 swine; and produced 1084 bushels of wheat, 90,900 of Indian corn, 98,335 of oats, 5600 of potatoes, 4186 pounds of tobacco. It had seven stores, 13 grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries; seven schools, 186 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5904; slaves, 109; free coloured, 6; total, 3079. Capital, London.

LAUREL MOUNTAINS lie W. of the main Alleghany range, extend from Pennsylvania across Virginia to Kentucky, and, under the name of Cumberland mountains, divide Virginia from Kentucky, and cross Tennessee, terminating near its S. border.

LAURENCE, or **LAWRENCE (ST.)**, the principal river of N. America, and, when considered, as it should be, in connexion with the chain of lakes or inland seas of which it is the outlet, is one of the largest rivers in the world, extending from W. to E., through about 270 of long., and about 80 of lat. Regarding, then, the St. Lawrence in this point of view, or as a general name for the connecting line of that great river or water system that unites with the Atlantic in the gulf of St. Lawrence, its remotest source will probably be found to be the St. Louis, an affluent of lake Superior, rising in the table-land of the Huron country, near the sources of the Mississippi, flowing S., and of the Red river, flowing N. It receives different names in different parts of its course, being, as already seen, at first the St. Louis; between lake Superior and lake Huron, the St. Mary; between lakes Huron and Erie, the St. Clair and Detroit; between lakes Erie and Ontario, the Niagara; and from Ontario to Montreal it is sometimes called the Cataraugus or Iroquois, its course from Montreal to the sea being the St. Lawrence, properly so called, but it is now usually called the St. Lawrence from lake Ontario to the sea. Considered in this point of view, its entire course, from its source to its mouth in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in about long. 64° 30' W., may be estimated at upwards of 2000 m. Besides traversing lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, the lake St. Clair, and some similar sheets of water, are mere enlargements of its bed. Lake Michigan, also, is included in its basin, which is roughly estimated by Darby to comprise an area of upwards of 500,000 sq. m., including the largest collection of fresh water to be found on the surface of the globe. (*Darby's Geog. View*, &c., 900, 901, 915, 931.) For considerably more than half its extent, the St. Lawrence forms the boundary line between the British N. American territories and those of the United States.

The source of the St. Louis is estimated at about 1193 ft. above the sea level. (*Darby*, 901.) The elevation of the river in succeeding portions of its course, with the estimated area of the great inland seas and smaller lakes, of which it is the connecting link and outlet, are exhibited in the following table:—

	Elevation above the sea level.	Mean depth.	Mean breadth.	Area.
	Feet.	Fath.	Miles.	Sq. miles.
Lake Superior	841	900	300	34,000
— Huron	590	500	200	18,000
— Michigan	600	300	300	13,000
— Erie	590	120	230	6,000
— Ontario	590	400	130	5,000
River St. Lawrence and smaller lakes	—	50	—	1,500
Total water surface	—	—	—	72,000

The St. Lawrence varies very considerably in breadth, in the middle part of its course including a great many islands, and forming numerous rapids. In those parts of St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, and Niagara rivers, where no large islands are met with, the breadth of the stream is usually from 1 m. to 2 or 3 m. At the mouth of St. Louis, 5 m. above Montreal, the river narrows to 5 furlongs; and at Quebec, it is not more than 1314 yards across; but between those cities its average width is 2 m. From Quebec, the breadth of the St. Lawrence begins to increase rapidly. Immediately beyond the island of Orleans it is 11 m. broad; where the Saguenay joins it, 18 m.; at Point Pelee, upwards of 30 m.; at the bay of Seven Islands, 70 m.; and at the island of Anticosti, about 250 m. from Quebec, it rolls a flood into the ocean nearly 100 m. across.

The basin of the St. Lawrence is supposed by Darby to contain "more than the half of all the fresh water on this planet!" Taking the area, mean depth of the lakes, &c., as given above, their solid contents will amount to 1,547,011,792,360,000 cubic ft. of water, being sufficient to envelope the entire earth with a watery covering 3 in. in depth. (*Darby*, p. 232.)

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The annual discharge, however, though prodigiously great, does not, from the nature of the basin, bear so considerable a proportion to the contained body of fluid as might, perhaps, have been expected. Darby, from observations made at three different places, estimated the hourly discharge at the enormous amount of 1,673,704,000 cubic ft. This estimate, continues Darby, "exceeds by more than a half the quantity which, on another occasion, I estimated for the Mississippi; and though contrary to my own opinion when I first arrived on the banks of the St. Lawrence, I am convinced it falls below reality." (*Geogr. View*, 233.)

The source of the St. Lawrence (St. Louis) being 1193 ft. above the level of the sea, the average fall of the river will, perhaps, be somewhat more than 6 inches a mile. But this fall is very unequally distributed, on account of the many, and in one instance stupendous, cataracts, rapids, &c., interspersed along the river's course. The Niagara, between lakes Erie and Ontario, has within the short distance of 35 m. a descent of at least 334 ft., 164 of which are contributed by the Great Falls. The St. Mary, between lakes Superior and Huron, has a fall of 23 ft. in 500 yards; and the rapids are so numerous and dangerous between Kingston and Montreal, that an extensive line of canal navigation has been cut, at a vast expense, to connect lake Ontario with the Ottawa, and enable ships to avoid this portion of the river. (For a more particular description of the Great Falls, the chief lakes through which the St. Lawrence passes, and other parts of the basin, see arts. **NIAGARA**, and lakes **SURAGUON**, **HURON**, **ERIE**, &c.)

The great Canadian lakes, especially the three upper lakes, receive few tributaries of any consequence; but the St. Lawrence, in the middle and lower part of its course, is augmented by several considerable rivers, of which the Ottawa, from the N., uniting with it near Montreal, and the Saguenay, also from the N., uniting with it 130 m. below Quebec, are the most important.

The St. Lawrence is said by Darby to be as remarkable for its uniformity throughout the year in the diurnal and monthly expenditure of its waters as the Mississippi is for its continual change. A rise of 3 ft. is a more remarkable phenomenon in the former than a rise of 30 would be in the latter. The two rivers differ widely also in numerous other particulars. The waters of the Mississippi are turbid; those of the St. Lawrence and its lakes are highly transparent. In the course of the Mississippi few lakes or enlargements occur, its banks are low, much of the surface within its basin consists of open grassy plains, and before it disembogues it divides into numerous channels; the St. Lawrence, on the contrary, consists, in great part, of a chain of vast lakes; as its bed enlarges, it has shelving or precipitous banks, generally covered with primeval forests; and, instead of a delta, it forms at its mouth a large estuary.

The St. Lawrence is the great commercial thoroughfare of our Canadian provinces, and the northern states of the American union. Its banks, and those of its lower lakes, are studded with flourishing cities and towns, as Quebec, Montreal, St. Francis (Three Rivers), Cape Vincent (Kingston), Toronto, Buffalo, Oswego, &c., and others are daily springing into existence. The rise of the tide is perceptible as high as Three Rivers, 435 m. up the St. Lawrence, and nearly midway between Quebec and Montreal. The river is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec, and for ships of 600 tons in some places obstructed by rocks and shoals. Beyond the latter point, however, a succession of rapids, especially between Cornwall and Johnston, unfit it for the navigation of other than flat-bottomed boats of from 10 to 15 tons. Further up, Ontario and Erie are navigable for ships of the largest size, as is the Niagara river, both above and below the falls. The falls of Niagara are avoided by the Welland canal, a work undertaken by a company incorporated in 1825. This canal, into the formation of which the Ouse, Welland, and Chippeway rivers enter, is 424 m. in length, 56 ft. in breadth at its surface, and 98 ft. at its base, 84 ft. deep; and has 37 wooden locks, 100 ft. long, 23 ft. wide, and capable of admitting ships of 125 tons. Detroit river is no more than 7 or 8 ft. in depth, and the lake and river of St. Clair are navigable only for steamboats and schooners; but beyond this, a wide navigation for ships of any magnitude extends nearly to the falls of St. Mary. Boats of 6 ft. draught may reach the foot of these falls, but they cannot ascend them, though canoes, at great risk, sometimes venture to shoot downwards. The falls of St. Mary are generally avoided by a portage of 3 m.

It is thus seen that there is a confused navigation for vessels of medium burden from the head of lake Huron to Kingston on lake Ontario, and from Montreal to the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The water communication between Kingston and Montreal is effected chiefly by a chain of canals, the principal being the Rideau canal, constructed by the Canadian, or rather the English government, connect-

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ing lake Ontario with the Ottawa. Rideau river and lake, the Indian lake, and the Little Ottawaquai, form parts of its course. It admits vessels of about 135 tons. The Grenville and La Chine canals, with the Ottawa, continue the communication to Montreal; the Grenville canal is, however, only adapted for vessels not exceeding 30 ft. in width. On the side of the United States, the Grand Erie, Oswego, and Champlain canals (see NEW-YORK, ERIE, LAKE, &c.) unite the basin of the St. Lawrence with the basins of the Hudson and Susquehanna; as the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals (see OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA) do with the basin of the Mississippi. A canal line has been proposed in Upper Canada between lakes Huron and Ontario, by which an easy and direct navigation of less than 200 m. might be substituted for one that is roundabout and often difficult, of between 600 and 700 m. Few improvements of the kind would, looking at the map merely, appear to be more advantageous and easily effected; but, in point of fact, a height of 387 ft. would have to be surmounted in a short distance by the canal; and we therefore incline to think that the project is at least premature, and should be postponed till the province be richer and better able to bear the expense.

Strong tides prevent the St. Lawrence being covered with compact ice below Quebec; but the enormous masses driven in every direction by the winds and currents render that portion of the river un navigable for nearly half the year. Between Quebec and Montreal the water communication is totally suspended by the frost from the beginning of December to the middle of April. The navigation of Ontario closes in October. During the winter the N.E. part of that lake, from the bay of Quinte to Beckett's Harbour, is frozen across, and the rest of its surface is usually frozen to a considerable distance from the shore. Lake Erie is not so much encumbered with ice as lake Ontario, while lakes Huron and Michigan are more encumbered. On lake Superior the ice is said to extend to 70 m. from its shores. The frost, however, by no means stops commercial intercourse, but forms the rivers and lakes into excellent roads, on which vehicles of all descriptions are used. Among these are *ice-boats*, built like other vessels with a rudder, mast, sail, &c., and resting on iron skates attached at either end to cross-bars under stem and stern. One of these ice-boats has, it is said, sailed before the wind from Toronto to Port George on Niagara, a distance of 40 m., in little more than three quarters of an hour! (*Darby, Geog. View, &c., St. Lawrence Basin*, p. 200-251; *New York Gaz.*, 11-36, &c.)

LAURENCE, or LAWRENCE (ST.), GULF OF, a bay of the Atlantic, chiefly between the 46th and 51st deg. of N. lat., and the 57th and 65th of W. long., bounded N. by Lower Canada and Labrador, E. by Newfoundland, S. by Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and W. by New Brunswick and the peninsula of Gaspé (Lower Canada). At its N.W. extremity it receives the river St. Lawrence; and it communicates with the ocean on the N.E. by the strait of Bellefleur, between Labrador and Newfoundland, on the S.E. by its principal outlet, the channel called St. Paul's, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, and on the S. by the Gut of Canso, between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. It contains the large islands of Anticosti and Prince Edward; and the Magdalen islands, a group about lat. 47° 30', and between long. 61° 37' and 63° W., inhabited by perhaps 1000 Canadian, French, English, and Irish settlers, who carry on a profitable fishery. The shores of the gulf are generally precipitous, barren, and inhospitable; and dense fogs are very prevalent. A powerful current sets continually from Hudson's strait into the gulf, through the strait of Bellefleur, and meeting the stream from the estuary of the St. Lawrence forms a dangerous race off the S. coast of Newfoundland. (*Purdy's Memoir of the Atlantic*, p. 105, 144; *Encyc. Amer.*)

LAURENS, district, S. C. Situated toward the N.W. part of the state, and contains 980 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Enoree r., S.W. by Saluda r. Watered by Reedy r. and its branches. The Saluda is navigable for boats carrying 70 bales of cotton. It contained in 1840, 90,475 neat cattle, 13,989 sheep, 47,393 swine; and produced 186,396 bushels of wheat, 589,473 of Indian corn, 175,436 of oats, 30,676 of potatoes, 19,335 pounds of tobacco, 3,910,368 of cotton. It had 38 stores, two woolen factories, 30 flouring-mills, 41 grist-mills, 34 saw-mills, 10 tanneries, 64 distilleries; six academies, 306 students, 44 schools, 905 scholars. Pop.: whites, 18,572; slaves, 8911; free coloured, 101; total, 31,584. Capital, Laurensville.

LAURENS, county, Ga. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 780 sq. m. Watered by Oconee r. and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 17,046 neat cattle, 3347 sheep, 17,255 swine; and produced 9048 bushels of wheat, 140,845 of Indian corn, 4088 of oats, 10,745 of potatoes, 915,693 pounds of cotton. It had 11 stores, 16 grist-mills, six saw-mills, two distilleries; three academies, 80 students, two schools, 38 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3778;

LAUSANNE

slaves, 2668, free coloured, 5; total, 5385. Capital, Dublin. LAURENS, p. t. Otsego co., N. Y., 15 m. S.W. Cooperstown, 83 m. W. Albany, 358 W. Organized in 1816. Drained by Otsego r. It contains a Presbyterian church, six stores, one furnace, three fulling-mills, three grist-mills, nine saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; 16 schools, 540 scholars. Pop. 2173.

LAURENSVILLE, p. v., capital of Laurens dist., S. C., 70 m. N.W. by W. Columbia, 496 W. Pleasantly situated at the head of Little r., and contains a neat courthouse, a jail, a church, a public library, several stores, 40 dwellings, and about 300 inhabitants.

LAUSANNE, a city of Switzerland, cap. canton of Vaud, at the termination of a spur from the chain of the Jura, being, according to Ebel, 488 ft. above the level of the lake of Geneva, from the N. shore of which it is about 1 m. distant, and 30 m. N.E. Geneva: lat. 46° 31' 5" N., long. 6° 47' 39" E. Pop. 14,158. It is finely situated on three eminences, and their intervening valleys; but, from being on uneven ground, its streets are steep and irregular; they are also generally narrow and ill paved, and the interior of Lausanne by no means corresponds with its exterior appearance. It is divided into six quarters, the city and five suburbs, and is now an open town, but on its S. side are some remains of ancient walls. At the highest point of the city is the castle, a massive square building of stone, flanked at its angles by four brick towers. It was originally the residence of the bishops of Lausanne, but is now the comital-house of the canton; its terrace, and that of the cathedral, commands magnificent views of the vicinity, the lake, and, far beyond, the stupendous mountains of Savoy. The church, formerly the cathedral, a vast Gothic building, founded about 1000, but not finished till the 13th century, is certainly the finest religious edifice in Switzerland. It has two large towers, one supporting an elegant spire, the summit of which is 340 ft. above the ground, and a fine round window of stained glass, 30 ft. in diameter; in its interior are some singular specimens of architecture; and among others the tomb of Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy. This personage, after abdicating the dukedom, which he had greatly enlarged, and governed with singular ability, was elected pope, by the title of Felix V., under which name he is best known in history. But another pope having been elected, about the same time, by a different party in the church, Felix, to terminate the schism, resigned the tiara in 1449. He died within two years of this event. (*See Biographie Universelle*, art. *Savoie, and VIII.*) The church of St. Francis; the cantonal college, with a library and museum, comprising collections of antiquities and minerals found in the neighbourhood; the bishop's palace, now appropriated to a school of mutual instruction and the district prison; the cantonal hospital, a fine edifice in the Turcan order; the lunatic asylum of Champ d'Aix; the new penitentiary, established in 1833, and organized like that of Philadelphia; the barracks, theatre, charity schools, and postoffice, are the other chief public buildings.

Lausanne will be ever famous in literary history, from its having been the residence of Haller, Tsimot, Voltaire, and Gibbon. The house occupied by the latter, and in which he wrote the last half of his immortal work, is still in good preservation, and is the grand object of attraction to all travellers to Lausanne. "It was here," to borrow the beautiful passage in which Gibbon has perpetuated the memory of the event, "it was here, on the day or rather night of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of 11 and 12, that I wrote the last lines of the last page, in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissimble the first emotions of joy on recovery of my freedom, and, perhaps, the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind, by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that whatsoever might be the future date of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious." When Aglaia visited Lausanne a few years ago, the library of the historian is said to have been complete, but it has, we believe, been dispersed in the interval. Voltaire, previously to his settling at Ferney (which see), lived at Moudon, a little distance from Lausanne, on the Bern road; and Byron wrote his "Prisoner of Chillon" at Ouchy, the port of Lausanne, on the lake.

Lausanne is now, as in the days of Gibbon, distinguished by its good society, and is in all respects a desirable place of residence for those who are neither anxious to be rich, nor ambitious of political distinction. "I noticed," says Aglaia, "many new houses erecting, and very few old houses to let. The inhabitants, too, are steadily on the increase;

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and the number of resident strangers is also greater every year. There are some cheaper places of residence than Lausanne; but no one, perhaps, where education is cheaper or better. House rent is decidedly lower in the neighbourhood of most English provincial towns than here; but the prices of provisions are lower than in England. The luns are extremely good, and not excessively expensive; and at the principal *cafés* the traveller will find an excellent and even elegant repast. There are, besides, several good coffee-rooms, where the best French and Swiss papers are regularly received." (*Switzerland*, &c., p. 170.) There are, also, several public baths and libraries, and a chapel, in which the English as well as the Lutheran and Roman Catholic service is performed. A steamer sails daily from Ouchy to Geneva, and the E. end of the lake.

Lausanne is the seat of the superior courts of justice, and authorities of the canton of Vaud, of the councils of health and public instruction, the inspector of militia, and military commandant of the canton, &c. It has an academy, with 14 professors, founded in 1537, a college for the French language, with schools of military science, horsemanship, and drawing, and numerous literary societies. Its manufactures are of little importance. Woolen cloths, paper, leather, and a few other articles, are made, but in small quantities. The celebrated artist, John Knie, is buried in the cemetery of St. Pierre, about two miles from Lausanne, where a monument is erected to his memory.

Lausanne derived its name from the ancient *Lausannum*, which stood a little to the W., in the plain of Vidy. Various Roman remains have been discovered there and elsewhere in the vicinity. Before the Reformation, Lausanne was a rich bishopric. It was taken in 1536, by the Bernese, and governed by an officer from Bern till 1798, when it fell into the hands of the French, who made it the capital of the department of the *Leanne*. (*Edel, Manual Suisse*, p. 220-245; *Figli's Switzerland*; *Cress's Switzerland*, ii. 84.)

LAVALANNE, p. l., Northampton co., Pa., 160 m. N.E. Harrisburg, 308 W. Watered by Lehigh r., and Laurel run. The mountains contain coal, and the "Beaver Meadow" mine is in Spring mountain in this town. This mine is extensive and celebrated. It has five stores, two lumber-yards, five saw-mills; five schools, 157 scholars. Pop. 1599.

LAVAL, a town of France, dep. Mayenne, of which it is the cap. on the Mayenne, and on the high road from Paris to Beaulieu, 150 m. W.S.W. the former city, and 43 m. E. Rennes. Pop. (1836) 14,560. The town proper is on a steep declivity on the W. bank of the river, across which it communicates with a suburb of about half its own size by two stone bridges, one built within the last 16 years. *Level n'affre ni général qu'un amas confus de villas matrones, stupides par des rues noires, escarpées, défilées, et tortueuses.* (*Dict. Gén.*) But though ill built, Hugo says it is well paved. It is surrounded with old walls, parts of which are in good repair; and contains many antiquated buildings, among which is the *château*, formerly the residence of the dukes of Laval, with a ponderous round tower, now serving as a prison. Many of the private houses have wood for centurians, and are curious specimens of Gothic architecture, though chiefly built of timber. The church of the Trinity, on the site of a former temple of Jupiter, the church of *des Cordeliers* and St. Venerand, and the new town hall, are handsome edifices; but the prefecture, town-hall, theatre, and most of the other public buildings are of a very ordinary description. It is the seat of tribunals of original jurisdiction and commerce, and has two hospitals, a communal college, a public library with 10,000 volumes, and a Trinitarian convent. It has considerable manufactures of linen stuffs and thread, with fabrics of cotton handkerchiefs, calicoes, damask, &c.; numerous bleaching grounds, tanneries, and marble works. It is also the entrepôt for the linen fabrics and yarn made in the adjacent cantons; markets being held in the town every Saturday for such goods, and for wines, brandy, timber, iron, wool, &c. in which it has a considerable traffic. Laval was founded by Charles-le-Chauve, in the 9th century, to arrest the incursions of the Bretons. It was taken by Earl Talbot in 1493, but retaken by the French in the succeeding year. It suffered greatly in the Vendean war at the close of the last century. (*Esprit des Mémoires*; *Guide du Voyageur*, &c.)

LAVAL, a town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. arrond. on the Agout, here crossed by a stone bridge, 28 m. S.W. Alby. Pop. in 1836 (ex. com.), 4638. It is divided into an old and a new town, both of which are ill built. It has a communal college, a public library, with 2500 volumes, with manufactures of silk stuffs, chiefly for furniture; and in the centre of the silk goods of Upper Languedoc. In the 13th century, it was a stronghold of the Albigeois; but, after a lengthened and vigorous resistance, it was taken in 1211 by Simon de Montfort, by whom it was treated with the greatest barbarity. (*Hugo*, art. Tarn.)

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a market town and par. of England, co. Suffolk, hand. Babergh 15 m. W.N.W. Ips-

LAWRENCE.

wich, and 57 m. N.E. London. Area of par., 5000 acres. Population, in 1831, 2107. The town on a branch of the river Bret, in a valley encompassed by hills on all sides except the S., comprises several small streets, with a spacious market-place, having a stone cross in its centre. The church, which has a steeple 143 feet high, is a handsome structure, partly of freestone, but partly, also, of curious inland flint-work; the porch is of highly ornamental architecture, and the timber ceiling and several pews in the interior are exquisitely carved, somewhat in the style of Henry VII.'s chapel in Westminster Abbey: the living is a rectory in the patronage of Caius college, Cambridge. There are also places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents, with attached Sunday schools. The charities comprise a free school, founded in 1647, and endowed with about £21 a year, some almshouses, and minor bequests for the poor. Lavenham had formerly a considerable business in the weaving of blue cloths, serges, and other woollen stuffs; but this has fallen to decay, and has been replaced of late years by the manufacture of hempen cloth, which here, as well as at Haverhill, employs a considerable number of hands. Lavenham is a borough by prescription; and land within the manor descends to the youngest son, according to the custom of borough-English. It is one of the polling places for the county. Markets small and ill-attended, on Tuesday. Fairs for butter and cheese, Sharpe-Tuesday and Oct. 10.

LAVORO (TERRA DI), a prov. of S. Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which see.

LAWRENCE, county, Ala. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 725 sq. m. Bounded N. by Tennessee river. Watered by Big Nance's and Town creeks, and their branches. It contained in 1840, 14,595 neat cattle, 7674 sheep, 48,781 swine; and produced 30,976 bushels of wheat, 1,119,590 of Indian corn, 38,414 of oats, 16,913 of potatoes, 8739 pounds of tobacco, 6,187,960 of cotton. It had seven stores, four flouring-mills, 14 grist-mills, nine saw-mills, 17 tanneries, six distilleries; one academy, 25 students, 30 schools, 600 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7143; slaves, 6145; free coloured, 25; total, 12,313. Capital, Moulton.

LAWRENCE, county, Miss. Situated towards the S. part of the state, and contains 790 sq. m. Watered by Pearl river, and its branches. It contained in 1840, 11,347 neat cattle, 3046 sheep, 28,396 swine; and produced 3329 bushels of wheat, 316,354 of Indian corn, 6736 of oats, 35,657 of potatoes, 50,384 pounds of rice, 1,488,599 of cotton. It had seven stores, 10 grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; one academy, 30 students, five schools, 118 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3648; slaves, 2573; total, 5920. Capital, Monticello.

LAWRENCE, county, Tenn. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 690 sq. m. Drained by Shoal creek and its branches, and by head branches of Buffalo river. It contained in 1840, 7344 neat cattle, 6103 sheep, 28,085 swine; and produced 35,978 bushels of wheat, 316,306 of Indian corn, 37,925 of oats, 6810 of potatoes, 9447 pounds of tobacco, 19,445 of cotton. It had nine stores, seven furnaces, four cotton factories, with 1159 spindles, four flouring-mills, 16 grist-mills, seven saw-mills, four tanneries, 17 distilleries; 10 schools, 312 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6370; slaves, 735; free coloured, 16; total, 7121. Capital, Lawrenceboro'.

LAWRENCE, county, Ky. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 650 sq. m. Bounded E. by Big Sandy river. Drained by Little Sandy river and Tygerts creek, and their branches, and Blaine's creek, which afford extensive water-power. It contained in 1840, 13,536 neat cattle, 6821 sheep, 15,851 swine; and produced 5406 bushels of wheat, 9093 of rye, 141,896 of Indian corn, 38,458 of oats, 6908 of potatoes. It had six stores, one flouring-mill, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; eight schools, 176 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4639; slaves, 77; free coloured, 1; total, 4730. Capital, Louisa.

LAWRENCE, county, O. Situated in the extreme S. part of the state, and contains 430 sq. m. Bounded S. by Ohio river, which runs on its border, for 49 m. Drained by Indian, Guyandot, and Symmes creeks. Iron ore and mineral coal are abundant, and an excellent clay for stone ware is found. It contained in 1840, 12,458 neat cattle, 18,307 sheep, 19,839 swine; and produced 31,938 bushels of wheat, 383,360 of Indian corn, 74,404 of oats, 5334 of potatoes, 3365 pounds of sugar. It had 94 stores, 10 furnaces, one forge, one flouring-mill, 19 grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, six tanneries, two potteries; 86 schools, 1616 scholars. Pop. 9738. Capital, Burlington.

LAWRENCE, county, Ia. Centrally situated towards the S. part of the state, and contains 436 sq. m. Watered by the E. fork of White river, and its branches, which afford good water-power. It contained in 1840, 12,643 neat cattle, 16,991 sheep, 31,800 swine; and produced 75,610 bushels of wheat, 531,795 of Indian corn, 194,463 of oats, 19,596 of rye.

LAWRENCEBURG.

of potatoes, 11,923 pounds of tobacco, 42,937 of sugar. It had 27 stores, one fulling-mill, three woolen factories, one cotton factory, with 140 spindles, six flouring-mills, 23 grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, eight tanneries, 11 distilleries, one pottery; three academies, 81 students, 28 schools, 1238 scholars. Pop. 11,782. Capital, Bedford.

LAWRENCE, county, Ill. Situated towards the S.E. part of the state, and contains 509 sq. m. Organized in 1821. Bounded E. by Wabash river, W. by Fox river. Watered by Embarras river and Eacooce creek. It contained in 1840, 11,691 neat cattle, 5794 sheep, 18,180 swine; and produced 32,837 bushels of wheat, 422,747 of Indian corn, 73,948 of oats, 10,177 of potatoes. It had 16 stores, one flouring-mill, seven grist-mills, six saw-mills, one pottery; 16 schools, 533 scholars. Pop. 7092. Capital, Lawrenceville.

LAWRENCE, county, Ark. Situated towards the N.E. part of the state, and contains 1300 sq. m. Bounded S.E. by Cache river. Watered by Big Black river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 6763 neat cattle, 2373 swine, 17,306 swine; and produced 11,536 bushels of wheat, 161,355 of Indian corn, 1848 of oats, 7038 of potatoes, 9100 pounds of tobacco, 12,974 of cotton. It had six stores, eight grist-mills, two saw-mills, two tanneries, eight distilleries; five schools, 115 scholars. Pop. 1, white, 2508; slaves, 267; free coloured, 6; total, 2554. Capital, Jackson.

LAWRENCE, L. St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 35 m. N.E. Canton, 230 m. N.N.W. Albany. Bounded N.W. by St. Regis river. Watered by Deer river. It contains seven stores, two fulling-mills, one woolen factory, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; 13 schools, 564 scholars. Pop. 1845.

LAWRENCE, L. Mercer co., N. J., 6 m. N.E. Trenton. Drained by Assenpink creek. It contains two stores, three grist-mills, one saw-mill, two tanneries; one academy, 49 students; two schools, 98 scholars. Pop. 1553.

LAWRENCE, L. Tingo co., Pa., 20 m. N.E. Wellsborough. Watered by Tingo river. It contains five stores, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, 10 saw-mills; five schools, 399 scholars. Pop. 593.

LAWRENCE, P. E. Washington co., O., 9 m. N.E. Marietta, 114 m. E.S.E. Columbus, 305 W. Watered by Little Muskingum river, which affords water-power. Iron ore, coal, salt springs and Seneca oil are found. Pop. 571.

LAWRENCE, T. Stark co., O., 9 m. N. Burlington. The Ohio canal passes through it. It has six schools, 150 scholars. Pop. 2043.

LAWRENCE, T. Tuscarawas co., O. Watered by Tuscarawas river. The Ohio canal passes through it. It contains the villages of Bolivar and Zoar. It has six commission houses in foreign trade, six retail stores, two furnaces, one flouring-mill, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one oil-mill, three tanneries, one brewery, one pottery; seven schools, 539 scholars. Pop. 1523.

LAWRENCE, T. Marion co., Ia. It has nine stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, two tanneries; two schools, 36 scholars. Pop. 1437.

LAWRENCEBURG, p. v., capital of Lawrence county, Tenn., 75 m. S.S.W. Nashville, 738 W. Situated on the E. side of a branch of Shoal creek. It contains a courthouse, jail, a Methodist church, two academies, and 350 inhabitants.

LAWRENCEBURG, p. v., capital of Anderson co., Ky., 12 m. S. Frankfort, 554 W. Situated 9 m. W. of Kentucky river, and contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$348.

LAWRENCEBURG, p. v., capital of Dearborn co., Ia., 86 m. S.E. Indianapolis, 514 W. Situated on the N. bank of Ohio river, two miles below the mouth of Great Miami river, at the entrance of Whitewater canal into Ohio river. It contains a courthouse, jail, some manufactures, a printing-office, a number of stores, and 1900 inhabitants. The proceeds of the postoffice, \$609. The lower part of the village is liable to be overflooded at high water, so as to oblige the inhabitants to remove to the upper part of the houses, and to visit each other in shifts. The new town is built in a more elevated position, on the second bank, and contains some elegant dwellings.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p. v., Lawrence t., Mercer county, N. J., 6 m. N. by E. Trenton, 173 W. Situated on a fertile plain, and contains a Presbyterian church, a store, and a flourishing academy.

LAWRENCEVILLE, borough, Pitt t., Allegheny county, Pa. Beautifully situated on the E. side of Allegheny river, 24 m. above Pittsburgh. It contains many elegant villas, and has three churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal. The United States Allegheny arsenal, from which arms and military equipments are sent to the S. and W., an academy, 10 stores, and 867 inhabitants. It may be regarded as a suburb of Pittsburgh.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p. v., capital of Brunswick co., Va., 73 m. S.S.W. Richmond, 189 W. Situated on a branch of Meherrin river, and contains a handsome courthouse, jail,

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county clerk's office, an elegant Masonic hall, an Episcopal church, four stores, two tanneries, and about 260 inhabitants.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p. v., capital of Montgomery co., N. C., 115 m. W.S.W. Raleigh, 399 W. Situated on the E. side of Yadkin river, and contains a courthouse, jail, and a number of stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$99.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p. v., capital of Gwinnett co., Ga., 84 m. N.W. Milledgeville, 635 W. Situated 8 m. S.E. of Chattahoochee river, near the head branches of Yellow river. It contains a courthouse, jail, a Methodist church, an academy, 10 stores, 50 dwellings and about 300 inhabitants. There are a Presbyterian and Baptist church in the vicinity.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p. v., capital of Lawrence co., Ill., 129 m. S.E. by E. Springfield, 697 W. Situated on the W. bank of Embarras river. It contains a brick courthouse, five stores, a grist and saw-mill, 79 dwellings and about 450 inhabitants.

LAWRENCEVILLE, p. v., capital of Monroe co., Ark., 78 m. E. Little Rock, 1015 W. Situated on a small stream, 5 m. E. of White river, and contains a courthouse, and a few dwellings.

LAYBACH (Germ. *Laißach*, Illyr. *Lubena*, an. *Emna*), a city of the Austrian dominion, capital Illyria, and of the circle of the same name, comprising the duchies of Carinthia and Carniola, in which latter Laybach is situated, on the navigable river of the same name, a tributary of the Save, 80 m. S.W. Graz, 72 m. E.S.E. Agram, and 54 m. N.E. Trieste. Lat. 46° 1' 48" N.; long. 14° 46' 40" E. Population, in 1855, 13,079 (*Borghese*), comprising Germans, Italians, Illyrians, and Greeks. Laybach consists of the town-proper, five suburbs, and three adjacent hamlets. The town is situated on uneven ground, and has narrow and irregular streets, several of which, however, are well paved, and have foot-paths, while most of them are kept clean by running streams. Though ill laid out, Laybach is tolerably well built; and has several handsome public edifices among which are the cathedral, St. James's church, and that of the Ursuline nuns; the Gothic town hall, the lyceum, to which an agricultural garden is attached; the theatre, masquerade-hall, barracks, military school, Auserberg palace, &c. The town is grouped round the castle hill: the castle being now converted into a house of correction, and state prison. Laybach has, in all, 19 churches, two hospitals, two convents, a gymnasium, a female school, a normal school, an ecclesiastical seminary, and orphan, lunatic, and other asylums. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of the government of the circle, and of criminal, commercial, and mining tribunals for the province, town, and district judicial courts, the board of tolls, salt duties, and customs for the kingdom of Illyria, the agricultural society of Carniola, the museum for the duchy, a philharmonic society, &c. It has two large sugar-refineries, and fabrics of linen stuff, porcelain, paper, leather, &c.: its silk and woolen manufactures have fallen into decay. A considerable transit trade is carried on between Laybach and Trieste, Croatia and S. Germany. Within the last dozen years some extensive marshes in its vicinity have been in a great measure drained, which has rendered the town much more healthy. *Emona* was destroyed by Attila in 452, but having been restored, is said to have been enlarged and fortified by Narces. It is celebrated in diplomatic history for the congress held here in 1821. (*Oester. Nat. Encyc.*; *Borghese*; *Stein*; *Turnbull's Austria*.)

LE', or LEH, improperly called LADAKH, a city of Central Asia, and capital of the principality of Ladakh, in Thibet; in the valley of the Upper Indus, at the foot and on the slope of some low hills on the N. side of the river from which it is separated by a sandy plain about 3 m. broad, 150 m. S.E. Iskardo, and 930 m. N.W. by W. Lasa. Lat. 34° 10' N.; long. 77° 45' E. It is enclosed by a wall, furnished at intervals with conical and square towers, and extending on either side to the summit of the hills. The streets are disposed without any order, and form a most intricate labyrinth; and the houses are built contiguously, and run into each other so strangely, that from without it is difficult to determine the extent of each. The number of houses is said, by the natives, to be about 1000; but Moorcroft supposed they could scarcely exceed 500. They usually vary from one to two or three stories in height, and are furnished with light wooden balconies. The walls are sometimes wholly or in part of stone, but in general of large unburnt bricks, whitened outside with lime. The roofs are flat, and like the ceilings, formed of small trunks of poplar trees, above which a layer of willow shoots is laid, covered by a coating of straw, and that again by a bed of earth. They constitute a very insufficient defence against the weather, as during rain the water soon softens the earth, and pours down into the apartment. The rooms

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though frequently of good size, are rarely above seven or eight feet high, and unprovided with chimneys, though in the kitchen there is sometimes a square hole, which acts as an imperfect ventilator. The doors are made of planks of poplar mortised together: iron nails are rarely used, as they are too costly, the iron ore of the country being little sought for want of fuel. A few felts and sheepskins, and a bench or two with a large box, constitute the principal articles of furniture. The temples are built of the same materials as the houses, and pillars of timber, like those in private dwellings, support the beams, being little more, in fact, than the stems of the poplar or willow, stripped of their bark and painted. The most considerable building in Le is the palace of the rajah, which has a front of 250 feet, and is several stories in height. The population is chiefly of the Tibetan stock, but numerous Cashmerians have settled in Le, and intermixed with the natives. Le is the seat of an active commerce in shawl-wool, brought thither from the surrounding territory, from Lassa, Chinese Turkestan, &c., to be transported to Cashmere; and a silver coin is struck at this city, from bars of silver imported from China, which is in general circulation throughout the whole of Western Tibet. (*Moorecroft's Trav.*, i., 215-220; *Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

LEACOCK, p. L. Lancaster Co., Pa. 44 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg, 118 W. Bounded S.E. by Pequea creek, W. by Conowingo river. Drained by Mill creek. It contains six stores, one woolen factory, three flouring-mills, three saw-mills, three distilleries, two potteries; nine schools, 257 scholars. Pop. 3537.

LEADHILLS, a mining village of Scotland, co. Lanark, in an alpine region, in an irregular valley 1300 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded by wild heathy hills rising to the height of 2430 feet. Population 1168. The mining village of Wanlockhead, though only one mile distant, is in the county of Dumfriesshire. Both villages are inhabited solely by persons connected with the mines; which, however, belong to different proprietors, and are wrought by different companies. With regard to Leadhills, the mineral district comprises a space about three miles in length by two and a half in breadth, and is principally composed of gneiss, and gneissic slate, which is traced from S.W. to N.E. These strata are associated with transition clay-slate, called edge matter, from its vertical position, through which the metalliferous veins pass. The principal lead veins run S.E. and N.W., with a dip to the E. of one foot in three. The common and compact galena, or lead glance, are the principal ores, and furnish all the lead used in the arts. The vein stones are quartz, calcareous spar, brown spar, sparry ironstone, heavy spar, &c. Silver is contained in the lead, but in too small quantity to repay its extraction. The Leadhills mines are rented by the Scotch mining company from the proprietor, who receives every 6th bar of lead, as seigniorage. The produce varies much in different years. It has lately been above 700 tons a year; but it has sometimes been more than double that amount. The mines have been wrought from a very remote period. Gold is found in all the neighbouring streams, disseminated in minute particles among the clay more immediately covering the rocks and also occasionally interspersed in quartz. The search for this precious metal was formerly conducted on a pretty large scale, under royal authority; but never with much success; and all attempts of the kind, except by the curious, have long since ceased.

Leadhills has a chapel belonging to the established church, a school, and an excellent library founded in 1741. Allan Ramsay, the Scotch poet, was a native of this place. The miners of Leadhills are regarded as more than usually intelligent, moral, and respectable. (*Jamieson's Mineralogy of the County of Dumfriesshire*; *New Stat. Acc. of Scotland*; & *Lanarkshire*, p. 325-327; and *Dumfriesshire*, p. 322-325.)

LEAKE, county, Miss. Situated near the centre of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Watered by Pearl river, and its branches. It contained in 1840, 4570 neat cattle, 361 sheep, 16,251 swine; and produced 1077 bushels of wheat, 67,670 of Indian corn, 9163 of oats, 31,373 of potatoes, 2059 pounds of tobacco, 575,067 of cotton. It had six stores, five grist-mills, four saw-mills; four schools, 60 scholars. Pop.: whites, 1614; slaves, 542; free coloured, 6; total, 2162. Capital, Carthage.

LEAKESVILLE, p. v., capital of Green co., Miss., 190 m. S.E. Jackson, 1628 W. Situated on the W. side of Chickasaw river, and contains a courthouse, and several dwellings.

LEAMINGTON PRIORS, a town, par., and watering place of England, co. Warwick, in Kenilworth, div. of Sand. Knightlow, on the Leam, a trib. of the Avon, 9 m. E. Warwick, and 97½ m. N.W. London. Area of par., 1730 acres. Population, in 1811, 543; in 1821, 1163; in 1831, 2020; and in 1841, supposed to be upwards of 14,000!

LEBANON.

an unparalleled increase, occasioned by the growing celebrity of its mineral waters, and its many attractions as a place of fashionable resort. This town, which, 30 years ago, was an inconceivable village, has now many noble and opulent residents; and the elegance of its squares, streets, crescents, and terraces, and of its numerous public and private edifices, justly entitle it to a place among the handsomest and best built towns in the kingdom. It formerly stood only on the S. of the river; but within the last few years it has been extended to the opposite side, with which it is connected by two handsome stone bridges: one of these, widened and beautified in 1840, has received the name of "Victoria Bridge;" the other, about a quarter of a mile lower down the Leam, on the estate of M. Wise, Esq., at whose expense it has been built, was also opened in 1840. The numerous hotels are nowise inferior to those of Bath, Cheltenham, and other fashionable watering places. It has, also, many suburban villas and detached residences.

The waters, to which Leamington owes its celebrity, embrace 11 different streams, uniting, in a single spot, saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate waters. That which most abounds, and which is known as "the Leamington waters," has been analysed by Drs. Lambe and London*: it consists chiefly of the sulphate of magnesia and soda, in combination with muric acid of soda, or common salt: the waters are used internally by dyspeptic and chronic patients; and have been found very useful when applied externally in cutaneous diseases and rheumatism.

The following TABLE, drawn up from the Analysis of Dr. Lambe, shows the number of Grains of Mineral Salts contained in a Gallon of Water from Two of the principal Springs.

Description of Salts.		Old Bath.	New Bath.
Carbonate of iron	11-5	55	
Muriate of magnesia	11-5	55	
" " soda	520	320	
Sulphate of lime	11-5	68-7	
" " soda	108	108	

The pump-rooms and baths are fitted up with every degree of elegance, combined with comfort and utility. They are constantly supplied with water from the springs; and these, with the assembly rooms, public libraries, music hall, and numerous promenades and pleasure gardens, form the principal attractions, and contribute chiefly to the amusement of the visitors. The church is a good specimen of Gothic architecture; there is also a district church, episcopalian chapel, and places of worship for Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, and other sects. A national school, an infant school, and several Sunday schools, are well supported; and there are also several very excellent charitable institutions, particularly the "Warwick Hospital," endowed by Dr. Warneford, where the poor have the benefit of gratuitous baths, and of the best medical advice.

Being in the centre of a fine sporting country, Leamington has of late years become the head quarters of many of the leading Nimrods of the day. Three packs of hounds are hunted regularly during the season; and its spring races (held on the Warwick course), its annual steeple chases, hunting club, and other similar attractions, have rendered it in this respect no mean competitor even of Melton Mowbray.

It could not, of course, be expected that manufactures should grow up in a place where pleasure forms the principal pursuit. The business of the town is, consequently, confined to the supply and retailing of articles required by the resident gentry and visitors; and the latter are generally so numerous, as to make it a scene of bustle and activity during the greater part of the year. It has two weekly newspapers.

The Warwick and Northampton canal passes close to the town, and by its union with other lines of canal communication, gives it all the advantage of an extensive inland navigation. It is only one stage of 10 m. from the Coventry station of the London and Birmingham railway.

The surrounding country, which is highly picturesque, furnishes an almost endless variety of pleasing rides and excursions, diversified by the fine residences of the Warwick, Clarendon, Leigh, Willoughby, and other families; the ruins of Kenilworth castle, Guy's cliff, and other spots equally interesting to the tourist and the antiquary. (*Private Information.*)

LEBANON, an extensive and very celebrated range of mountains in W. Asia, connected northward with the tableland of Anatolia, thence running S.E.W. in two nearly parallel chains through Syria and Palestine, and finally connecting itself with mountains Horb and Sinal near the gulf of Buz. The W. chain, called Djebel Liban, the *Le*

* See "A Practical Dissertation on the Waters of Leamington Spa," &c. &c., by Dr. Chas. Lambe.

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beaus proper of antiquity, detaches itself from the mountains of Asia Minor at the gulf of Iskenderoon; it is cut through by the deep channel of the Orontes, in lat. 37° 7', and as it proceeds southward, at an average distance of 34 m. from the Mediterranean, it increases in height, till, in lat. 34° 12', the culminating point of the chain, Djebel Makmel attains an elevation of 12,000 feet above the sea. Many summits in this part rise considerably above the limits of perpetual snow; and even in lat. 32° 50' the ancient Carmel and the twin summits of *Ebal* and *Gerizim*, so famous in the history of the Israelites (Deut. xi. 39), are conspicuous from their towering height; but more southward the mountains sink much lower, and are traced with some difficulty S. of Gaza. The E. chain, now called Djebel-es-Sheikh, and identical with the *Anti-Libanus* of Strabo (lib. xvi.), detaches itself from the range of Taurus, about 60 m. E. of that last mentioned; it attains the extreme altitude of about 5000 feet in lat. 33° 30', under the ancient name of *mount Hermon*, and after maintaining a considerable elevation as far S. as the 32d parallel, becomes lower and less regular as it skirts the Dead sea on its E. side, and finally is connected with the sandy hills of Arabia; this chain, indeed, is much less defined throughout its course, and altogether inferior in proportion to the chain running along the coast. The valley of Bakaah (as *Cele-Syria*), which separates these chains, is about 100 m. long, and varies from 10 to 30 m. in breadth, having an elevation near the sources of the Orontes exceeding 3000 feet above the sea; and southward is the valley of the Jordan, which Burckhardt has traced through Arabia to the gulf of Akabah (see JORDAN). Besides the Orontes and Jordan, which are the two great rivers of this mountain system, a smaller stream, called the Letmanie, rises near Baalbek, and flows S.W. into the Mediterranean, a few miles N. of Tyre. The geology of mount Lebanon seems to have been little investigated by travellers; but from scattered hints collected from Richardson, Burckhardt, Robinson, and Elliott, it may be inferred that the general formation is carboniferous and mountain-limestone, with gneiss and slate rising to the surface in the higher parts. The limestone in many parts is very porous, easily acted on by air and water, and rapidly worn into hollows of various shapes and sizes, which have been formed into sepulchres and caves, formerly the hiding-places of the persecuted Jews and Christians. (Elliott, II., 257.) Basalt, and other igneous rocks, appear E. and S. of lake Tiberias, and the heights skirting the Dead sea, present granite, gneiss, dolomite, &c. Iron and coal are abundant in some parts of the range. The former is wrought in two districts; but, owing to the distance from which the fuel has to be brought for smelting the ore, the produce of the mines is scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the population. The coal-mines which, during several years past, have been wrought from Beyrouth, at an elevation of about 2500 feet above the sea. The seams vary from three feet to four and a half feet in thickness; but the coal, though abundant, is rather sulphurous. In 1838, they employed 114 work-people in alternate gangs, day and night, at daily wages of three piastres (7d.) each. The quantity of coal dug up in 1837 amounted in all to only about 4000 tons. Iron-pyrites are found mixed with the coal, and smelting furnaces have been erected near the pits; but the returns are quite insignificant.

The principal animals found on mount Lebanon are, the roe-deer, the antelope, the goat, the mountain-sheep, the jerboa, &c.; with eagles, hawks, ravens, herons, and pelicans. The general aspect of the mountain scenery is thus described by an intelligent English clergyman: "Our route lay directly across mount Lebanon, the chief part of which is nearly barren. Almost the only tree which it nourishes is the fir, and consequently the view is not of a character to interest a lover of scenery. From the sea and the plains the range forms a noble object for the eye to rest on; but when once the ascent is begun, few of the component elements of a beautiful prospect are discernible. Deep ravines, indeed, and rugged beetling precipices meet one at every turn, and render travelling both painful and hazardous; but there are neither glaciers nor waterfalls, neither lakes nor rivers, nor verdant fields nor smiling valleys, no extensive forests, no floral richness, and no rural villages: even the cedars, once "the glory of Lebanon" (Isa. ix., 13) have deserted it, and are replaced by the umbrella-topped fir. In one spot only called Bisharri, nearly opposite Tripoli, eight gigantic cedars, and a few of inferior size, attest the splendour of their by-gone race. The large trees measure about 36 feet round the trunk, and more than 100 feet between the extreme points of the opposite branches; while at the base, or a little above, they send out five limbs, each measuring 13 or 15 feet in circumference. At another spot W. of Bisharri, little known, and seldom visited, this same interesting tree is found in much

greater numbers, but of inferior growth. The mountaineers cut down the cedars for their charcoal and tar, which latter article is used medicinally to heal the wounds and diseases of the camel and the other animals." (Elliott's *Travels*, vol. II., p. 355.)

"In fact," says another traveller, "it is impossible to view these patriarchs of the vegetable world, the remains of vast forests that once supplied Jerusalem with its finest timber and its choicest incense, without feeling the truth, aptness, and precision of the prophecies concerning them: 'The rest of the trees of his forest shall be few, that a child may write them.' 'Lebanon is ashamed and hewn down. The high oaks of stature shall be hewn down: Lebanon shall fall by the mighty one.'" (Isaiah, x. 19, 33, 34; and xxxiii., 9.) It must not be supposed, however, from Mr. Elliott's description, that the whole mountain region is barren and uninteresting; for there are many fertile and well-peopled valleys, inhabited by an industrious people (about 35,000), chiefly Maronite Christians, occupied in the silk and dyeing trades, and in raising wine, corn, tobacco, and cotton. Dr. Bowring describes them as "an active and laborious race, who turn to good account such parts of the soil as are suited to tillage; and in no part of Syria," says he, "is there so obvious an activity, in none are the inhabitants so prosperous or so happy. The agricultural implements are rude: the plough is occasionally seen; but spade husbandry is much more used; and the steepness of the hill sides requires a succession of terraces for cultivation. Almost every male inhabitant is a small proprietor of land; and some of the emirs are large owners, either cultivating their estates themselves, or letting them out to tenants.

Some of the convents produce a wine called *Pine d'Ore*, of good quality, both red and white; but it is often spoiled by the practice of boiling, and the use of skins. The tobacco of mount Lebanon ranks also as the best in Syria. The quantity of raw silk produced in the district, exclusive of Tripoli, amounts annually to 940,000 ounces, the price, in 1838, being from 120 to 135 piastres per ounce; of this quantity 2-3rds are exported, and the rest consumed in the country. The weaving industry of mount Lebanon, however, is perhaps superior to its agriculture; for Mr. Consul Moore reports, that of about 1900 looms employed in this district, 300 were engaged in producing silk and cotton stuffs of the better qualities, 300 in weaving the *ahbas*, or coarse woollen garment of the peasantry, and 600 in making coarse cotton shirting. The manufacture and weaving of silk thread is likewise pursued to a considerable extent; and the annual consumption of gold for this trade averages about 50,000 drachmas. Exorbitant taxes are, however, a great hindrance to industry; and it is only matter for surprise that, notwithstanding they are subjected of nearly half their earnings, these people maintain their "proud bearing and independent character." (*Bowring's Report on Syria*; Elliott's *Travels*, vol. II.; Robinson's *Syria*, vol. II.; Rolandi, *Pal. cap.* xviii., p. 311. &c.)

LEBANON, county, Pa. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state, and contains 348 sq. m. Drained by Swatara creek, and its branches. The Union canal passes through it. Large quantities of cast and of wrought iron are produced. It contained in 1840, 14,781 neat cattle, 16,977 sheep, 13,780 swine; and produced 915,498 bushels of wheat, 147,954 of rye, 239,031 of Indian corn, 239,081 of oats, 101,633 of potatoes. It had 58 stores, seven lumber-yards, four fulling-mills, two woollen factories, three furnaces, three forges, 37 grist-mills, 94 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one paper-mill, 23 tanneries, 13 distilleries, two breweries, five potteries, four printing-offices, three weekly newspapers, and one periodical; four academies, 154 students, 36 schools, 327 scholars. Pop. 21,572. Capital, Lebanon.

LEBANON, p. t., York co., Me., 68 m. S.W. Augusta, 510 W. Bounded W. by Salmon Falls river, and drained by its branches. It has six stores, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, one tannery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 90 schools, 921 scholars. Pop. 2572.

LEBANON, p. t., Grafton co., N. H., 4 m. S. Hamovet, 30 m. N.W. Concord, 484 W. Bounded W. by Connecticut river. Chartered in 1761. Watered by Mascomby river, which has considerable falls, affording good water-power. There are falls here in Connecticut river, around which is a canal with locks. Lymann's bridge across Connecticut river, connects this township with Hartford, Vt. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and two Universalist, nine stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, three grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, one oil-mill; one academy, 100 students, 16 schools, 601 scholars. Pop. 1754.

LEBANON, p. t., New London co., Ct., 31 m. E.S.E. Hartford, 352 W. Watered by Yantic river, and its branches. It contains four churches, three Congregational, and a Baptist, three stores, two fulling-mills, two woollen factories, four grist-mills, seven saw-mills; one academy, 35 students; 16 schools, 546 scholars. Pop. 3194. The principal village is chiefly on one street, over a mile long, and 30 rods wide,

LEBRJA.

as that families living on opposite sides of the street are not very near neighbours. The houses are not very compact, but some of them are neat.

LEBANON, p. t. Madison co. N. Y. 167 m. W. by N. Albany, 253 W. Watered by Chenango river, and its branches. It has one store, two fulling-mills, four grist-mills, nine saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; 16 schools, 641 scholars. Pop. 1794.

LEBANON, p. t., Henderson co. N. J. 40 m. N. by W. Trenton, 200 W. Watered by the S. branch of Raritan river. It contains 13 stores, 13 grist-mills, 17 saw-mills, three oil-mills, five tanneries, 11 distilleries; 19 schools, 253 scholars. Pop. 3949.

LEBANON, p. b., Lebanon t., capital of Lebanon co., Pa. 94 m. E. Harrisburg, 134 W. Situated on the Union canal. It is regularly laid out, and contains a large brick courthouse, county offices, a stone jail, five churches, a German Reformed, Lutheran, Methodist, Mennonite, and Roman Catholic, four warehouses on the canal, nine stores, one grist-mill, one clover-mill, 309 dwellings, and about 3500 inhabitants. The township contains 17 stores, three lumber-yards, eight grist-mills, five tanneries, three distilleries, two breweries, three potteries, four printing-offices, three weekly newspapers, and one periodical; one academy, 50 students; 11 schools, 480 scholars. Pop. 6197.

LEBANON, p. v., capital of Warren co., O. 55 m. W.S.W. Columbus, 469 W. Situated between two branches of Turtle creek, and contains a courthouse, jail, a public library, three churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist, several stores, two iron foundries, two woollen factories, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, and about 1500 inhabitants.

LEBANON, p. v., capital of Russell co., Va. 285 m. W. by S. Richmond, 264 W. Situated on a branch of Clinch river, and contains a stone courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings, chiefly of wood. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$162.

LEBANON, p. v., capital of Marion co., Ky. 59 m. S.W. by S. Frankfort, 581 W. Situated on a small branch of Salt river. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and 546 inhabitants.

LEBANON, p. v., capital of Wilson co., Tenn. 32 m. E. Nashville, 658 W. Situated on a branch of Cumberland river, and contains a courthouse, jail, an academy, a female seminary, three churches, a Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist, 19 stores, 100 dwellings, and about 1500 inhabitants, a portion of whom are coloured. There is a large steam cotton factory in the vicinity, and a college has been chartered to be denominated "The Southern University," which is not yet in operation. A spring rises near the courthouse, forming a creek, 15 or 30 feet wide. It was laid out in 1801, in the midst of a cedar grove, and incorporated in 1807.

LEBANON, p. v., capital of Boone co., Ia. 25 m. N.W. Indianapolis, 569 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

LEBANON, p. v., St. Clair co., Ill. 71 m. S. Springfield, 707 W. It contains three churches, two Methodist, and one Episcopal, eight stores, one steam flouring-mill, and about 70 dwellings. It contains McKendree College, under the direction of the Methodists, founded in 1834, which has a president and three professors, or other instructors, and 47 students. The commencement is on the second Wednesday in October.

LEBANON, p. v., capital of De Kalb co., Ala. 119 m. N.E. Tuscaloosa, 675 W. Situated on the N. side of Big Willis creek, and contains a courthouse, and several dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$58.

LEBRJA (an. *Nebris*), a town of Spain, prov. Cadix, in the flat of the Guadalquivir, 99 m. S. by W. Seville, and 28 m. N. Cadix. Pop., according to Mifano, 6716. A par. church, built of the materials of an old mosque, four convents, a hospital, and a well-endowed classical college, are the chief public buildings; and there is also a ruined castle of considerable extent. Being situated in the midst of an extensive and marshy flat, Lebrja is extremely unhealthy, especially during the heats of summer; but the circumjacent alluvial soil is highly productive. The town has fabrics of glass, earthenware, blankets and sacking, soap, bricks, tiles, and mortar. (*Mifano*.)

LECCE (an. *Sybaris* and *Lupia*), a city of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Otranto, cap. distr. and canton, on the road from Brindisi to Otranto, about 22 m. S.S.E. the former city, and the same distance N.W. the latter; lat. 40° 21' 14" N., long. 18° 10' 7" E. Pop. 14600. "The circ. of the present city at least equals that of Foggia; its houses are infinitely larger; and it is even supposed that it would commodiously admit a population of 30,000. The city is fortified by a wall and towers, in bad condition, above a deep ditch; and possesses, moreover, a castle or citadel. It comprises the usual appendages of a provincial capital, a seminary, tribunal, and theatre; and adds to these a large

LECTOURE.

manufactory of tobacco, the produce of which, as snuff, is highly esteemed throughout the kingdom. The principal gate of entrance to Lecce is very magnificent, though in a strange overloaded style of architecture. The facility with which the stone of the country is wrought, has proved of great advantage to the architectural embellishments of Lecce; but it has also afforded a fatal facility of propagating the extravagant and almost incredibly bad taste emphasized in every building of consequence. Their magnitude alone is imposing to the spectator, while their innumerable absurdities disgust him. Among these edifices the churches are pre-eminent: they exhibit all the grotesque barbarity of the Gothic, without any of its spiry lightness; and their interior decorations, though by no means in the same style, are not likely to make up for these defects. The inside of the cathedral, dedicated to St. Oronzio, the patron of the city, is simple and unoffending. A few inlaid marbles, and some indifferent paintings, constitute its only ornaments. The ceiling is of brown carved wood, richly gilt; and it has, though perhaps not strictly adapted to a place of public worship, a handsome effect. In the principal square is an antique column brought from Brindisi: it supports the statue of the protecting saint, and near its base is a fountain without water, adorned by a small equestrian statue of one of the sovereigns of Naples. The inhabitants of Lecce are mostly in easy circumstances, and renowned for their courteous polished manners. The climate is oppressively hot during the summer, and the porous quality of the material of which the town is built is supposed to absorb the damp in the morning, only to emit it again at sunset, to the great prejudice of the health of the natives. The common disorder of the country, to which strangers are more particularly subject, is an intense catarrh, known by the name of *ceppura*, which is frequently attended by serious fever, and often turns to internal inflammation." (*Craven's Tour*, &c., p. 134-137.) The surrounding district is one of great fertility; but bears all the marks of bad government, and backward cultivation. It supplies, however, silk, wool, flax, cotton, oil, wine, &c., of good quality, in which the city is said to have an active trade. Lecce has also manu- factories of lace, linen thread, woollen cloth, and cotton and silk fabrics. The centre of the city is somewhat busy, being occupied by the artisans; but the other parts of the town are so very deserted, that Craven says he has frequently found himself the only person walking in one of the most considerable streets. The produce of Lecce is mostly exported from Otranto, or from San Cataldo on the Adriatic.

Sybaris, or Lupia, on the site of Lecce, was very ancient. Augustus remained in it for some days after his return to Italy on hearing of the death of Caesar. In the middle ages it was called *Lycium*. It was made the seat of an earl soon after the establishment of the Normans; and Tancred, one of its earls, succeeded to the crown of Naples in 1180. The novelist Ammirato, and the anatomist Baglivi, were natives of Lecce. (*Craven's Naples*, 1, 134-138; *Swaburne's Two Sicilies*, 1, 279, 280, &c.; *Craven's Ancient Italy*, 11, 307.)

LECHLADE, a market town and par. of England, co. Gloucester, hund. Brightwell's Barrow, at the confluence of the Lech with the Isis, 13 m. E. Cirencester, and 68 m. W. by N. London. Area of par., 3080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1944. The town consists chiefly of a single, long, wide, and well built street; and the river (which is navigable up to this place, a distance, by water, of 1464 m. from London,) is crossed by a good stone bridge. The church, a handsome stone structure, built in the reign of Henry VII., has a tower and spire at its W. end. There are also places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists; and two Sunday-schools. The principal importance of Lechlade is derived from its site at the junction of the Thames navigation with the Thames and Severn canal, which makes it the seat of an extensive transit trade in butter, cheese, corn, malt, &c.; but this will probably suffer a material diminution when the Great Western railway is completed. Markets on Tuesday; fair, Aug. 5 and 12, and Sept. 9, for cattle and cheese.

LECTOURE (an. *Lactora*, and *Civitas Lactoratensis*), a town of France, dep. Gers, cap. arrond., on the summit of a steep isolated rock, 19 m. N. Auch. Pop. in 1836 (ex. com.), 3202. It was formerly surrounded with a triple range of strong walls, the remains of which still exist. It is traversed by a wide, regularly built, and clean street, at one end of which is a hospital occupying the site of an ancient castle, and at the other a handsome Gothic church, built by the English. Nearly all the other streets are *fort tristo et fort irrégulières*. Near the above church is the

"The stone of the country is of a fine white, so soft when taken out of the quarry that it may be moulded like wax, and will receive any form the slightest strokes of the chisel impress it with; yet, by remaining exposed to the air, it very soon acquires a proper degree of consistency. (*Swaburne's Two Sicilies*, 1, 286.)

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old episcopal palace, now the town-hall, sub-prefecture, and court of primary jurisdiction. In the town-hall are portraits of Marshal Launee, Duc de Montebello, and other distinguished individuals, natives of the town; a marble statue of the marshal is also erected on the public esplanade. Lectoure has manufactures of serge and coarse woollen cloths, and a considerable trade in cattle, wine, brandy, and agricultural produce.

Lectoure, though not mentioned by the ancient geographers, has several Roman antiquities; the chief is a votive altar, in good preservation, which dates from the time of Gratian. At the foot of the hill on which the town is built is a fountain of excellent water; its modern name is *Hendelie*, derived, as is said, from its ancient name, *Fons Delie*; having been consecrated to Diana, who had a temple in the vicinity.

Lectoure belonged, for a lengthened period, to the counts of Armagnac. The last of that family having been besieged in it in 1473, by the troops of Louis XI., commanded by the Cardinal of Albi, surrendered on terms which the cardinal offered and swore to observe. No sooner, however, had the blood-thirsty perfidious ecclesiastic got the count into his power, than he ordered him to be assassinated, and gave up the town to military execution. (*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, part II., tom. ix., 320, 8vo. ed.; *Hugues*, art. *Gers*, &c.)

LEDGBURY, a market town and par. of England, co. Hereford, hund. Radlow, near the Ledon, a trib. of the Bevers, 13 m. E. Hereford, 14 m. S.W. Worcester, and 105 m. W.N.W. London. Area of par., 8530 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3852. The town, situated on the slope of a hill at the E. angle of the co., at the extremity of the Malvern hills, comprises two principal intersecting streets, with others of inferior character. Many of the houses are handsome, and built of stone quarried in the neighbourhood. The church, which is of Norman architecture, with more recent alterations and additions, comprises a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a chapel; and the tower, which is detached from the rest of the building, is surmounted by a fine spire 90 ft. high; the living is a vicarage, in private patronage. There are, also, places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists, with well-attended Sunday schools attached to each; a national school for both sexes, partly supported by the produce of two or three old charities; and a school of industry for girls. The free school, founded in the 16th century, formerly had the reputation of being a good classical school; but the endowment is very trifling, and the instruction is now confined to reading, writing, and arithmetic. St. Catherine's hospital, for poor men and women, founded by Hugh Foliot, bishop of Hereford, in 1232, comprises a master, chaplain, seven brethren, and three sisters, each of whom, in addition to a comfortable dwelling and some yearly allowances, receives a stipend of 6s. a week. The hospital, lately rebuilt, is a handsome structure, with two wings, and a chapel and hall in the centre; and it is proposed, as the estates are increasing in value, to raise the number of inmates to 54. The parish is unusually rich in money charities, distributed chiefly by the clergy and churchwardens. (See *Char. Comm. 3d Rep.*, p. 2.) Ledbury was celebrated during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., for its extensive manufactures of broad-cloth and silk; but they are now quite extinct. Malting, tanning, and the weaving of sacking, employ a considerable number of hands; but the present importance of the town is derived from its being the chief market of a district producing large quantities of hops, cider, and perry. Stone and marble are quarried in the neighbourhood, and the latter is sent to various parts for chimney-pieces, slabs, &c. The conveyance of heavy goods is much facilitated by the Hereford and Gloucester canal, which passes close to the town. Among the country seats in the vicinity of Ledbury, the largest and finest is Easton Castle, erected by the late Lord Somers. Markets on Tuesday; first Monday after Feb. 1, Monday before Easter, and May 12; June 23; first Tuesday in Aug., Oct. 3, and Monday before Dec. 21, for cattle, cheese, hops, &c.

Ledbury was anciently a parliamentary borough, and in the reign of Edward I., twice returned members to the House of Commons; but the privilege was not preserved.

LEDYARD, p. t., New London co., Ct. 47 m. S.E. Hartford, 365 W. Organized in 1836, from the N. part of Groton. Bounded W. by Thames river. Watered by Poque-tannuck river on the N., and by head branches of Mystic river on the S.E. It contains three stores, four grist-mills, three saw-mills; 14 schools, 523 scholars. Pop. 1871. The village on the E. side of Thames river, at Gales ferry, contains about 35 dwellings. The township was named from the celebrated traveller John Ledyard, who was a native of Groton.

LEDYARD, p. t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 171 m. W. Albany, 317 W. Organized in 1823. Bounded W. by Cayuga lake, into which its streams flow. It contains three churches, a

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Presbyterian, Methodist, and an Episcopal, four stores, one fulling-mill, one scouring-mill, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; two academies, 91 students, 17 schools, 579 scholars. Pop. 3143. The steamboat from Ithaca to Cayuga bridge touches daily at Aurora village, on the lake, in this tow-ship.

LEE, county, Va. Situated in the S.W. corner of the state, and contains 519 sq. m. It lies between Cumberland and Powell's mountains, and is drained by Powell's river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 10,400 neat cattle, 10,493 sheep, 34,905 swine; and produced 26,706 bushels of wheat, 6498 of rye, 446,111 of Indian corn, 108,812 of oats, 23,949 of potatoes, 23,438 pounds of tobacco, 38,649 of sugar. It had 12 stores, five bloomeries, 34 flouring-mills, 31 grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, one oil-mill, seven tanneries, 18 distilleries; seven schools, 126 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7899; slaves, 390; free coloured, 32; total, 8441. Capital, Jonesville.

LEE, county, Ga. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Watered by Flint river and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 10,467 neat cattle, 730 sheep, 15,079 swine; and produced 3153 bushels of wheat, 105,505 of Indian corn, 3079 of oats, 7336 of potatoes, 1,067,140 pounds of cotton. It had seven stores, eight grist-mills, five saw-mills; one academy, 29 students, seven schools, 146 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2469; slaves, 5046; free coloured, 5; total, 4530. Capital, Starkville.

LEE, county, Ill. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 720 sq. m. Bounded S. by Des Plaines river. Watered by Fox river, and a head branch of Green river, flowing through Winnebago swamp. It contained in 1840, 1900 neat cattle, 318 sheep, 4469 swine; and produced 27,415 bushels of wheat, 45,500 of Indian corn, 28,863 of oats, 18,715 of potatoes. It had eight stores, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; seven schools, 193 scholars. Pop. 2855. Capital, Dixon.

LEE, county, Iowa. Situated in the S. part of the ter., and contains 800 sq. m. Organized in 1837. Bounded N.E. by Skunk river, S.W. by Des Moines river. Watered by Sugar, Halfroad, and Lost creeks. The latter flows itself in a low prairie, 4 m. from Mississippi river. It contained in 1840, 5654 neat cattle, 8124 sheep, 13,890 swine; and produced 31,395 bushels of wheat, 213,714 of Indian corn, 30,473 of oats, 9641 of potatoes, 4363 pounds of sugar. It had seven stores; 13 schools, 246 scholars. Pop. 6063. Capital, Fort Madison.

LEE, p. t., Penobscot co., Me., about 195 m. N.E. Augusta. Drained by a tributary of Mattawamkeag river. Organized in 1832. It has eight stores; eight schools, 264 scholars. Pop. 734.

LEE, p. t., Stratford co., N. H., 36 m. E. by S. Concord, 485 W. Watered by Lamprey and Oyster rivers, the latter issuing from Wheelwrights pond, in its N. part, containing 165 acres. It contains two churches, a Baptist and a Christian, three stores, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; seven schools, 314 scholars. Pop. 998.

LEE, p. t., Berkshire co., Mass., 198 m. W. Boston, 6 m. S.E. Lenox, 368 W. Incorporated in 1777. Marble, iron ore, and limestone are abundantly found. Watered by Housatonic river, which affords good water-power. It is particularly distinguished for its extensive paper manufactories, which in 1840, employed 902 persons, producing to the amount of \$250,000, employing a capital of \$219,000. It has three churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist, 11 stores, two forges, one cotton factory, with 998 spindles, one grist-mill, seven saw-mills, 13 paper-mills, one printing-office; one academy, 49 students, 10 schools, 603 scholars. Pop. 2428.

LEE, p. t., Oneida co., N. Y., 114 m. W.N.W. Albany, 369 W. Drained by Canada and Fish creeks. Organized in 1811. It contains a church, five stores, two furnaces, one fulling-mill, one woollen-factory, one flouring-mill, two grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, four tanneries, one distillery; 35 schools, 896 scholars. Pop. 3936.

LEEDS, a pari. and mun. bor., pari., and celebrated manufacturing town of England, being the great centre of the woollen cloth trade, co. York, W. riding, locally situated in wap. Skyrack, on both sides the navigable river Aire, 23 m. W.S.W. York, 29 m. N. Sheffield, and 170 m. N. by W. London; lat. 53° 47' 30" N., and long. 1° 33' W. Area of pari. and of pari. and mun. bor. (which are also co-extensive), 31,450 acres: pop. of pari. bor. in 1831, 123,393; pop. of town, at same period, 71,602.

The principal and best part of Leeds stands on the slope of a hill N. of the Aire, and the buildings cover a space of about 1000 acres. The town, speaking generally, is irregularly built, with narrow and crooked streets; but the centre and W. end comprise several handsome streets lined with fine houses. Briggate, in the centre of the town, is the largest, and is as wide as Oxford-street, London. Three stone bridges, and two of cast iron, on the bow and string principle, cross the river Aire, on the S. side of which are

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the extensive suburbs of Holbeck and Hunslet, containing some large factories. The town is well paved, flagged, and lighted with gas. Hitherto the supply of water has been rather deficient; but extensive works are now (1840) on the point of being completed, by which an abundant supply of excellent water will be conveyed into the town from the Harwood hills, 5 or 6 m. distant, at an estimated expense of about £30,000. Among the public buildings, the cloth-halls deserve particular notice: the Mixed-cloth Hall, at the corner of Wellington-street, built in 1758, is a quadrangular building, 350 feet long, and 300 feet broad, enclosing an open area, and having about 1800 stands. The White-cloth Hall, for the sale of undyed goods, on the plan of the former, was erected in 1775: it has about 1900 stands. A third building of the same description, in Albion-street, but smaller, intended to accommodate traders not licensed to sell in the other halls, has been long abandoned. Close to the Mixed-cloth Hall, is a handsome edifice, called the "Commercial Buildings," which would do credit to the metropolis, appropriated chiefly to news and concert rooms, but partly also to trading purposes. The courthouses, in which the petty and quarter sessions of the borough and the Michaelmas sessions of the W. riding are held, is a well-arranged building for police purposes; but the jail attached to it is too small for the wants of the town and borough. The corn exchange faces Briggate: its front is of the Ionic order, and has a niche in the centre, with a statue of Queen Anne. The central market, erected at an expense of £35,000, is large, handsome, and commodious: there are also two other markets. The cavalry barracks, erected in 1830, on the N. side of the town, are well built and very extensive, occupying, with the parade grounds, nearly 12 acres. The workhouse is not of a size corresponding with the wants of so large a parish, but it is well conducted by a board of 30 overseers. The cost of maintaining the poor of the town amounted in 1839 to £23,870, the expenditure for the entire parish in the same year being £33,156. The hall of the Philosophical and Literary Society, a theatre on the S. side of the town, and two commodious bath establishments, are the only other public buildings besides the churches: of the latter, many are handsome. The parish church, now in course of being rebuilt, on the site of an old Gothic edifice, is in the perpendicular English style, and from its appearance promises to be one of the largest and handsomest churches in England: the living is a vicarage, worth £1900 a year, and having the patronage of nine ecclesiastical benefices. There are six other churches within the town, and 32 places of worship for dissenters, of which six belong to Wesleyan Methodists, seven to seceders from Methodism, seven to Independents, two to Unitarians, two to Baptists, and two to Roman Catholics, one of the latter being an elegant building, with a spire 150 feet high. An Independent chapel, recently erected in the E. Parade, at a cost of £12,000, has a handsome Doric portico, and is the finest Grecian edifice in the town. Each on-township likewise has its episcopal chapel, and one or more places of worship for dissenters. A spacious cemetery, on Woodhouse Moor, occupying 10 acres of ground, was opened in 1835, for the use of persons of all religious denominations: in the centre is a chapel, beneath which are large vaults. The Sunday schools give religious instruction to about 11,400 children, 4000 of whom are connected with the church, and the rest with the various denominations of dissenters. The establishments for general education comprise, 1. A well endowed grammar school, founded in 1562, which gives free instruction in classics and the elements of mathematics to the sons of all residents in Leeds, and enjoys the reputation of being ably and successfully conducted. 2. A national school, attended by upward of 400 children. 3. An extremely well conducted Lancasterian school, established in 1811, and giving instruction to 500 boys. 4. A model infant school, where a considerable number of persons have been trained for the teaching of infant schools, and where about 130 children receive regular instruction. 5. Marshall's schools, comprising a boys', girls', and infants' school. Several other schools are supported by the Wesleyans, or by voluntary subscription. St. John's Charity, founded in 1705, has for its object the training of girls to become household servants: its income is about £500 a year, and the management is vested in a committee of subscribers. The chief societies for the promotion of literature and science are the Philosophical and Literary Society, which has a handsome hall and library in Park Row, the Literary Institution, having an extensive library, and the Mechanics' Institute, which has a hall in S. Parade. Leeds has also a school of medicine, a society for the promotion of the fine arts, and five subscription libraries. The charitable institutions comprise, besides the schools already mentioned, an infirmary, founded in 1767, supported by subscriptions, amounting to £3500 annually, and accommodating 150 in-patients; a fever hospital, called the "House of Recovery," a lying-in hospital, an eye and

ear infirmary, and a public dispensary. There are likewise several endowed charities for the aged poor, and other benevolent institutions, the gross revenues of which exceed £4000 a year. Party politics run pretty high in Leeds. It has few weekly newspapers; one of which, the "Leeds Mercury," is one of the ablest and most widely circulated of the provincial papers.

We subjoin an account of the area, population, &c., of the different parts of the borough, drawn up from the censuses and other official returns:

Townships.	Area in Acres.	Pop. in 1831.	Rental in 1837. £.
Town of Leeds (comprising 9 townships)	8,820	71,602	248,077
Arnsley	1,010	6,110	10,500
Beeston	1,770	2,128	4,700
Bramley	2,450	7,080	22,000
Chapel Allerton	2,040	1,684	9,000
Farsley	2,070	1,581	4,000
Headingley with Barley	2,600	2,940	16,000
Holbeck	700	11,210	56,000
Hunslet	1,150	12,074	37,100
Potter-Newton	2,340	968	6,212
Worley	140	5,044	15,000
Totals	21,480	123,265	378,455

Leeds owes its great and long-continued eminence as a manufacturing town, partly to its advantageous situation, and partly to the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants. It stands in a fertile country, intersected with rivers, and possessing rich and all but inexhaustible beds of coal. The natural facilities afforded by its position for procuring raw materials, and for disposing of its manufactured produce, have been vastly extended by artificial means. On the one hand, it communicates with the Humber, and consequently, with the German ocean, by means of the Aire and Calder navigation, which allows vessels of 130 tons to come up to the town; and on the other hand, it communicates with the Mersey and Liverpool by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Railways have recently, also, been opened to York, Hull, and by Derby to London, and a new line is just completed between Leeds and Manchester. The weekly receipts of the N. Midland railway, which connects Leeds with York and Derby, average about £3500, and those of the Leeds and Selby railway (which has been leased to the York and North Midland railway) are estimated at £600. The staple manufacture is the weaving of woollen cloths; but the spinning of flax and worsted is also an important branch of industry, as will be seen from the following official return of the factories in operation within the borough in 1839:

Description of Mills.	No.	Horse-power.	Engines and wheels.	Persons employed.
Woollen Mills	106	2,000	107	5,780
Flax	44	1,269	41	6,430
Worsted	12	414	15	2,140
Silk	2	—	1-195	115
Total	166	4,117	164-195	14,465

The woollen manufacture of Leeds and its neighbourhood is carried on in two ways—on the domestic system, and by means of factories. According to the former plan, the business is conducted by a number of small masters, generally possessed of very limited capitals, who have in their houses from two to four looms, and employ, besides themselves and their families, from three to seven journeymen. Formerly they used to carry the wool by hand labour through all the stages of its manufacture, till it was made into undressed cloth; but for several years past they have availed themselves, in the performance of various processes, of the public mills that have been erected, mostly on a joint-stock principle, in all the villages within the district where this system prevails. By this means the domestic cloths are produced as good and cheap as those made in factories. The wages of hand-loom weavers in and about Leeds varied (in 1840) from 12s. to 18s. a week. The factory system owes its existence to the improvements of machinery subsequent to 1790; and, though strongly opposed by the domestic clothiers, has greatly improved the manufacture, and raised Leeds to its present eminence as a mart for superfine broadcloths. The master manufacturers, who necessarily either possess or have the command of large capitals, employ a greater or less number of workmen, in one or more large factories, under their own inspection, or that of their superintendents. In these factories the whole processes are carried forward, from the breaking of the wool to the finishing of the cloth for the consumer. Power-loom, however, have hitherto been but little employed in the weaving of fine cloths, not one fourth part of those produced being now (1840) woven by their agency. The woollen fabrics manufactured at Leeds comprise broadcloths, ladies' cloths, kerseys, swan-downs, and beavers. The goods sold to the merchants in a rough or undressed state are finished in dyehouses and dressing-shops, which of themselves give

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employment to upward of 3600 persons. The sale of cloths is partly effected in the different cloth-halls, on the mornings of Tuesday and Saturday, between 11 and 13; but of late years, or since the manufacturers began wholly to finish their goods, the cloth-halls have lost a good deal of their importance, and a full half of the business that used to be entirely carried on in them is now transacted in private counting-houses. Shalooms, stuffs, and camlets are made to some extent; and immense quantities of unfinished stuffs are brought here to be finished from Bradford and Halifax. Some of the flax mills are superb establishments; large quantities of linen yarn are sent to Barnsley to be manufactured into linens, and large quantities are also sent to Ireland and France: canvases, mackings, and lincens are also made to some extent in the town. The wages of linen weavers (of whom there are about 700) have been gradually falling during the last 18 years, and are now from 7s to 15s per cent. under those given in 1833, owing, it is said, to the influx of Irish weavers, and the keen competition of the Scotch manufacturers. The present average wages per week are 8s. 4d. nett, when in full work, which is seldom the case. The weavers are characterized by the hand-loom commissioners as intelligent, sober, and steady, but in extreme poverty. The manufacture of machinery employs a great number of hands; and there are likewise extensive chemical works, large glass-houses, potteries, making goods almost exclusively for exportation, extensive tobacco-mills, and soap-works, which produced, in 1836, 770,998 lbs. hard soap. The greatest portion of the manufacturing operations of the town are carried on by means of steam-engines, of which between 300 and 400 are at work within the parish. A branch of the Bank of England is established at Leeds, and there are five joint-stock banking companies, besides two private banking establishments, and a savings' bank, with a large number of depositors.

Leeds was first incorporated as a municipal borough in the reign of Charles I., and received its charter in the 13th of Charles II. Under the Municipal Reform Act it is divided into 19 wards, and the government is vested in a recorder, mayor, 15 aldermen, and 48 councillors: corporation revenue, in 1836, £13,632. Recently a body of police has been organized, similar to that of the metropolis. Notwithstanding its importance, as the first clothing town of the British empire, Leeds was not represented in parliament till 1832, when the Reform Act conferred on it the important privilege of sending two members to the H. of C. Registered electors, in 1836-40, 6182. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday; cattle fairs on alternate Wednesdays; and for horses and hardware, July 10th, 11th, October 8th, and November 9th.

Leeds is mentioned by Bede, and in the Domesday survey. Leland, early in the 16th century, describes it as a market town, subsisting chiefly by clothing, reasonably well built, and as large as Bradford, but considerably less than Wakefield. The clothing trade had been introduced about 60 years before Leland's time, and the town has since gradually risen, by the persevering industry of its inhabitants, till it has become the third manufacturing town of the first manufacturing nation of the world. (*Bain's Gazetteer of Yorkshire; Parsons' Annals of Leeds, passim; Parl. Rep.; and valuable Priv. Inform.*)

LEEDS, p. t. Kennebec co., Me., 31 m. W. by S. Augusta, 597 W. Bounded W. by Androscoggin r. Incorporated in 1802. It has a large pond on its N.E. border. It contains four stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, five saw-mills, one tannery; one academy, nine students, 13 schools, 604 scholars. Pop. 1736.

LEEK, a manufacturing market town, and par. of England, co. Stafford, hund. Totmonslow, on the Churnet, a tributary of the Trent, 12 m. S. Macclesfield, and 134 m. N. by W. London. Area of parish (comprising 10 townships), 34,370 acres. Population, in 1831, 10,780. Population of Leek-and-Lowe township, 6374. It is situated in the mountainous part of the county called the Moorlands, on the road between London and Manchester, and consists of a principal street lined with some good modern houses, and crossed by several narrow and irregular avenues. The church is an old Gothic structure, with a square tower: in the churchyard are the remains of a Danish cross, 10 feet high: the living is a vicarage in the gift of Earl Mansfield. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan and New-connexion Methodists, and the Society of Friends. Except a small endowed school, there is no public day-school, and nearly all the instruction which the children receive is given in the Sunday-schools attached to the different places of worship. In the Wesleyan school there are upward of 1000 children. A mechanics' institute confers important benefits on the manufacturing population. An almshouse for eight widows, and some other charities, have endowments amounting to £180 a year. (*Charity Commercial Reports.*)

Leek has long been the seat of a manufacture of broad

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silks and plain ribbands, many of the latter being woven by power-looms, of which there are about 160 in the town. There are about 150 broad-looms and 180 engine-looms; but only half the former and one third the latter were at work in January, 1839. About 30 of the broad-looms have jacquard machinery attached. The ribband-looms are chiefly employed in making plain black sarvants: galloons and serots are made exclusively by power-looms. The silk-mills, of which there were seven in 1836, employing 784 hands, embrace not only the weaving of ribbands by power-looms, but the throwing and spinning of silk, and its twisting into sewing silk, braid, &c. The hand-loom weavers are chiefly employed on checked or figured silk neckerchiefs, and a few gros-de-naples and figured gown-pieces, the best black ribbands, and silk serges of superior quality. These goods are prepared chiefly for the London market; but the sewing silks, twist, and ribbands are mostly for exportation. The hand-loom work is given out warped and wound to undertakers, who possess a varying number of looms, and employ journeymen and apprentices, to the former of whom they pay the warehouse price, after deducting for loom-rent, &c. There are about 60 undertakers in the broad trade, and they appear to be superior both in habits and condition to the same class in most other places, many of them possessing convenient and substantial dwelling-houses, the highest stories of which are used as workshops. The journeymen are an inferior class, living in £3 cottages; but, though their houses be poor and mean, they are clean, as are also the persons and dress of the weavers and their families: the wives are commonly piecers and doublers, or overlookers in the factories, or else, if at home, wind silk; the children easily get employment in the factories, at wages varying from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a week. The weekly earnings of the broad-loom weavers vary from 7s. 6d. to 8s. nett. The weekly nett wages of the power-loom weavers average 16s., and the women working in the mills usually earn from 5s. to 5s. 6d. From these rates there has been little variation; and the trade of Leek generally appears to be of a staid character than that of other towns engaged in the same manufacture. The cotton trade, which has extended itself thither from Lancashire, is not extensive: one small mill employs 60 hands. Coal is procured from the neighbouring Blue Hills, in quantities amply sufficient for the wants both of the manufacturers and the population generally. (*Hand-loom Weavers' Report, part iv., p. 34.*)

Leek is one of the polling places for the N. division of Staffordshire. Courts leet and baron are held annually by the lord of the manor (Earl Mansfield), who elects a constable for the civil government of the town. Markets on Wednesday: fairs for cattle and pedlary, February 7th, Easter Wednesday, May 18th, Whit Wednesday, July 2d and 29th, October 10th, and November 13th.

LEELANAN, county Mich. Situated on the E. shore of Lake Michigan. Bounded N.E. by Grand Traverse bay. It has been recently formed, and is unorganized.

LEESBURG, p. v. capital of Loudon co., Va., 153 m. N. Richmond, 34 W. Situated on an elevated plain, at the foot of Klotzin mountain. It is regularly laid out, and the streets are paved. It is supplied with water in pipes from a spring at the foot of the mountain, and contains a courthouse in a square, enclosed by a brick wall, a jail, county office, three churches, an Episcopal, Methodist, and Presbyterian, a bank, an academy, female seminary, 24 stores, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, 500 dwellings, and about 2000 inhabitants. It is one of the most active and busy places in the state, and is governed by a mayor and 12 councillors.

LEETOWN, p. v. Jefferson co., Va., 177 m. N. by W. Richmond, 70 W. Situated on a small branch of Opague cr. Named from Gen. Lee of the revolutionary army, who resided here. It contains a store, a flouring-mill, several dwellings, and about 80 inhabitants.

LEEUWARDEN, a town of Holland, prov. Friesland, of which it is the cap., on the E. 31 m. W. Groningen, lat. 53° 12' 14" N., long. 5° 47' 33" E. Population about 17,000. It is surrounded by an earth rampart and ditch, and intersected by numerous canals, the banks of which, like the ramparts, are planted with trees. It is well built; its streets are wide and regular; and it has several handsome public edifices, including the palace of the prince of Orange, the town-hall, arsenal, exchange, and house of correction. It has 12 churches, in one of which the princes of Orange are buried, a synagogue, a Latin school, a branch of the Society of Public Good, a printing establishment, and considerable manufactures of linen fabrics, paper, Friesland-green, &c., and a large general trade. It is the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and the residence of a provincial commandant, a military governor, a provincial head of police, and a receiver of taxes for the province. It sends four members to the provincial assembly. (*De Chet, &c.*)

LEGHORN (Ital. *Livorno*, Fr. *Livourne*), a city and sea-

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port, being the principal emporium of Italy, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean, 68 m. W.S.W. Florence, lat. 43° 33' 5" N., long. 10° 16' 45" E. Population, with its suburbs, in 1836, 76,397; of whom about 8000 are supposed to be Jews and Greeks, and 3000 other foreigners. It is of a square form, and about 2½ m. in circ., surrounded with new walls, and entered by five gates. It is a neat, clean, and well-built city, and its general air of animation, activity, and business is singularly opposed to the listless idleness of the inland towns of Italy. Its streets are in general wide and well paved, especially that which runs in a direct line from the gate of Pisa to the harbour, enlarging near its centre into a spacious square. The N. part of the city, called *Venezia Nuova*, is intersected by canals, and comprises numerous wharfs, warehouses, and other buildings adapted to commerce. Leghorn has an outer and inner harbour, and a good roadstead. The outer harbour is protected by a fine mole, built by Cosmo II., which runs N.N.W. upward of half a mile into the sea. The port is apt to become encumbered with mud, and the water within is rather shallow, varying from 8 feet in the inner basin to 18 or 19 feet at the end of the mole. The outer harbour is, therefore, unfit for ships of more than 400 tons; and the inner harbour, called the *Darsena dei naviganti*, is only used for repairing ships, and for the reception of galleys and other small craft. A lighthouse, the lantern of which is 170 feet above the sea, is built on a rock a little S.W. from the mole. The roadstead lies W.N.W. from the harbour, between it and the Melora bank. The latter is a sand, 4 m. in length by two in breadth, lying N. and S. about 4 m. from shore. It has mostly from three to a half fathoms water over it; but towards its S. extremity, on some rocky points which project above the water, the Melora tower has been constructed to serve as a sea-mark. During S. winds there is sometimes a heavy sea in the roads; but the holding ground is good, and, with sufficient anchors and cables, and ordinary precaution, there is no danger. The lazaretto, said to be one of the best in Europe, lies on a little island to the S., about 1 m. from the tower.

The public and private buildings of Leghorn do not require any very particular notice. They are generally well adapted to their purposes, without being magnificent. The chief public edifices are the ducal palace, the arsenal, the *duomo* or cathedral, a Gothic building, designed by Vasari, six other parish churches, two Greek churches, chapels belonging to the English factory, and the Dutch and German Protestant, an Armenian, and a Maronite Arab church, a synagogue, the largest and finest in Europe after that of Amsterdam, a mosque, three hospitals, the female charity school of St. Peter and St. Paul, the theatre, and the public baths. Leghorn has also a citadel, an old castle, constructed in 1505 by Ferdinand I., two lazarettos, besides that before mentioned, two *menti-di-pieta'*, a workhouse, a house of refuge, a savings' bank, a large public school, established in 1748, and which has about 350 pupils, schools of navigation and artillery, architecture, painting, mutual instruction, &c., and an academy of sciences, letters, and arts, with a library of 6000 volumes open to the public. The city possesses few works of art, except a fine marble statue of the grand duke Ferdinand I., supported by four kneeling figures in bronze:

Articles.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Stock, 1841.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Sugar, Havanna	903,900	3,034,800	1,844,900	1,471,700	2,437,320	2,002,400	255,000
Crushed	6,047,000	4,107,000	8,819,000	7,063,400	6,853,000	9,515,000	1,894,000
Loaf	224,300	130,500	103,430	119,500	163,400	183,000	44,000
Brazil	1,321,500	940,300	14,600	132,000	556,100	443,000	30,000
East India and Sautos	1,271,000	3,111,600	3,680,300	558,730	955,300	2,944,000	900,000
Coffee	1,757,500	2,670,000	2,205,400	1,458,300	1,799,000	4,023,000	730,000
Cotton	1,827,200	1,781,700	2,316,000	806,700	1,864,400	478,000	738,000
Pepper	1,048,500	1,319,500	1,334,400	965,000	1,060,000	756,000	115,000
Indigo			183	109	88	900	64
Do. Cases	75	254	76	107	71	131	22
Do. Sercons	125	46					

The quintal (100 lbs.) of Leghorn is about equal to 77 lbs. avoird. The cantara varies from 88 to 160 lbs.; the rotolo = 3 lbs. Port charges are the same on native and foreign ships. The anchorage dues on a vessel of 300 tons amount to 112 old lire, or to £3 14s. sterling; besides which, she must have a bill of health, which costs 7s. 3d. sterling. These, if she clear out in ballast, are the only charges to which she is subject; but if she clear out loaded, the bill of health will cost about 30s. sterling; and there is besides a charge of about 3d. for each bill of lading.

There are no other port charges whatever. Good water may be had at about 11d. a tun; and beef, bread, and fuel are all reasonably cheap. There are companies for the insurance of ships, though not of lives or houses. Leghorn is the residence of consuls from all the principal states of Europe. This port is supposed to be the ancient *Portus Herculis* or *Labrentis*; but it has no remains of antiquity. In the 15th century, it was a mere village surrounded by

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It stands on the quay of the inner harbour, and is said to have been executed by John of Bologna. In the cemeteries beyond the walls, however, are some good specimens of sculpture. The English burial-ground, or *Campio Inglese*, contains the remains of Smollett, and of several other distinguished Englishmen.

From being in a marshy situation, Leghorn is not quite salubrious, though, during the reign of the present grand duke, great improvements in draining, &c., have been effected, by which the public health has been much benefited. There are no good wells in the city; and water is brought by an aqueduct from Colognole, 13 m. distant; one of the most remarkable monuments in the town is the *Cisterna*, belonging to this aqueduct, whence water is distributed through the town.

Leghorn has a considerable coral fishery; but the greater portion of its inhabitants are engaged in manufactures and commerce: it produces woollen caps, straw hats, glass, paper, soap, starch, cream of tartar, &c.; and it has numerous coral and alabaster factories; and rope-walks, building-docks for merchant vessels, tanneries, &c. It was made a free port by Cosmo I., about the middle of the 16th century; and the comparative security and freedom which foreigners have long enjoyed in Tuscany, still more than its advantageous situation, have rendered Leghorn one of the first commercial cities of Italy. Its exports are similar to those from the other Italian ports, consisting principally of raw and manufactured silks, straw hats, straw plaiting, and straw for plaiting, all excellent; oil, fruits, wines, wool, boracic acid (recently become a very important article), rags, cheese, marble, argol, paper, anchovies, coral, manna, hemp, lamb skins, timber, with wheat and other species of corn from the Black sea, Egypt, and Barbary; cotton from Egypt, brimstone from Sicily, &c. The export at second hand of produce from the Euxine and the Levant has, however, rather declined of late years; the English, Americans, and other nations now generally importing such produce direct from Odessa, Smyrna, Alexandria, &c. The imports comprise most sorts of commodities, with the exception of some of those produced in Italy, as sugar, coffee, and all sorts of colonial produce; raw cotton, cotton and woollen stuffs, cotton twist, and other manufactured goods; salted fish, indigo, and other dye-stuffs, rice, hardware, earthenware, and metals; hides, &c. Ships, with corn on board, may unload within the limits of the lazaretto, without being detained to perform quarantine, a circumstance which has contributed to make Leghorn one of the principal *dépôts* for the wheat of the Black sea.

The old complicated system of currency has been abolished, and accounts are now kept in new lire, which are in all respects equal to French francs. Accounts may be converted from old into new lire at the rate of six old to five new lire.

We regret that there are no detailed statements of the export trade of Leghorn; but it is believed to amount in all to from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 a year. We subjoin an account of the quantities of some of the principal articles of foreign produce imported into Leghorn during each of the six years ending with 1840, with the stocks on hand on the 1st of January, 1841.

Articles.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	Stock, 1841.
	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
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Pepper	1,048,500	1,319,500	1,334,400	965,000	1,060,000	756,000	115,000
Indigo			183	109	88	900	64
Do. Cases	75	254	76	107	71	131	22
Do. Sercons	125	46					

swamps, and it owes all its eminence and prosperity to the munificence of the Medici family, and the liberality of the present rulers of Tuscany. (*Repetti, Dizionario Geog. Della Toscana; Rampoldi Corografia; Condor's Italy*, 51-55; *Commerce, Dict.*, &c.)

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, deleg. of Verona, 22 m. S.E. the city of that name, on the Adige here crossed by a wooden bridge, with two drawbridges, and on the high road from Mantua to Padua. Pop. 5700. (*Oesterr. Nat. Anzeig.*) Its situation is said to be unhealthy; but it has several churches, convents and barracks: a powder magazine, a theatre, a hospital, a royal gymnasium, a manufacture of dyed leather, and some trade in corn, rice, and silk. Legnago is supposed to have been founded towards the latter period of the Lombard monarchy. It was fortified in the 16th century; and taken by the French, in 1796, after a three days' siege. (*Dict. Geog.*, &c.)

LEHIGH, river, Pa., is a wild, picturesque, and rapid

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stream, rising in Lutterne co. Its general course is south-eastward to Allentown in Lehigh co., where it turns suddenly eastward, and flows along the N. side of South mountain, and enters Delaware river at Easton. Its length is about 80 m. Along this river, by means of locks, dams, and canals, a navigation is opened from Easton to Whitehaven in Northampton co., 64½ m. of which 30½ consist of pools, 30½ of canals, and 3½ of locks, and the remainder of sluices. This forms a most important opening to the coal region, to which railroads are continued. Much lumber descends this stream.

LAUREL county, Pa. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 399 sq. m. It mostly lies in a valley, between South and Blue or Kittatinny mountains. Bounded N.E. by Lehigh river, and watered by its tributaries. The German language is generally spoken, though the English is understood. It contained in 1840, 18,196 neat cattle, 13,449 sheep, 33,625 swine; and produced 176,468 bushels of wheat, 301,330 of rye, 907,696 of Indian corn, 3018 of barley, 908,015 of oats, 116,061 of potatoes, 4000 pounds of tobacco. It had 76 stores, six lumber-yards, one furnace, one forge, two fulling-mills, six woolen factories, four flouring-mills, 63 grist-mills, 48 saw-mills, seven oil-mills, one paper-mill, three powder-mills, 20 tanneries, 119 distilleries, one pottery, four printing-offices, four weekly newspapers, one academy, 30 students; 56 schools, 2903 scholars. Pop. 25,787. Capital, Allentown.

LAUREL T., Northampton co., Pa. Bounded W. by Lehigh river. Watered by Indian creek. In the N.W. corner of the t. is the Lehigh Water Gap, where the river passes Blue mountain. At the Gap is the village of Lehigh Gap, 104 m. N.E. Harrisburg, 198 W., which contains a mill for preparing hydraulic cement from water limestone found in the vicinity, and about 35 dwellings. Here is a toll bridge over Lehigh river. The town contains eight stores, one fulling-mill, six grist-mills, three saw-mills; nine schools, 510 scholars. Pop. 2940.

LEICESTER, an inland co. of England, nearly in the centre, having N. the counties of Derby and Nottingham, E. Lincoln and Rutland, S. Northampton and Warwick, and W. Stafford and Derby. It is of an oblong form; greatest length about 48 m.; greatest breadth, about 38 m. Area, 515,840 acres, of which about 480,000 are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. Surface, varied and uneven; but except in the district of Charnwood Forest, to the S. of Loughborough, the hills do not attain to any considerable elevation, and are susceptible of the highest cultivation. The soil consists mostly of clayey and sandy loams; and in some parts, especially along the Soar, there are very rich and extensive meadows. The pastures are generally excellent; and this is much more so grazing than an agricultural county. It is famous for its breeds of cattle, sheep, and horses; all of which were much improved by the skill and long-continued exertions of the celebrated Mr. Robert Bakewell, of Dishley in this county. It is, however, true, that the Dishley breed of long-horned-cattle, so famous a few years ago, are everywhere losing ground; and that even in this their native county they are now very generally superseded by the short-horns, and other breeds. The fine rich cheese called Stilton is principally made in this county, in the farms round Melton Mowbray. The Leicester sheep, though of different varieties, all yield long combing wool. Horses are reared in considerable numbers. Barley is the principal crop; but wheat and oats are also extensively cultivated. Property mostly in large estates; farms of all sizes, and mostly held at will. Average rent of land, in 1810, 27s. 2½d. an acre. Coal is wrought at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and other places; and iron and lead, with lime, and slates, are also products of this county. Leicester is the grand seat of the manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, mitts, &c.; the business being principally carried on in the towns of Leicester, Loughborough, and Hinckley; but it is also widely diffused throughout the county. Hats are made at Loughborough and other places; and this is one of the principal mauling counties. Owing to the openness of the county, the number of resident gentry, and other recommendations, Leicester has been long famous as a hunting country. Melton-Mowbray, in the centre of the sporting district, has accommodations for a vast number of horses; and during the season, is crowded with visitors, foreign as well as domestic. Principal river Soar; and the county is intersected by several canals and railways. Leicester is divided into six hundreds and 216 parishes. It sends six members to the House of Commons, being four for the county and two for the city of Leicester. Registered electors for the county, in 1836-40, 9023, being 4179 for the N., and 4854 for the S. division of the county. In 1841, there were in this county 44,449 inhabited houses, and 213,353 inhabitants, of whom 97,556 were males, and 92,447 females. Sum paid for the relief of the poor, in 1836-30, 263,115. Annual value of real property in 1815, 2951,908. Profits of trades and professions in do. £319,908.

LANCOSTER, a pari. and mun. bor., and an important manufacturing town of England, cap. co. same name, hund. W. Goscoat, on the E. bank of the Soar (crossed here by two stone bridges, one of which is about to be taken down, and replaced by one of iron on the same site), 25 m. S.E. Derby, 34 m. E. by N. Birmingham, and 67 m. N. by W. London. Area of mun. and pari. bor. (which are coextensive, and include the old borough and its liberties, with the part called the Castle-view), 3680 acres. Population, in 1831, 40,512, and, in 1840, 67,526. Assessed rental, in 1835, £78,735. The town, though irregularly built, has a respectable appearance, the streets being clean, and the houses in the principal thoroughfares substantial and neat. The main street forms a part of the great N. road, and is joined near its centre by several other handsome streets: at the corner of one of these stands the new-room, a square building of Ionic architecture, lately erected, and forming one of the chief ornaments of the place; and in it also is the New Hall, built in 1831, having apartments for concerts, the Mechanics' Institute, and the Museum of the Philosophical Society. The paving, lighting, and general economy are well conducted, and have been greatly improved within the last few years: water is plentifully supplied from pumps and wells. The public buildings devoted to civil purposes comprise the Guildhall, an old and unpretending building; the Assembly-rooms, with a commodious adjoining theatre; the Exchange, a plain structure, in the market-place; the borough jail, too small for the proper classification of the prisoners; the county jail, a massive structure, enclosing an area of four acres, built in 1804 at a cost of £75,000; and the county lunatic asylum, built in 1791. Among the ecclesiastical edifices, are eight parish or district churches, and 24 places of worship for dissenters. St. Nicholas, the oldest church, is a structure of Norman architecture, supposed to have been built of the materials of the adjoining Roman wall; it has a square W. tower between the nave and chancel. St. Mary's, in the Saxons and early English style, has a lofty tower and steeple. St. Martin's, the largest church in the town, is a cruciform structure, erected at different periods between the 13th and 16th centuries, and surmounted by a plain spire. The other churches, two of which have been very recently opened, are commodious. The Baptist chapel deserves notice, as being the scene of the pastoral labours of Robert Hall, one of the most able and eloquent divines of his day. Connected with the various places of worship are 24 Sunday schools, furnishing religious instruction to nearly 4000 children; besides which, one national, two Lancastrian, and three infant schools are attended by about 1300 scholars, and two parochial schools by 230 boys, who are clothed as well as educated. A collegiate school, lately established for members of the Church of England, and a proprietary school, open to all religious denominations, have each about 100 pupils. The Female Asylum clothes, maintains, and educates 16 girls, between the ages of 13 and 16, and afterward provides them with situations of domestic service. Four weekly newspapers are published in the town.

Leicester possesses many valuable charities, some of which are in the trust of the corporation, others connected with particular parishes. The grammar-school was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1564, and endowed with lands belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, and several subsequent benefactions: the master's income from the endowment amounts to £123 a year; but is to be reduced to about £43 on the decease of the present master. This school is now nearly useless, being attended by only three or four boys, whereas, a few years ago, there were 80 scholars, 30 of whom boarded with the master. Newton's Charity possesses funds amounting to £750 a year, and supports, either wholly or in part, 12 schools in Leicester and other towns mentioned by the testator. The school at Leicester is a substantial brick building, near St. Nicholas's church, with a house adjoining, in which the master lives rent-free. He has a salary of £100 a year, besides coal and candle, and the use of a large garden. There are 100 boys in the school, sons of poor inhabitants belonging to the established church, who are clothed as well as instructed. Tristram Hospital is an extensive establishment, comprising a chapel, and range of apartments for 80 old men and women, who receive each 3s. a week, with other advantages. The revenue of this charity amounted, in 1835, to £280. Wigston's Hospital, is a structure of perpendicular architecture in St. Martin's Churchyard, erected in 1521, and endowed with estates, the rental of which exceeds £500 a year, but which, it is affirmed, if let like the estates of private individuals, would produce upward of £5000 a year. Each of the 24 inmates has an apartment and garden, with 4s. a week, and the chaplain or confrater has a stipend of £27 a year, with a house and garden. It may be worth mentioning that Chillingworth, and the learned Dr. Samuel Clarke, both filled this situation. Some smaller almshouses, loan funds, and bequests to a considerable amount,

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assist in relieving the distress of the poor of the neighbourhood.

Leicester is the principal seat of the manufacture of woollen hosiery, including mitts and caps, and of Berlin gloves and Lillie thread; and is supposed at present (1840) to have 12000 frames, and 94,000 individuals engaged in these departments, exclusive of those engaged in the subordinate departments of machine making, wool combing, dyeing, &c. There were in the borough, in 1838, according to the returns of the Factory Inspector, 23 worsted-mills, employing 1418 hands, and three cotton winding-mills. The business of the former is to produce the yarn used by the stocking manufacturers. The wages of stocking weavers vary from 8s. to 10s., of glove-makers from 12s. to 15s., those of wool combers and dyers from 15s. to 20s., and those of machine makers from 25s. to 32s. a week. Manufacturing operations are greatly facilitated by a plentiful supply of coal from the Whitwick, Sibleton, and Derbyshire coal-fields. A canal joining the Trent, a railway to Swannington, and the recently opened Midland Counties' Railway, connecting Leicester with the London and Birmingham line at Rugby, and with the North Midland line at Derby, furnish abundant means of transport for manufactured produce, and have been, and no doubt will continue to be, of essential service to the town. Buildings are rapidly increasing in every direction, and in the neighbourhood are many elegant villas, occupied chiefly by manufacturers. The Leicester Banking Co., established in 1830, has its chief office in the town.

Leicester is a borough by prescription, incorporated by King John, and governed till 1835 by a charter of the 41st Elizabeth. The old corporation was a self-elected, close, and irresponsible body; and was long distinguished by its political exclusiveness and intolerance. The municipal officers under the Municipal Reform Act are a recorder, mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors, the borough being divided into seven wards. Corporation revenue in 1839, £21,069; but of this £10,567 was derived from the sale of property; and we believe that its ordinary revenue may amount to about £5000 or £6000. Assizes and quarter sessions are held here, and there is a court for the recovery of small debts. The borough has sent two members to the House of Commons since the reign of Edward I.; the franchise, till the Reform Act, being vested in the freemen (by birth, servitude, or gift), and the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The boundaries of the present parliament borough include, as already stated, besides the old borough, the liberties (which comprise part of the parishes of St. Mary and St. Margaret, together with the Newark) and the extra-parochial part, called the Castle-view. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 3067, of whom 3650 were freemen. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday: horse and cattle fairs, March, Saturday before and after Easter, May 12, 13, 14, July 5, and Oct. 10.

Leicester occupies the site of Rata, an important Roman station, mentioned in Antonine's *Itinerary*. Near the Jewry wall five Roman pavements have lately been discovered, one of which is remarkable for its extent and beauty. Its Saxon name, *Lageceaster*, is derived from its position on the Soar, anciently called the Leire. After the Norman conquest, a castle was built here, which, with the town, was nearly destroyed during the civil war between Henry II. and his sons; but both were subsequently rebuilt by the earls of Lancaster; and during the reigns of the Lancastrian princes, the castle was often a royal residence, and the seat of parliament. Ultimately, however, it was pulled down in the reign of Charles I. During the great civil war, the town was successively occupied by the king and the parliamentary troops: the latter, by way of "purifying" the large church of St. Martin's, converted it into cavalry barracks. In a meadow near the town are some remains of a monastery of Black Canons, founded in 1143, the revenues of which amounted, at its dissolution, to £1063. Cardinal Wolsey expired in this abbey on the 29th Nov., 1530, having been compelled, by sickness, to take refuge here when on his way to London to be tried for high treason. The stocking-frame was introduced into Leicester about the close of the 17th century, since which time it has been steadily rising in manufacturing importance. (*Char. and Man. Commission Report; Thoresby's Hist. of Leicester; Private Information.*)

LEICESTER, p. t., Addison co., Vt., 73 m. S.S.W. Montpelier, 477 W. Chartered in 1763. Watered by Otter creek and Leicester river, the latter issuing from lake Dunmore, which is 4 m. long and three fourths of a mile wide, and lies between this town and Salisbury. It contains a Baptist church, and some Congregationalists and Universalists, and has three schools, 60 scholars. Pop. 603.

LEICESTER, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 46 m. W. Boston, 400 W. Incorporated in 1713. Watered by French river, and branches of Blackstone river. The site is elevated. It contains five churches, a Congregational, Unitarian, Epis-

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copal, Baptist, and Friends', an old and well endowed academy, founded in 1784, seven stores, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills, six tanneries; one academy, 319 students, 10 schools, 544 scholars. Pop. 1707.

LEICESTER, t., Livingston co., N. Y., 5 m. W. Genesee, 238 m. W. Albany. Bounded E. by Genesee river. It contains three stores, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; one academy, 20 students; 16 schools, 758 scholars. Pop. 2415.

LEIGH, a manufacturing market town, and par. of England, co. Lancaster, bund. W. Derby, 12 m. W. Manchester, and 21 m. E.N.E. Liverpool. Area of parish (comprising the township of West Leigh, Astley, Atherton, Bedford, Pennington, and Tildesley), 11,968 acres: pop., in 1841, 22,229. Pop. of West Leigh and Pennington townships, comprising the town of Leigh, 2045. The town, consisting of two chief, and other subordinate streets, has a few well built houses, mixed with others of an inferior character. The church is a lofty stone structure, but low and decayed on the N. side: the living is a vicarage in the gift of Lord Lilford. Chapels of ease have also been erected in the townships of Astley, Chowbent, and Tildesley: the patronage of which is vested in the incumbent of Leigh. There are places of worship for Roman Catholics, Independents, Wesleyan and new connexion Methodists, and Swedenborgians, exclusive of others in the out townships; and upward of 4000 children are taught in the Sunday schools connected with the churches and chapels. The charities of the parish comprise the grammar-school, founded in 1655, but poorly endowed, and attended in 1836 by about 50 boys, 40 of whom were pay-scholars; and the free schools of Pennington and Astley, with some apprentice-funds, and minor bequests. (*Char. Comm. 10th Rep.*)

Leigh occupies a very respectable station among the cotton manufacturing towns of Lancashire. The business, which was formerly almost confined to weaving fastens, now embraces all the processes and branches of the cotton and mixed goods manufacture; and, according to Mr. Bailes, upward of 8080 hands were employed, in 1834, chiefly in the townships of West Leigh, Tildesley, Atherton, and Bedford, in spinning and weaving cotton and silk, both by hand and power. In 1838, there were in the parish 19 cotton-mills, and one silk-mill, employing 2458 hands: eight of these mills are situated in Tildesley township, which has also two large factories for machinery. These branches of industry are greatly promoted by the abundance of coal and lime in the neighbourhood, and by the easy canal and railway communication with Liverpool and Manchester. A branch of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal unites here with the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and the Leigh and Kenyon tram-road connects the town with the Liverpool and Manchester railway, the communication being continued N. by the Bolton and Leigh railway: the latter, 7½ m. in length, was constructed at an expense of £10,000 per mile. The grass-lands of the parish are particularly rich, and the dairies round the town yield a cheese held in deserved estimation. Market on Saturday; and fairs, well attended for cattle, cheese, &c., April 24, and Dec. 7. (*Bailes's History of Lancashire*, 4to edit.; *Parl. Rep.*)

LEIGH READ, county (formerly Mosquito), Flor. Situated on the E. side of the peninsula, with a great extent of territory. Watered by St. John's river and its tributaries, and other smaller streams. Capital, New-Smyrna. Pop. in 1840, 72.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD (or, more properly, Leighton-Bass-desert), a market town and parish of England, co. Bedford, bund. Manshead, on the Ouse, a tributary of the Ouse, 5 m. S. by W. Woburn, and 36 m. N.N.W. London. Area of parish, including five townships, 8990 acres. Pop. of par., 1831, 5194; do. of town, 1841, 6053. The streets are irregularly laid out, ill paved, and not lighted with gas; the supply of water is chiefly derived from wells. It has a fine pentagonal cross in an open area near the market-house, supposed to have been erected at the beginning of the 14th century: it consists of two stories, and is 36 ft. high. The church, formerly collegiate, is a large cruciform Gothic structure, with a tower and steeple rising from the intersection of its nave and transepts: the living is a vicarage, attached to a prebend in Lincoln cathedral. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists, and the Society of Friends (here a numerous body) have a large meeting-house. Besides Sunday-schools, there is a well-endowed charity-school for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; and a large Lancastrian school, for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. Wilkes's almshouse, founded in 1630, have an average yearly income of £300, and furnish lodging and stipend to eight poor widows: there are several other charitable foundations. (*See Char. Comm. 12th Rep.*) Lace-making, formerly a considerable branch of industry in Leighton-Buzzard, has been all but extinguished by the frame-lace trade of Nottingham. Straw-plaiting here, as in other towns of Bedfordshire, employs

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many females; but the principal trade is in corn and timber, the conveyance of which to the London market is greatly facilitated by the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham railway, which has a station at this place. Markets large and well attended, on Tuesday; fairs for cattle, horses, and grain, on the 3d Tuesday in April, July 2d, Oct. 24, and Nov. 7. One of the largest horse fairs in the S. of England is held on Whit-Tuesday.

LEINSTER, one of the four large provinces into which Ireland is divided on the E. side of the island, comprising the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Carlow, Kilkenny, Kings and Queens, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. For an account of its extent and population, see *enté*, p. 33.

LEIPZIG (Germ. *Leipzig*), a celebrated commercial city of the kingdom of Saxony, being, next to Hamburg, the chief trading city of Germany, and the first book emporium in the world. It stands on the White Elster (a tributary of the Saale), where it is joined by the Pleisse and Parde, 60 m. N.W.V. Dresden, and 30 m. S.E. Halle; lat. 51° 30' 16" N., long. 12° 31' 45" E. Pop. (1837) 47,514, nearly all Protestants. Its appearance, at a distance, is not imposing; it stands in a wide plain, which, though fertile, is unvaried by a single eminence to relieve its sameness. It occupies but a small extent of ground compared with its population, the total number of houses in it and its suburbs being only about 1480. These, however, are very lofty; many of them being six stories high, independent of three or four additional in the pyramidal roof; and each story, like the houses in the old town of Edinburgh, is usually occupied by a separate family. Few towns exhibit so much of the carved masonry which characterized the old German style of building, joined with so much stateliness. The streets are narrow, but the various markets and squares are large, clean, and neat. Leipzig is far inferior in elegance and beauty to Dresden; but it is better built than Frankfurt, and has a decided air of comfort and substantiality. The suburbs are well laid out, and separated from the town by a succession of pleasant gardens, occupying the glacie, and other parts of the ancient fortifications. The great market-place, in the centre of the town, is rendered one of the most striking squares in Europe, by the quiet architecture of its surrounding buildings. Is one of these, the *Rathhaus*, the allied sovereigns met to congratulate each other after the battle of Leipzig (see *post*). The *Königsplatz*, formerly a residence of the electors and kings of Saxony, was occupied by Napoleon in 1813. The *Auerbach cellar*, at no great distance, is noted as that in which Goethe has laid the celebrated carousel scene in *Faust*; and tradition says that Faust himself used to frequent it. At the S.E. part of the town is the castle of Freyenstein, which withstood the attacks of Tilly in the 30 years' war, long after the town had surrendered. Its lower part is now a wood magazine, and its upper part an observatory 938 ft. high, from the summit of which commanding view is obtained of Leipzig and its plain. The ramparts of the town have been laid out as public walks; and its gates have been recently removed. The church of St. Nicholas is a handsome square edifice, and of a species of Corinthian architecture; its interior is ornamented with numerous paintings by Elser, a celebrated Saxon artist of the last century. The other most remarkable public buildings are the *Augusteum Paulinum*, &c., belonging to the university, the cloth hall, booksellers' exchange, and new postoffice. There are many good hotels.

The university is the only one in Saxony; and ranks as one of the first, as well as most ancient, in Germany. It was founded in 1409 by some professors and students from the university of Prague. It is divided into four nations, the Saxon, Meissner, Franconian, and Silesian; and has faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. It had, in 1834, 34 ordinary professors; six in the faculty of theology, five in that of law, 10 in that of medicine, and 13 in that of philosophy. The total amount of their salaries was £32,410 (about £4735). Independently of certain small fees and minor emoluments. There are, besides, many extraordinary professors teaching modern languages, &c., who do not belong to the *Senatus Academicus*. Leipzig university, though still well attended, has at present fewer students than usual: at the beginning of 1840 the total number was 925.

The greater number of lecture-rooms are here, as in Heidelberg, within the university buildings. Most of the students live within the walls of the Old Paulinum, without reference to their particular department of study: the only qualification necessary to entitle them to the bursary enjoyed there being an examination as to their proficiency in learning. Some students are allowed both board and lodging in the Paulinum; others are only entitled to a seat at the public table. "The university is rich in endowments for stipends to scholars; but with respect to such funds as it is one of the poorest in Germany. An inventory of its

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property, which has been lately made public, states its income toward these latter objects to amount to 5099 dollars per annum only, not more than £800. It appears, from a statement of its yearly disbursements, that Saxony does not expend as much on this, its sole university, as the Prussian treasury expends upon the least of its provincial universities. The disbursements in question amount to \$64,319 about (£2000), not including scholars' stipends, nor support of the poor (*armutessen*); and the proportion of that sum which is derived from the national revenue is but \$25,456, or about £3000. The property of the university is valued at \$1,100,000 (about £156,000); and out of this capital, which consists chiefly of house property, besides a small portion of meadow and arable land, some wood, and a few shares of mines, the yearly interest on \$650,000 is applicable to benevolent purposes; the interest on the remainder, about \$450,000, is therefore all that is available for the current expenses of the university." (*Journal of Education*, No. xv. 151, 152.)

The *Augusteum* contains a library of 100,000 vols. (*Herschelmann*), and the university has also a museum of natural history, a botanic garden, anatomical theatre, laboratory, clinical and lying-in establishments, &c. Leipzig has, besides, a civic school, and attached to it a school of general knowledge, opened in 1834, several other superior and free schools, primary schools, &c., numerous learned associations, a public library, with 60,000 printed vols., and 3000 MSS., and various scientific collections. Several hospitals; orphan, founding, deaf and dumb, and lunatic asylums, and a house of correction nearly complete the public establishments. There are some private galleries of paintings, and other works of art, but none deserve particular notice.

Leipzig is a manufacturing town of considerable importance. Among its chief manufactures are silk and half-silk goods, stockings, leather, hats, playing and other cards, paper hangings, oil-cloth, wax lights, starch, soap, sealing-wax, parchment, tobacco, gold and silver articles, liqueurs, chocolate, &c. Artisans of almost every kind reside in the town. Berghaus says, that of 153 book and map sellers belonging to the kingdom of Saxony, 125 live in Leipzig; and that of 30 printing-offices in the Kingdom, Leipzig has 22, with 210 presses, including seven printing machines (*schneid pressen*). There are also various silk-dyeing and woollen spinning factories; and a large wool market is held annually in May.

But the distinguishing characteristic of the commerce of Leipzig, is its book trade. Leipzig is, in fact, the grand emporium of the literature of Germany; a distinction of great importance, seeing that the number of readers and writers is greater in that than in any other country of Europe. The literary deluge which commenced in Germany immediately after the peace of 1814, continues to increase. Instead of 2000 works, which were then about the annual complement, there are now 8000. In 1837, the catalogue of the Easter fair announced 4353 new works, and that of the Michaelmas fair 3538; making a total of 7891 in the year, or an increase of 368 over the number in 1836. Of this number Prussia contributed 2169, and Saxony (kingd. of), 1342 publications. In the German book-trade, it is the custom for almost every house, either in the country or abroad, which publishes or sells German books, to have its agent at Leipzig, who receives and distributes its publications in the same way that the London booksellers receive and distribute English publications. The great sale of new works takes place at the Easter fair, when 600 booksellers sometimes assemble to settle their annual accounts. "The German author will submit to any degree of exertion, that his work may be ready for publication by that important season, when the whole brotherhood is in labour from the Rhine to the Vistula. Whatever the period of gestation may be, the time when he shall come to the birth is fixed by the almanack. If the auspicious moment pass away, he willingly bears his burden 12 months longer, or till the next advent of the Bibliopoli Lucina." (*Russell's Tour in Germany*, i. 231, 232.)

The fairs of Leipzig are the most celebrated in Germany. They are held at the new year, at Easter, and at Michaelmas. The last two are the most important. Above 20,000 dealers are said to have been present at the Easter fair in 1833, and above 13,000 at that of Michaelmas. They should close in eight days, but they generally last three weeks; and while they continue, Leipzig is the great mart of central Europe for all kinds of merchandise. According to the author of *Germany and the Germans*, in 1835-36, who visited Leipzig at one of its fairs;—"The whole appearance of the

* *Alg. London*, &c. (1838), iv. 178. According to the statement in the *Handbuch für Kaufleute*, art. *Leipzig*, there were, in 1835, 104 bookshops, 30 printing-offices, with 250 presses, including three printing machines propelled by steam; six type and two stereotype foundries; and several lithographic and copperplate engraving establishments; and 40,000 sheets of letter-press, &c., were estimated to be annually printed at Leipzig.

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town was unique; the streets, markets, and promenades were crowded, not only with the natives of every part of Europe, but even with those of Asia, Africa, and America; every house, yard, and porch, was converted into a bazaar for the display of merchandise, cottons, woollens, and silks of all shades; and, from every loom in Europe, were streaming like flags from the windows of the lofty houses; and although the Prussian tariff was in full force, yet I was informed by a merchant that the market was inundated with smuggled English manufactures." The statement respecting the attendance of Asiatics and Americans is, at least, no hyperbole: exclusive of Turks, Greeks and Wallachians, Georgians, Armenians, and even Persians are present; and from 300 to 400 guests sit down daily at the *tables d'hôte* of some of the principal inns. It is estimated that the produce of the sale of books at the Easter fair amounts to 3,000,000 dollars.

The establishment of the Prussian Customs' Union (commercial league) led many intelligent persons to apprehend that, however advantageous the new system might be for the commercial interests of Germany at large, it would exercise a most prejudicial influence over the trade of Leipzig, by materially injuring, if not annihilating, its fairs. The result, however, seems to show that the customs' union has had a directly contrary effect; and that, so far from being ruinous to the Leipzig fairs, it is the very thing which is most likely to arrest, or rather, perhaps, to retard their fall; as by giving an immense impulse to the internal communications within the German states, it has in some degree compensated Leipzig for the gradual falling off in its commerce with foreign nations. The Leipzig fairs were long the great mart whence Russia, even to the borders of China, Poland, the provinces of the Danube, and many of the Turkish provinces, were supplied with manufactures. At the Michaelmas fair of 1839, however, (the latest of which we have any detailed report), the falling off in the numbers of foreign purchasers was particularly remarkable. Of these, Greeks from Wallachia and Moldavia were the most numerous; their principal purchases being German broadcloths, ordinary English and German cotton goods, and French silks; about 7000 centners of manufactured goods of all kinds being then entered for those principalities. The number of Russians was small; but a great many Jews, from Galicia, Prussian Poland, and Cracow, as usual, attended: whose chief object seemed to be that of introducing, in spite of every obstacle, manufactured goods of all descriptions into Russia. Few buyers went from Austria, Switzerland, or Italy, Trieste and Frankfurt being much more convenient markets for them: France and England, also, sent fewer than usual. Still, at the Michaelmas fair of 1839, the number of buyers and sellers, as well as the amount of business done, was as great, if not greater, than on former occasions.

Broadcloths, made within a circle of from 10 to 40 German miles round Leipzig, are among the most important articles brought to the fair, and from 90,000 to 100,000 pieces were sold on the above occasion, mostly for consumption in the states of the Union. Other woollen goods, both English and German, were sold in considerable quantities, but at very low prices. British printed calicoes form an important item; but the heavier and coarser descriptions of cotton goods are said to be in a great measure driven out of the Leipzig market by German manufactures. French and Swiss silks are rapidly increasing in demand, their use having greatly increased of late among the middle classes in Germany. Hides and leather, lace and embroidery, linens, hosiery, hardware and cutlery, clocks, jewelry, French china, quilts, furs, linings, &c., are among the other goods that are most extensively met with at the Leipzig fairs. (*Bouring's Report on the Prussian Commercial Union; Appendix, xiv., 250-265.*)

The Leipzig and other German bookellers have, since 1834, erected an exchange for their exclusive use. The building as originally planned was to be three stories high, 119 ft. in length, and 48 ft. in depth; and the estimated cost of its erection was from £4500 to £5000. Among the other establishments in aid of commerce, are a fire and a life assurance office, each with a capital of \$1,000,000; a company for insurance against hail; a discount bank, with a capital of \$250,000, &c. The Elbe American Company, established in 1823, has its seat in this town, which has also a savings' bank, and a *mont-de-piété*. A railroad has been completed between Leipzig and Dresden; and another to Magdeburg would, it was expected, be completed by the end of the present year (1848). These works have not yet (as was anticipated) diminished the price of necessaries in Leipzig, provisions, fuel, house-rent, &c., being higher in it than in most capitals. The dollar of Leipzig is equal to 3s. 4d. sterling; 160 cts = 61.63 Eng. yards; 100 Leipzig lbs. = 103 avoird.

Leipzig is the cap. of the prov. and district of same name, and the seat of the judicial courts, &c. At the end of the 18th century it was only a little Saxonian village; but du-

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ring the 18th it was fortified, and its two principal fairs established. Its new year's fair commenced in 1458, and its book trade originated in 1545.

The vicinity of Leipzig, and, indeed, the town itself, was, in October 1813, the scene of a most tremendous conflict, Napoleon having concentrated at this point such of his forces as he had been able to collect from the different parts of Germany, to the amount of about 135,000 men, was attacked on the 16th by the allied army, under prince Schwarzenberg, Blücher, and other generals, accompanied by the emperors of Russia and Austria, the king of Prussia, &c. The allied forces amounted to at least 250,000 men. The struggle, which was fierce, obstinate, and bloody in the extreme, terminated at nightfall without any decided advantage to either party. It was renewed on the 18th, when a Saxon brigade went over, during the heat of the action, from the French to the allies, which, combined with their superior force, gave the latter an advantage that all the genius of Napoleon, seconded by the valour and devotion of the French, could not counteract. Though the French maintained their ground during the day, a retreat became indispensable; and owing to the accidental blowing up of a bridge, a part of the French army was cut off; so that Napoleon lost 25,000 men, who fell into the hands of the allies as prisoners, exclusive of the far greater number who fell in the previous battles. Prince Poniatowski, who may emphatically be said to have been the last of the Poles, after displaying prodigies of valour, lost his life in the retreat on the 19th, having been drowned in attempting to cross the Elster. This great victory completely emancipated Germany from the yoke of the French, and opened the road to Paris to the allies. (*Boyle's, Horchmann, Stein, Handb. für Kaufleute, and Comm. Dict.: Conversations' Lexikon; Strong, Russell; Bouring's Rep. on the Prussian Com. Union, &c.*)

LEIRIA, a city of Portugal, prov. Estremadura, on the small river Liza, 43 m. S.S.W. Coimbra, and 73 m. N.N.E. Lisbon, lat. 39° 30' N., long. 9° 52' W. Pop. 3500. The town, which, though in a fine country, is small, sombre, and wretched-looking, has no fewer than 19 parish churches (one of which is likewise a cathedral), and three convents! A considerable fair is held here on the 25th of March.

LEITH, a seaport and par. bor. of Scotland, co. Mid Lothian, on both sides of a small river of the same name, at its confluence with the Firth of Forth, on a flat sandy shore, 3 m. N. by E. of the centre of Edinburgh, of which city it is the port. Pop., in 1753, 7980 (*Maitland's History of Edinburgh*, p. 500); in 1811, 30,363; in 1831, 25,835; inhabited houses, 1641; number of persons to a house, 15.755. The great proportion of persons to houses results from the fact that Leith, like Edinburgh, has houses of considerable height, and that several families (in some instances six or eight) live under the same roof in different flats or stories, each having access by a "common stair," which communicates with every story of the tenement.

The river divides the town into two portions, called N. and S. Leith, of which the latter (the original borough) contains 18,437, and the former 7416 inhabitants. They are connected by two drawbridges, and by an elegant stone bridge at the W. extremity of the town. Leith is united to Edinburgh by a splendid road (partly paved, and partly macadamized), called Leith Walk, but it is so filled up with buildings that it may be regarded rather as a street than a road. Part of the town of Edinburgh on the W. stretches into the parish of S. Leith. The buildings in the older parts of Leith are huddled together without order or regularity, and the streets and lanes are, for the most part, narrow, crooked, and filthy. The new streets to the S. and E., however, form striking exceptions, being not much inferior to the best in Edinburgh. In S. Leith, the only two leading streets (Constitution-street and the Kirkgate) branch off from the N. termination of Leith Walk in the form of an acute angle. The street called the Shore, fronting the harbour on the S., is lofty and substantial. On the E.E. of S. Leith are Leith Links, or downs, a common belonging to the borough, ½ m. in length by nearly ¼ m. in breadth. The best buildings are erected on its skirts, chiefly on its N. and W. sides. A project for a new town, as an extension of N. Leith on the W., on a regular plan, was fixed on upwards of twenty years ago, and has been partially carried into effect; but building, both in this quarter and throughout the town generally, has been nearly suspended for about a dozen years. Both N. and S. Leith are lighted with gas, and supplied with water by the Edinburgh Water Company. The length of the borough, from E. to W., is 1¼ m. the mean breadth ½ m. The mean and dirty village of Newhaven, ½ m. to the W., is inhabited almost exclusively by fishermen, who chiefly supply Leith and Edinburgh with fish. A low-water stone pier has been erected in Newhaven by the Mid Lothian and Fife ferry trustees for the use of the passage boats.

The public buildings in Leith are numerous. The Trin-

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ity-house of Grecian architecture, on the W. side of the Kirk-gate, was founded in 1555, and rebuilt in 1817. The parish church of S. Leith, opposite the Trinity-house, is a plain uninteresting edifice, built in the 16th century, and lately divested of its spire and other ornaments. The parish church was at Restalrig, 1 mile E. of the borough, till the Reformation, when it fell a sacrifice to the destructive zeal of the Presbyterians; since which the present building, originally a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, has served that purpose. The *quoad sacra* church of St. John, in Constitution-street, recently erected, is a spacious Gothic edifice; it has a lofty massive octagonal spire, with two schools attached to it, and forms altogether one of the most imposing objects in the borough. The present parish church of N. Leith is a modern structure of Grecian architecture, on an elevated situation with a spire 158 ft. high. There are two *quoad sacra* churches in this parish, both neat buildings, one of them (erected in 1848, for the special use of mariners) in the centre of N. Leith, the other at Newhaven. A handsome place of worship, in connexion with the establishment, has been erected (1841) in S. Leith, and endowed by John Gladstone, Esq. of Paques, a native of the borough. It has attached to it a school and a hospital. The buildings, which are in the Gothic style, form three sides of a square; the estimated expense is £10,000, exclusive of the endowment, the amount of which has not yet transpired. Among the other public buildings may be mentioned the jail, a new edifice of Saxon architecture; the town-hall, in Constitution-street, erected in 1838, perhaps the most chaste and elegant specimen of modern architecture in the town; the Exchange Buildings, a large and spacious Grecian structure, extending to 180 ft. in front, and comprising a hotel, assembly rooms, and a reading room; the Leith bank; the Custom-house, close to the harbour on the N.; the High-school, at the S. corner of Leith Links; Dr. Bell's school; various dissenting chapels, particularly an episcopal one; and the Seafield baths, erected by a joint-stock company; in 1713, at the E. extremity of the town, at an expense of £8,000.

In regard to religious instruction, there are, in addition to the two parish and four *quoad sacra* churches (including Mr. Gladstone's), three chapels belonging to the Associate Synod, and one respectively to the Relief, Independents, and Episcopallians. The living of N. Leith is, next to Greenock, the highest in the Scottish church, being about £800 a year, arising principally from the title of fish loaded at Newhaven, and from the rent of the glebe, which is *leased*, or let on building leases. The church of S. Leith is collegiate, or is served by two ministers.

Literature and education cannot be said to have received, at least till of late, much encouragement in Leith. With the exception of the High school, an efficient seminary, built by subscription in 1805, little else has been done in furtherance of either. In 1833-34, the proportion of young persons at school was said to amount to one tenth of the population; but since then a school, founded by the late Dr. Bell of Madras, has come into operation; and an infant school, and two other seminaries for the children of the humbler classes, have also been opened in the interval. Dr. Bell's school was founded, and is supported, by a bequest of £10,000, left by that great patron of education. There are several subscription libraries; and a philharmonic society for the cultivation of music, both vocal and instrumental. But there are no literary or scientific associations; and no newspaper is published in Leith. The near vicinity of Edinburgh may account for these and similar facts. Dr. Henry Hunter, translator of Lavater's "Physiognomy," &c., and John Logan, author of "Sermons and Poems," were successively ministers of S. Leith; and John Home, author of "Douglas," and Hugo Arnot, the historian of Edinburgh, were natives of the borough.

With the exception of the Trinity house, Bell's bequest, and Gladstone's hospital and school, Leith has no important charities. The Trinity house, the funds of which are devoted to the relief of decayed sailors or their widows, supports, by monthly or quarterly payments, from 170 to 180 pensioners of various classes (but the number is necessarily variable); besides assisting sailors who have been shipwrecked, or are otherwise in distress. The recipients of the charity formerly lived in the house, but now they are all out-pensioners. There was a charity called King James's Hospital, for the support of old women; but the building has disappeared, though the funds, which are trifling, are still devoted to their original object. The other charitable institutions are the humane society, dispensary, and casualty hospital; the society for the relief of the destitute sick, and Leith boys' charity school. There are various friendly societies.

Poor-rates were introduced into S. Leith in 1817; into N. Leith in 1839: aggregate numbers of permanent and occasional paupers, at an average of three years, 1436, or nearly the 18th part of the whole pop., exclusive of 23 lunatics,

supported out of the poor's funds. Average assessment, £368 17s. 9d.; average church collections and other parish dues, £203 4s. 6d.; total, £368 1s. 8d.

Leith labours under all but incurable disadvantages in respect to its port. At low water, the tide reaches above a mile from the shore; and the stream of the rivulet by which the town is blest is so tiny, that it is even insufficient to clear away the mud from the harbour. Various efforts have been made to overcome these natural difficulties; but hitherto with no very marked success. In 1730, a dock was formed on the E. side of the river, and that portion of the present pier which is of stone was erected; and in 1777 a small quay, called the custom-house quay, was built. But the increasing commerce of Leith soon rendered these trifling improvements quite inadequate to the demands of the port; and accordingly, in 1796, the magistrates of Edinburgh, who, till recently, had the uncontrolled management of all public matters connected with the town and port of Leith, obtained an act of parliament, authorizing them to borrow £160,000, for the construction of wet-docks. In consequence, two docks were constructed on the N. side of the harbour, between 1800 and 1817, each measuring 320 yards in length by 100 in breadth, and comprising together about 10½ imperial acres. Attached to them are three graving-docks, each 138 ft. long by 45 ft. wide at bottom; and 150 ft. long by 73 ft. wide at the top; with an entrance 35 ft. wide. At average spring tides, the depth of water in the docks is 16 ft. 9 in.; and at neap tides, 4 ft. less. The total expense was £285,000, of which £285,000 was borrowed by the city from government, at 5 per cent.; of which 3 per cent. was to be paid annually, and 2 per cent. to be accumulated as a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt. The city gave as security a mortgage over all their Leith property, and a concurrent claim, with other creditors, over the entire municipal property of Edinburgh, besides ceding certain effects to the admiralty.

In addition to these great works, others were undertaken in 1831-32; viz., an elongation of the pier to the extent of 9550 ft., making it altogether upward of half a mile in length; and the formation of a covering balwalk on the opposite side, 1500 ft. in extent. The expense of the former (£98,000) was borne by the city of Edinburgh; the latter (£19,000) by government. The object of these works was to deepen the water in the channel; which has been effected to the extent of about 9 ft. But after all that has been done, the harbour is all but dry at low water, and there are only 17 ft. water over the bar, at its mouth, at high water spring tides, and only 14 ft. at neap tides. In fact, no vessel of above 400 tons burden can approach the harbour at the highest tides; and sometimes not even vessels of that burden; and though the act of parliament, called the Edinburgh and Leith Agreement Bill (July, 1838) has placed the docks under parliamentary commissioners, and allowed a certain large sum, viz., £125,000, to be conditionally expended in improving the harbour, it is all but certain that the physical disadvantages under which it labours can never be successfully overcome; that Leith can never be anything better than a very indifferent trade harbour; and that the expenditure of farther sums upon it would be a very questionable proceeding.

The harbour of Edinburgh should, in fact, have been constructed more to the W., at Trinity or Granton. Indeed, after much opposition on the part of Leith and Edinburgh, a bill was carried through parliament in 1837, for the construction of a low-water pier at Trinity, half a mile W. of the harbour of Leith; but various circumstances, which it is unnecessary to notice, make it pretty certain that no effort will be made to carry that measure into effect. Luckily, however, the Duke of Buccleuch has been, for some years, engaged in the construction of a low-water pier on his estate of Granton, 1 m. W. of Leith; an undertaking of great national importance, and worthy an individual of great wealth and public spirit. This splendid work, by far the greatest of its kind attempted in Scotland, will, when completed, secure for Edinburgh all the advantages of a deep-water harbour, accessible at all times. The pier, which is constructed in the most approved manner, is to project into the sea about 1708 ft., shaped like a T, with its head to the N., having harbours and landing-places on both sides. It has been partially open for upward of two years, but its business has hitherto been principally confined to the accommodation of steamers. The duke has erected a large edifice for a hotel, warehouses, and other buildings; and there can be little doubt that, in no very lengthened period, the principal part of the shipping business carried on at Leith will be transferred to Granton. The latter communicates, by an excellent road, with the New Town of Edinburgh.

But notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the commerce of Leith, from its being the port of Edinburgh, is very considerable, and has been slowly but steadily improving. It carries on a limited trade with Australia,

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the E. and W. Indies, China, the Mediterranean, Canada, and the United States; but its chief foreign trade is with Holland and the N. of Europe. With regard to its domestic trade, there are three companies who have altogether 18 vessels trading with London; and there are other companies, which have vessels trading with Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Greenock, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Wick, Helmsdale, Orkney, Shetland, Dundee, Strirling, &c.; the Greenland fishery once employed seven vessels, but now only five. The communication by steam with London is three times a week during winter, and at least five times during summer; with Newcastle twice, and Hull once a week; Hamburg once a fortnight; Strirling twice a day; the opposite coast of Fife three times a day; and a regular communication with every important place on the E. of Scotland from Lerwick in Shetland, and Kirkwall in Scotland, to Berwick-upon-Tweed. The steamers sail from Leith, Newhaven, the chain pier at Trinity or Granton, but now mostly from the latter.

Account of the Vessels, with their Tonnage, that entered the Port of Leith in the under-mentioned Years:

Years.	British Vessels.	Tons.	Foreign Vessels.	Tons.
1811	181	17,665	811	46,738
1817	220	23,200	47	7,412
1822	223	23,210	170	17,150
1828	224	23,220	100	17,237
1830	223	23,200	226	17,284
1832	224	23,220	226	17,284
1838	224	23,220	416	20,220

The Gross Amount of Customs' Dues collected at Leith during the following Years has been—

Years.	L.	s.	d.	Years.	L.	s.	d.
1833	308,913	9	11	1837	325,402	19	3
1834	308,903	19	6	1838	311,970	6	8
1836	314,974	3	5	1839	373,685	13	7

There belonged to Leith, in 1840, 176 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 19,354 tons; the amount of shipping, coastways and foreign, that entered and left the port during the same year, was 400,913 tons. Leith is consequently superior, as a port, to either Greenock or Glasgow, taken separately.

An attempt was recently made by a joint stock-company to introduce flax-spinning, and the manufacture of the coarser linen fabrics, into the town; but it was found impossible, as in most similar cases, artificially to raise up a manufacturing population, or successfully to come into competition with places, such as Kirtcaldy and Dundee, where the business had been gradually formed, and long established. The company, organized in Leith for this purpose, erected extensive premises, and employed 140 persons in mill-spinning in 1839; but their operations have entirely ceased, and their buildings are unemployed. A glass and bottle works has existed for a century, but out of seven furnaces only one is now at work. A pottery has just been commenced, and promises to be successful. Ship-building has long been carried on to a great extent, and employs more capital than any other business in Leith. There are various extensive rope and sail works, distilleries, breweries, and iron foundries; a sugar refinery; a soap manufactory, which produced, in 1839, 2,130,990 lbs. of hard, and 51,573 lbs. of soft soap; a small linen manufactory, &c. There are nine incorporated trades; an incorporation of maltmen; a merchant company; a chamber of commerce; six banks, and a savings' bank. A branch of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway, brought into the town, terminates at the quay, opening an easy communication with the extensive collieries in the E. of Mid Lothian. The intercourse with Edinburgh by stage coaches is every quarter of an hour.

Leith existed as a town as early as the 12th century. The old church of N. Leith, dedicated to St. Ninian, close by the river, and long dedicated as a place of worship, was founded in 1493. It is now in ruins; but its cemetery is still used as a burial ground. A bridge over the river, built, in 1403, by Robert Bellenden, abbot of Holyrood house, was used till 1728, when the first drawbridge was erected. Leith is of no small note in the history of Scotland, having been the scene of more military service than perhaps any other town in the kingdom. It was often burnt and plundered. It was once walled on the land side, but all traces of such fortifications have disappeared. Leith was taken possession of by Cromwell, who laid a heavy assessment on the inhabitants, and erected a citadel, of which some portions still remain. It was long famous for its races, which took place at ebb-tide, on a tract of sand E. of the town; but they were transferred to Musselburgh Links in 1816. A martello tower on the sands, at some distance from the pier-head, was built, at an expense of £17,000, for the defence of the port, during the late war: the port is farther

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defended by a battery of nine guns, a little to the W. of Cromwell's fort.

Leith was long dependent on Edinburgh. So early as the 14th century, the latter obtained a grant from King Robert Bruce, of its harbour and mill; a right which was confirmed or extended by subsequent grants either from the crown, or Logan of Restalrig, the hereditary superior of the place. The municipal government of the burgh was, as already stated, substantially vested in the town-council of Edinburgh, who had the entire management of the port. But the Scottish Borough Reform Bill, which came into operation in November, 1833, totally changed this state of things, and conferred on the inhabitants of Leith what they had long struggled to obtain, the uncontrolled exercise of their own municipal affairs: vesting them in a provost, four bailies, and 25 councillors, chosen by popular election. This act did not, however, extend to the rights of Edinburgh over the harbour and docks, nor to the revenue arising therefrom. But the Edinburgh and Leith Agreement Bill (July, 1836) made each town, in every respect, independent of the other. By this statute, the affairs of the harbour and docks were vested in 11 commissioners (of whom five are nominated by Her Majesty's Treasury, and three by the town-councils of Edinburgh and Leith respectively), whose proceedings, however, require the sanction of the treasury. The debt on the docks due to government, at the date of the passing of the act, was £298,374; and the commissioners are empowered to borrow a sum not exceeding £125,000 (the government postponing the security granted to it *pro tanto*), for the improvement of the port, provided the whole particulars and estimates receive the authority of the treasury. Government is also ready to postpone its claims to such annual sums as may be required for maintaining or extending the efficiency of the port. Certain sums are also directed by the act to be paid out of the harbour revenue to the city of Edinburgh for certain specified purposes. The income of the harbour and docks, in 1840, was £36,013 4s. 7½d.; the expenditure, embracing every item under the act, was £16,490 8s. 6d.; leaving a surplus of £5981 16s. 7½d.; which, with former savings, makes a total surplus of £16,444 4s. 1½d.

Previously to the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, Leith had no parliamentary representative. But that act confirmed on it, with Portobello and Musselburgh, the right to send one member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1840—41, 1301; being more than two thirds of the entire constituency. (*Revenue Tables; Boundary Reports; Campbell's Hist. of Leith; Chalmers's Caledonia; and Private Information.*)

LEITMERITZ, a fortified town of Bohemia, cap. circ. of its own name, on the Elbe, here crossed by a bridge about 800 ft. in length, built partly of stone and partly of wood, 33½ m. N.N.E. of Prague. Pop. (1837) 3067. It is well built, and has a handsome cathedral and other churches, a gymnasium, a theological seminary, a high school and girls' school, with manufactories of straw hats and chlorey, and a considerable traffic in agricultural produce, and fish caught in the Elbe. The wines of its circle are the best of any in Bohemia, which, however, is no very high recommendation. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a circle council. (*Oesterr. Nat. Encyc., &c.*)

LEITRIM, a marit. co. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, having N. Donegal bay, E. Fermanagh and Cavan, S. Longford, and W. Roscommon and Sligo. It is long and narrow, stretching N.N.W. and S.S.E. nearly 50 m. Area 490,375 acres, of which 129,167 are mountain and bog, and 25,508 water, including Lough Allen, near the source of the Shannon, which is also in this county. Leitrim is wild, and generally mountainous; but in the valleys and low grounds the soil, which is incumbent on limestone, is mostly very fertile. Property in very large estates. Tillage farms small, and not unfrequently let on partnership leases. Agriculture perhaps improving, but in an excessively backward and depressed state. There is no rotation: corn follows corn as long as the soil will bear anything; or if the series be interrupted, it is only to make way for potatoes or flax; and when the land is exhausted, its recovery is left to the *vis medicatrix nature*; clover and turnips are nearly unknown; and here, as in most other districts of Ireland, the potato is the all but sole dependence of the bulk of the population. The habitations of the occupiers are mostly miserable huts; and, except in a few instances, office-houses, in the proper sense of the term, can hardly be said to exist. Average rent of land, 10s. 8d. an acre. Some coarse linen is made for home consumption. Leitrim contains five baronies, and 17 parishes. It sends two members to the House of Commons, both for the county. Registered electors, 1839—40, 2092. In 1831, Leitrim had 94,500 inhabited houses, and 141,524 inhabitants, of whom 69,351 were males, and 72,073 females.

LEMBERG (Polish, *Lwów*, Latin, *Leopolis*), a city of the Austrian dominions, cap. Galicia, on the Peiavor, a trib-

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stary of the Bag, 188 m. E. by S. Cracow, and nearly 370 m. N.E. Vienna. Lat. $49^{\circ} 31' 40''$ N.; long. $20^{\circ} 8' 45''$ E. Pop., exclusive of the garrison and strangers, in 1837, 54,965, of whom above 20,000 were Jews. Lemberg was formerly an important fortress; but the demolition of its fortifications was begun early in the last century, and completed under Joseph II., when its ramparts were planted with trees, and laid out in public walks. It has still, however, two castles, one within the town, and the other, the ruined castle of Lowenburg, on an adjacent eminence to the N. The city proper is small, but it has four suburbs, each equalling it in extent; and comprising the handsomest buildings. The lofty towers and cupolas of the cathedral and other churches, and the massiveness of its public structures, give Lemberg an air of grandeur, particularly when viewed from a distance. The city has narrow, dirty streets, and old houses; but the suburbs are generally well built, and have several wide, straight, and tolerably well paved streets, and some spacious squares. The houses are mostly of freestone, two or three stories high, but roofed only with shingles. The chief public edifices are the palace of the Armenian archbishop in the Cracow suburb; the Dominican church, which has a fine monument by Thorwaldsen; one of the two synagogues, the old Jesuits' college, the new council-house, the governor's residence, the general hospital, and the large barracks in the Zolkiew suburb. Lemberg has upward of 30 churches, including a Greek and an Armenian cathedral, nine Roman Catholic parish churches, and Lutheran and Calvinist meeting-houses; a Greek, an Armenian, and six Roman Catholic convents, five hospitals, and a theatre. Its university, established in 1784, and remodelled in 1817, had, in 1833, 1311, and in 1837, 1321 students; of which, in the former year, 485 studied divinity, 309 philosophy, 249 law, and 185 medicine. It has also an imperial academy, a Roman Catholic, and a Greek ecclesiastical seminary, two gymnasia, two high schools, a school of arts and sciences, a normal school, a Jewish female, and many elementary schools; a provincial museum, chiefly for the natural and other products of Galicia, and a valuable public library, said to be rich in works in Polish literature. Lemberg has also an asylum for the children of soldiers, a military swimming school, a workhouse, and a prison for political offenders. It is the seat of the provincial government; of the courts for the city and circle, a court of appeal for the province, &c.; and has Roman Catholic, united Greek, and Armenian archbishops, and Lutheran and Calvinist superintendents.

Lemberg has manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, with dye works, distilleries, tanneries, and a few printing establishments; but it is much more a commercial than a manufacturing city. Next to Bmdy, with which it has a constant intercourse, it is the chief trading town of Galicia. Its position on the high road from Odessa to Silesia and Warsaw, renders it an emporium for much of the produce of S. Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, in its transit to central Europe. Large fairs are held at Lemberg; the most important is that called *Drei Königs Messe* (Three Kings' Fair), which lasts six weeks from January 14, and attracts a vast concourse of Jewish, Christian, and even Mohammedan merchants. The Russians bring to the fairs large quantities of peltry from Siberia and Tartary, which they exchange for the woollen and cotton goods and hardware of Austria. Large herds of cattle arrive at Lemberg from Moldavia and Bessarabia, being thence distributed to different parts of Austria and Silesia.

Lemberg is also one of the principal corn-markets of the Austrian empire. Corn is sent from it to Przemyśl, on the San, where it is shipped for Dantzic; and it is, also, though more rarely, sent from it to some of the nearest stations on the Danube, for shipment for Odessa. But, owing to the length and difficulty of the navigation to either of these great emporiums, there is usually a very wide difference between the prices in them and in Lemberg. Thus, on the 29th of November, 1838, wheat sold at Lemberg for 13s. a quarter, whereas its price at Dantzic on the 30th of the same month, was no less than 41s. 6d.; the difference amounting to 28s. 4d. a quarter, being the measure of the cost of conveyance from Lemberg to Dantzic! We may remark, by the way, that this fact sets in a very striking point of view the absurdity of the statements so frequently put forth in our newspapers, contrasting the prices in this country with those in foreign markets, and ascribing their excess in England wholly to the influence of our corn-laws.

Lemberg was founded in the 13th century. It was taken by the famous Cosack chief, Bogdan Khmelniczki, who threatened its extermination, but withdrew on receiving a large ransom. In 1673 it was taken by the Turks; and in 1705 it was taken and sacked by Charles XII. of Sweden, when it ceased to be of much consequence as a fortress. It came into the possession of Austria in 1773, since which it has progressively advanced in wealth and population. (*Oesterr.*

LEMNOS.

Nat. Encey.; Malte-Brun, Tableau de la Pologne, ed. 1838, i., 419; Private Information.)

LEMGO, a town of Germany. (*See* LIPPS-DITHOLD.) LEMINGTON, p. t., Essex co., Vt., 94 m. N.E. Montpelier, 591 V. Bounded S.E. by Connecticut r., and watered by small tributaries of it, one of which has a cascade of 50 ft. Chartered in 1762. It has two saw-mills; two schools, 40 scholars. Pop. 194.

LEMNOS (Turk. *Stakirna*), an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the dom. of the Porte, 43 m. S.E. the promontory of mount Athos, and about the same distance W. from the mouth of the Hellespont, mount Therna being in lat. $39^{\circ} 53' 46''$ N., long. $25^{\circ} 8' 38''$ E. Area about 150 sq. m. Pop. said to amount to 12,000 chiefly Greeks. It is of an irregular quadrilateral shape, being nearly divided into two peninsulas, by two deep bays or indentations of the sea, Port Paradise on its N. and Port St. Antonio on its S. side. The latter, which is spacious and land-locked, has good anchorage for large ships. The E. side presents to the sea a bold rock, *Monte Santa*, called by *Eschylus* the *Ἐβανος ἄλυσ*, *Δήμιον*, in his brilliant description of the watch-fires between mount Ida and Mycenæ: a rocky bank projects from it upwards of 8 m. into the sea. The appearance of Lemnos is far from picturesque: barren, rocky, though not very high, mountains cover about two thirds of its surface, and scarcely a tree is to be seen, except in some of its narrow valleys, which are verdant and fertile, especially on its W. side. The whole island bears the strongest marks of volcanic action: the two highest mountains have craters; there are several thermal springs, and the rocks in many parts resemble the burnt and vitrified scoriae of furnaces. One of its mountains, indeed, appears, from a fragment of a Greek poet preserved by *Nicander*, to have been constantly emitting flame and smoke; and hence, we may account for the fact of this island being sacred to Vulcan, who, when precipitated from heaven, is said to have fallen on its hospitable shores.—

"Lemnos cano des: nec famæ solior *Ætæ*
Aut *Liparus* domus." *Virg. Pheasus*, lib. II., line 10.

This island has been long famous for its furnishing a peculiar siliceous earth or bole, celebrated for its detergent and medical qualities, called *Terra Lemnæ* and *Terra Sigillata*, from its being impressed with a peculiar seal or mark. Galen visited the island in the second century, for the express purpose of making himself acquainted with this earth; and he states that it was then dug up with many religious ceremonies. (*De Simplic. Medicis*, lib. ix.) This practice has been continued down to our own times, or, at all events, to a very late period. The earth is dug up on the 6th of August, in the presence of the chief men of the island: when a sufficient quantity is extracted, the hole is filled up; the bags or parcels are then sealed, and a few being sent to the grand seignor, the governor is accountable for the value of the others. But the reputation of the Lemnian earth is now much fallen off, and the demand for it has proportionally declined. (*Ancient Universal History*, viii., 346, 8vo. ed.)

At present the high grounds of the island are grazed by sheep; but the W. and S. valleys produce corn, good grapes and figs, cotton and mulberry trees. The climate, however, is too cool to ripen oranges and lemons; and the island frequently suffers from the locusts.

The wine of Lemnos is of two sorts, both red; the best fetches about 8 paras per oke, or 2s. 3d. per bottle. It produces more than sufficient grain for its own consumption, the rest, with some wine, being sent to Mytilene; but its chief exports are ewe-milk cheese, silk, cotton, and wool. Wheat sells for 4 piastres (6s.) the bushel, barley for 8 paras the oke, and cheese for the same. The inhabitants are divided between agriculture and fishing, and the women (celebrated for their beauty) are employed in weaving cotton cloths. The Turks resemble those of the other islands, both in dress and manners; but the costume of the Greek women is remarkable as well as picturesque. It consists of a short scarlet jacket, with long sleeves, loose in front, and reaching only a few inches down the back, very short petticoats, wide calico trousers gathered at the ankles, yellow Turkish shippers, and a white handkerchief tied like a turban round the head. The town, *Castro* (the ancient *Myrina*), on the W. side, contains three Greek churches; and its port, or rather cove, is defended by a little pier, and commanded by a citadel on the overhanging rocks. Ships are built here; and the natives are excellent seamen. Pop. 3000. The other port is St. Antonio on its S. side, at the bottom of the bay already noticed. (*Walpole's Memoirs*, ii., 34, &c.)

Lemnos, according to *Pliny*, had a labyrinth more remarkable than that of Crete or of Egypt. It was supported by 140 columns, and its gates were so admirably adjusted, as to be turned by a child. (*Quæcumq; in officina turbinis its librata præponderant, ut pueri circumagere tornarierent.*) It was the work of three architects, one of whom, *Theodo-*

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rea, was a native of the island. Its remains are said to have been extant in Pliny's time. (*Hist. Nat.*, lib. xxvii, cap. 13.) No certain traces of this famous edifice have been discovered in modern times; but this is probably a consequence of the island having been seldom visited by scientific travellers, or of the changes occasioned by the action of volcanoes, or other natural convulsions.

The first inhabitants of the island are said to have been Thracians. In the reign of Theos, the only Lemnian king mentioned in history, the Lemnian women are said, in imitation of the Amazons, to have treacherously killed all the males (*Herodot.*, lib. vi., cap. 138); and hence any premeditated and detestable murder or other crime was long after called a "Lemnian action." Miltiades reduced the Lemnians under the sway of Athens.

LEMON, L. Butler co., O. It contains the villages of Middletown, Monroe, and Amanda. Watered by Dick's cr., flowing into Great Miami r., which bounds it on the N.W. It has five schools, 110 scholars. The Miami canal passes through it, from which there is a side cut to Lebanon. Pop. 523.

LEMPSTER, p. t., Sullivan co., N. H., 40 m. W. Concord, 405 W. Drained by branches of Sugar and Cold rivers, which afford water-power. Chartered in 1761; first settled in 1764. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist; two stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, three grist-mills, six saw-mills; 21 schools, 319 scholars. Pop. 941.

LENA, a large river of N. Asia, the principal in E. Siberia, extending through 150° N. lat., and falling into the Arctic ocean. It rises in lat. 49° 30' N., and long. 106° E. on the W. slope of the lofty granite range, skirting the N.W. shore of the lake Balka; and from the source as far as Ust Kulak, a distance of 350 m., it pursues a N. course; but at that point it is turned E. by a chain of hills, and runs in a very tortuous channel N.E. for about 1000 m. to Yakutsk, the metropolis of E. Siberia, where it is a wide and noble river. In general course from Yakutsk is N. down to the apex of the extensive delta formed at its mouth, the distance between these two points being about 700 m. If the distances along the stream, carefully measured on J. Arrowsmith's map, be correct, the entire length of this gigantic river is probably somewhat more than 2100 m. The basin of the Lena, according to Ritter, covers an area of about 800,000 sq. m., the principal tributaries above Yakutsk being the Kura, Vitra, and Olekma, on its E. side, while below that city, the main stream is joined E. by the Aldan, rising by several sources in the Stanovoi range, and W. by the Bilui, which rises on the E. side of the hills dividing the Lena basin from that of the Yenisei. The Lena has an extremely tortuous course with a sluggish stream, and encloses numerous islands. Mr. Dobell, who travelled up the stream from Yakutsk to Irkutsk, describes it as "one of the safest navigable rivers, of its size, in the whole world, its course being only very rapid in the spring, at the breaking up of the frost, when numerous tributary rivers and torrents, bursting their icy fetters, rush with impetuosity into the maternal bosom of the Lena. The river, at these times, is a truly sublime spectacle, particularly where it passes through what are called the *gates*, which confine it in a narrow channel between rugged cliffs rising perpendicularly nearly 200 ft. above the stream. The dashing and eddying of the stream in its course from one side to the other is terribly grand; and yet the native boatmen manage to descend the river without injury, even at this season. The forests on its banks are principally of spruce and the yellow pine, both of a large growth; and the soil on the mountains appears rich and green, and capable of producing grain of all sorts. Most of the farming settlements, however, are either on the level spots along the edge of the river, or on the declivities of the mountains. Below Yakutsk, the face of the country is very different: the river rolls thence through vast and almost uninhabited plains, covered with snow and ice, which never wholly melts, and beneath which have been found the carcasses of mammoths, rhinoceroses, and other fossil animals." (*Dobell's Siberia*, ii., 69-93; *Laple's Zoology*, i., 140-144.)

LENAWEE, county, Mich. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 735 sq. m. Watered by Raisin and Ottawa rivers. It contains iron ore. It had in 1846, 14,917 neat cattle, 6034 sheep, 92,973 swine; and produced 167,691 bushels of wheat, 3466 of rye, 109,538 of Indian corn, 6198 buckwheat, 5089 of barley, 151,111 of oats, 118,534 of potatoes, 33,945 pounds of sugar. It had six commission houses in foreign trade, 43 stores, three flouring-mills, nine grist-mills, 44 saw-mills, one tannery, three distilleries, three printing-offices, three weekly newspapers; one college, 20 students; one academy, 37 students; 114 schools, 4304 scholars. Pop. 17,860. Capital, Adrian.

LENHAM, a decayed market town and par. of England, co. Kent, lathe of Aylesford, hund. Eyrehouse, near the source of the Lea, a tributary of the Medway, 13 m. W.

LENTINI.

Canterbury, and 40 m. E.S.E. London. Area of par., 6500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2314. The town consists of a principal street, on the high road between Maidstone and Canterbury, intersected by another of smaller size. The church has a square tower, and 16 curiously carved stalls in its interior, which are supposed to have belonged to the abbot and monks of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, who had large estates within the parish. The market has been long disused; and the inhabitants are almost entirely engaged in agriculture.

LENOIR, county, N. C. Situated towards the S.E. part of the state, and contains 300 sq. m. Watered by Neuse r. and its branches. It contained in 1840, 7060 neat cattle, 4530 sheep, 37,430 swine; and produced 9960 bushels of wheat, 4800 of rye, 1,734,000 of Indian corn, 8370 of oats, 61,950 of potatoes, 1500 pounds of rice, 944,300 of cotton. It had 11 stores, one cotton factory, 11 flouring-mills, 17 grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, 12 distilleries; two academies, 80 students; six schools, 167 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3687; slaves, 3683; free coloured, 335; total, 7605. Capital, Kingston.

LENOIR, p. v., capital of Caldwell co., N. C. Situated on Lower cr., a branch of Catawba r., and contains a courthouse, jail, a store, and several dwellings.

LENOX, p. t., capital of Berkshire co., Mass., 123 m. W. Boston, 370 W. Organized in 1767. Watered by Housatonic r. It has one furnace, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, one oil-mill, one tannery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 60 students; seven schools, 341 scholars. Pop. 1313. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and Episcopal; several stores, an academy, founded in 1803, and endowed with half a township of land in Maine, then belonging to Massachusetts, which has produced a handsome fund, and about 40 dwellings, many of them neat. Its pure air and agreeable society render it a pleasant place of summer resort.

LENOX, p. t., Madison co., N. Y., 121 m. W.N.W. Albany, 356 W. Bounded N.E. by Oneida cr., and Oneida lake, into which it flows. Drained by Cowascon cr., a branch of Chittenango cr. The Erie canal passes through it. It contains seven churches, two Presbyterian, two Episcopal, two Baptist, and a Methodist; 15 stores, three fulling-mills, three grist-mills, 18 saw-mills, four tanneries; one academy, 36 students; 84 schools, 1463 scholars. Pop. 5440.

LENOX, p. t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 170 m. N.N.W. Harrisburg, 374 W. Watered by Tunkhannock cr. It contains two stores, two grist-mills, six saw-mills; eight schools, 340 scholars. Pop. 660.

LENOX, p. t., Ashutaba co., O., 15 m. S. Ashutaba, 901 N.E. Columbus, 335 W. It has one store, one grist-mill, four saw-mills; five schools, 166 scholars. Pop. 530.

LENTINI (n. *Leontium*), a town of Sicily, prov. Syracuse, on a hill washed by the river Forcella (n. *Lissus*), near the lake of Lentini, or Bivert, 14 m. S.S.W. Catania, and 80 m. N.W. Syracuse. Pop. in 1831, 7376. The country round is now, as of old, extremely fertile; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in its culture, in the fishery on the lake, and the sale of the produce so obtained. In the winter season the lake, which is the largest in Sicily, is about 19 m. in circumference, but in summer its circumference is reduced to 8 or 9 m., the exhalations from the mud that is thus left dry rendering the town and district very unhealthy; the fishery yields its proprietor, the prince of Butera, a considerable sum.

The ancient city of Leontium, founded by a colony of Chalcidians in the first year of the 13th Olympiad (*Theophrastus*, lib. vi.), most probably occupied the exact site of the modern town; but the ground had been so much shaken and changed by natural convulsions, such as that of the great earthquake of 1693, that few vestiges of the ancient city can now be traced. When it was taken by the Romans under Marcellus, it was one of the principal cities of Sicily, as is sufficiently evinced by the notices of it in various writers, and especially by the detailed description which Polybius has left of its state at that period. "The city of Leontium," says he, "considered in its general position, faces the N. Through the middle of it runs a level valley, which contains the public buildings allotted to the administration of the government and justice, and, in a word, the whole that is called the Forum. The two sides of the valley are enclosed by two hills, which are rough and broken along their whole extent. But the summit of these hills is flat and plain, and is covered with temples and houses. There are two gates to the city: one of them is in the southern extremity of the city, and conducts to Syracuse; the other is on the opposite side, and leads to those lands so famed for their fertility, called the Leontine fields. Below the hill that stands on the W. side of the valley, flows the river Lissus; and on the same side, likewise, there is a row of houses built under the very precipice,

LEOMINSTER.

and in a line parallel to the river. Between these houses and the river lies the road that has been mentioned." (*Hampton's Polytechnic*, III, 105.)

In his third oration against Verres, Cicero repeatedly refers to Leontium, and celebrates the extraordinary fertility of its territory. *Agar Leontinus caput est rei frumentarie.* (*In Verrem*, lib. III., cap. 23.) The famous orator, Gorgias, whose eloquence was instrumental in persuading the Athenians to undertake their fatal expedition against Sicily, was a native of Leontium.

LEOMINSTER, a pari. bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Hereford, hund. Woolphy on the Lugg, an affluent of the Wye, 11 m. N. Hereford, and 121 m. W.N.W. London. Area of par. and pari. bor., which are co-extensive, 9290 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4016. The town consists of a good principal street, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, intersected by several narrow and inconvenient lanes. There are several handsome inns and private residences, and being well paved and well lighted, it has, on the whole, a respectable appearance. The town-hall, called the butter-cross, in consequence of the butter-market being held in the lower part, is an odd-looking structure of timber and plaster, standing on oak pillars, with Ionic capitals. A market-house was erected in 1803, near which is a small jail. The church, which exhibits the architecture of several periods, has a tower 100 ft. high: the vicarage is in the gift of the lord chancellor. The Baptist, Wesleyan Methodists, Moravians, and the Society of Friends, have each places of worship; and well-attended Sunday schools are attached to the church and to various chapels. A free grammar school, founded and endowed by Queen Mary, "has entirely ceased to furnish gratuitous education, and has become a private school: the corporation appoints the master; but beyond paying him an annual stipend of £30, they have no concern in the management of the school." (*Mun. Corp. Rep.*) An almshouse, dispensary, and house of industry, are the only other public establishments.

Leominster was formerly one of the principal seats of the glove manufacture; but latterly the business has been on the decline. Hats are made, and coarse woollens, but the latter only to a small extent. Tanning is extensively carried on. The principal dependence of the town is, however, on its retail trade with the adjacent country. Coal is brought from Shropshire, partly by canal and partly by waggon, from the Clee Hills.

"The land in the borough and in the out-parish is in a great degree held, often in small portions, by the residents in the town. The country round produces, besides the common agricultural produce, apples and hops in great abundance. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town the meadow lands are let for £4 or £5 per acre. Farther off the average rent is about £3; in the out-parish the rent was represented to us much lower, seldom exceeding 3s., and sometimes falling as low as 1s. The actual farms vary in size from 40 to 400 acres. There are few tenures for lives. Some lands and houses belonging to the corporation are let for long terms, subject to three joint lives, but renewable, as the lives fall in, for fines certain. There are some leases for terms of years; but the greater number of holdings are from year to year, the leases for years expiring, and the tenant holding on. A considerable quantity of the land is occupied by the proprietors. The wages of labouring men, finding their own food, are, on an average of the whole year, about 10s. per week." (*Boswell's Rep.*)

Leominster is a borough by prescription, and received several charters between 1554 and 1708, the governing charter till 1835 having been 38 Charles II. The municipal officers are, a recorder, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. Corporation revenue, in 1838, £2984, of which, however, £26 12s. was derived from the sale of property. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the town-hall, and there is a court for the recovery of debts under £100. The parliamentary franchise was granted in 33 Edward I., since which time the borough has sent two members to the House of Commons, the voters, down to the passing of the Reform Act, being resident burgesses and inhabitants paying scot and lot. The Boundary Act made the parliamentary borough co-extensive with the parish. Registered electors in 1839-40, 694. Markets on Friday: large fairs for cattle, farming produce, &c., February 13, May 13, September 4, and November 8. (*Mun. and Board. Rep.*)

LEOMINSTER, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 44 m. W.N.W. Boston, 417 W. Incorporated in 1740. A main branch of Nashua r. affords water-power. Combs are extensively manufactured. It contains five churches, a Congregational, Unitarian, Methodist, Baptist, and Universalist; 19 stores, one falling-mill, one flouring-mill, four grist-mills, 18 saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 25 students, 19 schools, 633 scholars. Pop. 3068.

LEON, an ancient kingdom of Spain, between lat. 40° 10' and 43° N., and long. 4° and 7° W.; bounded N. by Asturia, E. by Old Castile, S. by Extremadura, and W. by

LEON.

Galicia: greatest length, 300 m.; breadth, 126 m.: area, 10,573 sq. m. Pop., according to Miñano, 1,236,338. The whole of this region is included in the basin of the Duero, and is intersected by several large tributaries of that river, the principal being the Pisuerga, Esla, and Tormes. The N. and S. districts are mountainous, the former comprising various offshoots from the Asturian chain, and the latter being skirted by the central chain of the Peninsula, two of the highest summits of which are the Sierra de Gredos, 10,533 ft., and the Pena de Francia, 5069 ft. This hilly country produces the loftiest and best oak in Spain, and is rich in iron ore, some portion of which is smelted, and made into hardware goods. The inhabitants of the Asturian mountains are a distinct race, robust, and simple in their manners, engaged during summer in pasturing cattle, mules, and the migratory flocks of sheep that pass at that season through their country, and at other times employed in tillage and in collecting forested moss, which is here very abundant, madder, and medicinal plants, which they sell in the markets of Leon and Madrid.

The less elevated parts of Leon contain many tracts, which afford excellent pasture, and dairy-farming might be pursued with great profit, were it not for the want of enterprise, security, and even tolerable roads. Maize, olive, wheat, and flax are cultivated in some parts; but there is a great want of irrigation. The wine of Salamanca is said to be of good quality; but that raised on the borders of Galicia is execrably bad. Leon has no public manufactures worth notice, except that of hardware; but there is a good deal of domestic manufacturing of woollen and linen stuffs for home consumption. The canal of Castile, constructed about 35 years ago, passes northward up the valley of the Pisuerga; but it was never finished, and contributes very little, if at all, to the advantage of the districts through which it passes. Townsend, who visited Leon while the works were in progress, has given a good account of the undertaking. (*Vol. i. p. 367.*)

The kingdom of Leon is divided into six provinces, Leon and Palencia in the N.; and Zamora, Toro, Valladolid, and Salamanca in the S.; the principal cities and towns being Leon, Valladolid, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Salamanca. This country was anciently inhabited by the *Vettones* and *Colleci*, and formed a part of the Roman *Terraconensis*. Don Pelayo and his successors during the 8th century, formed this district into a kingdom, called after its capital, and connected with that of Asturias. It was first added to Castile, in 1037, but continued in an unsettled state till 1230, when it was finally united to the dominions of Ferdinand III., king of Castile. (*Miñano; Mod. Trav.*)

Leon, a city of Spain, cap. kingd. and prov. of same name 30 m. S. Oviedo, and 176 m. N.W. Madrid; lat. 43° 48' N. long. 50° 17' 45" W. Pop., according to Miñano, 5500. This ancient city, once the capital of an independent kingdom and the residence of its sovereigns, stands on a kind of peninsula formed by the Bermeja and the Torgo. It is surrounded by decayed walls, and bears in its narrow, dirty, unpaved streets, and almost ruinous houses, the indications of poverty and wretchedness. Among the public buildings, the largest is the cathedral, a Gothic structure, with a lofty spire deservedly admired for its lightness and elegance; the ecclesiastical establishment comprises a bishop and 40 canons. There are no fewer than 12 parish churches in the town and suburbs, and two canonical houses for Augustinian monks, with seven other monasteries. There are also four hospitals, one of which is for foundlings. The inhabitants are employed in linen weaving, in knitting stockings and caps, and making leather gloves; there are, also, some tanneries and soap factories. The surrounding country is bold and beautiful; but agriculture is in the most degraded state. Hay-making, however, though common here, is not used in other parts of Spain.

Leon was founded prior to the reign of the Roman emperor, Galba: it was called by the Romans *Legio septima Germanica*, from the circumstance of that legion being stationed here: it was the first large town recovered from the Moors, after whose expulsion in 722, it was the residence of Christian kings during more than three centuries. (*Miñano; Travels*, vol. i. p. 376, &c.)

LEON, a town of Mexico, state of Guanaxuato, in a fertile plain, and on the road from Guanaxuato to Lagos, 26 m. W.N.W. the former city. Pop. estimated at about 6000. It has three convents, a college, and a hospital, and carries on some trade in corn, &c.

LEON, county, Flor. Situated in the centre of the N. part of the territory, and contains 1894 sq. m. Bounded S. by Apalachicola bay of the gulf of Mexico, W. by Ochlocknee river, W. by Wakulla river. The whole county abounds with lakes, ponds, subterranean rivers, sink holes, and large springs. A railroad runs from Tallahassee, 90 m. to St. Mark's, and crosses the lower part of the county. It contained in 1840, 11,690 neat cattle, 1798 sheep, 18,339 swine; and produced 226,951 bushels of Indian corn, \$315 of oats,

LEON (ISLA DE).

4,729 of potatoes, 3300 pounds of tobacco, 5,330,644 of cotton, 28,150 of sugar. It had two commercial and 10 commission houses in foreign trade, 44 retail stores, six grist-mills, also saw-mills, two printing-offices, one bindery, two weekly newspapers; one academy, 41 students; four schools, 200 scholars. Pop., whites, 3461; slaves, 7231; free coloured, 31; total, 10,713. Capital, Tallahassee.

Leon, p. L. Caturagus co., N. Y., 311 m. W. by S. Albany, 343 W. Watered by Conewango creek and its branches. It has 13 saw-mills; 11 schools, 473 scholars. Pop. 1398.

LEON (ISLA DE), a long and narrow island close to the S. coast of Spain, prov. Cadix, and separated from the mainland only by the narrow but deep channel of Santi Petri, crossed by the bridge of Zuarzo, which being the only point of approach to the important city of Cadix, is defended by strong redoubts. It is about 8 m. long by about 3 in breadth, and consists almost entirely of a dreary sandy waste, abounding with salt-water marshes. Cadix occupies a small peninsula at the extremity of a long sandy isthmus, separated from the rest of the island by a line of fortifications called the Cortadura. (See CANIZ.)

There are two other towns, the chief of which is San Fernando, otherwise called Isla, and sometimes Leon, 64 m. S.E. Cadix. Pop. in 1850 (as estimated by Inglis), 32,000; but it has decreased 9000 since 1810, and is probably at present, 1860, under 26,000. "Isla," says Inglis, "is certainly one of the prettiest towns in Spain, and I never saw a cleaner and handsomer avenue than its principal street, which is about 1½ m. long. Every house is of the purest white, and every range of windows on every house has its green verandah." The principal buildings are the hôtel-de-ville, in the great square, and the great church, which is not only remarkable for architectural beauty, but also for a curious museum, called the *Pantheon*, intended for the interment of the clergy. In 1806, when Mr. Jacob visited this town (which is quite of modern growth, having been built in the middle of the last century), it was inhabited by a numerous population, more active and industrious than in any other part of Spain; most of whom either belonged to the navy, or were engaged in the then busy dockyard of Canea.

But its present condition is the very reverse of prosperous; for "Isla," says Mr. Inglis (1830), "is a sadly fallen town: the great naval school, and extensive docks of Canea once gave employment, and life and prosperity to Isla; but now there is not a ship on the stocks, nor a pupil in the college." (*Missionary*; *Inglis*, vol. II, p. 89; *Jed. Trav.* &c.)

LEON DE NICARAGUA, a city of Central America, and the former cap. of the state of Nicaragua; is a savannah near a volcano, by whose eruptions it has occasionally suffered; about 90 m. N.W. Granada, and 5 m. from the N.W. shore of the lake of Leon; lat. 15° 30' N., long. 90° 50' W. Pop., estimated by Thompson in 1850, at 35,000 (*Official Ann.*, &c., 451); but it has since been greatly reduced by the revolutions that have taken place within its walls, and the decay consequent on the removal of the seat of government to Granada. It is surrounded by old walls; and has several suburbs, a cathedral, and three other churches, several convents, a hospital, and a college. It is a bishop's see; and was originally founded, in 1523, on the spot now called Old Leon, but was removed to its present site in 1539.

LEONARD (ST.), a town of France, dep. Haute Vienne, cap. cant., on a hill near the Vienne, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 19 m. E. Limoges. Pop. in 1836, ex. com., 3504. It was fortified in the 15th century; and has manufactures of coarse woollens, paper, earthenware, &c.

LEONARDSTOWN, p. v., capital of St. Mary's co., Md., 87 m. S. Annapolis, 64 W. Situated on Britton's river, a short branch of Potomac river, 5 m. from its mouth. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$350.

LEONESSA, a town of central Italy, in the Neapolitan dominions, prov. Abruzzo Ultra, 36 m. W.S.W. Teramo, and 14 m. N.N.E. Rieli. Pop. in 1830, 7000. It has several churches and convents, and some large annual fairs. It is situated in a wild rugged country, in an amphitheatre, surrounded by mountains which, in winter, intercept the sun's rays for half the day, and render the climate very severe. (*Del Rd.* II., 328.)

LEONFORTE, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, dist. Nicotia, cap. cant., in a hollow of Mt. Tavi, near the Giaretti, and 37 m. W.N.W. Catania. Pop. in 1831, 10,678. Smythe says it is a fine town, in a healthy situation. It is surrounded with walls, and has a large square, from which two long and well built streets diverge. Its trade in corn, wine, oil, and silk is considerable, and it has a large annual fair. A good deal of asphaltum is found in its vicinity. (*Smythe's Sicily*; *Ortolan's Dictionnaire de Sicile*, &c.)

LEONI, p. L., Jackson co., Mich., 71 m. W. Detroit, 548 W. Watered by Grass lake, the source of Grand river. It

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contains four stores, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, two distilleries; one school, 70 scholars. Pop. 1067.

LEPANTO (TOWN AND GULF OF), Lepanto (an. *Naxos*), a seaport town of W. Greece, on the N. shore of the gulf of Lepanto, about 34 m. E.N.E. from the castle of Roumelia, at 14 entrance, and 1 m. W. from the mouth of the Morino, lat. 36° 21' 50" N., long. 31° 46' E. Pop. 2400? It is built on the side of a hill surmounted by a castle of little strength, whence two walls come down to the sea, enclosing the town on either side. The harbour, within the town, is shallow, and fit only for small craft, and the place has very little trade. In antiquity, Naxos was a place of considerable importance. It was occupied by the Athenians during the Peloponnesian war; and after many vicissitudes was nearly destroyed by an earthquake during the reign of Justinian. Its present walls are built on the foundations of those by which it was surrounded in antiquity. (*Cramer's Ancient Greece*, II., 107, &c.)

But, how unimportant soever, Lepanto has given its name to the extensive gulf on which it is situated, anciently the *Corinthiacus Sinus*, or bay of Corinth. The entrance to the gulf, between the ruined castles of the Morea and Roumelia, at the bottom of the gulf of Patras, is only about 1 m. across. Within, it expands into a magnificent basin, stretching E., with a little inclination to the S., to Madi, a distance of about 78 m., being, where widest, about 30 m. across. Corinth, whence it formerly derived its name, is situated near its S. extremity. It has many fine bays and harbours; and in antiquity, there were several considerable towns on its banks. Between the castles, at its entrance, there are from 30 to 25 fathoms water; and within the gulf, the water is generally very deep, there being no soundings in the centre at 200 fathoms.

Lepanto has, also, given its name to one of the greatest conflicts of modern times. Philip II., king of Spain, the Pope, and the Venetians, entered, in 1570, into a league against the Turkish sultan, Selim, who, having conquered Cyprus, and become very powerful at sea, threatened to invade Italy. The Turks, being apprized of the intentions of the confederates, assembled a powerful fleet in the gulf of Lepanto, having a large land force on board. The allies, commanded by Don John of Austria, having made equally great preparations, the two armaments encountered each other on the 7th of October, near the mouth of the gulf of Lepanto. The contest was long, bloody, and destructive; and was maintained, on both sides, with invincible courage and resolution. In the end, however, the allies gained a complete victory. The Turks lost above 25,000 men, killed, and 10,000 taken prisoners, and with the exception of 30 or 40 galleys, that effected their escape, their whole fleet was either taken or destroyed. The Christians lost about 10,000 men, killed in the engagement, or who died of their wounds. Estimating it by the number of men engaged, this was certainly the greatest sea-fight that has taken place in modern times. It was, also, the first signal victory achieved over the Turks, and diffused the greatest joy throughout Christendom. Owing, however, to the contentions among the allied admirals, the results were not such as might have been expected. (*Modern Universal History*, xviii., 416-463, 5vo ed.; *Watson's Philip II.*, book 8.)

LE RAY, L., Jefferson co., N. Y., 8 m. N.E. Watertown, 158 m. N.W. Albany. Bounded S. by Black river. Watered by Indian river. It contains 10 stores, one flouring-mill, two grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; one academy, 95 students; 25 schools, 1194 scholars. Pop. 3781.

LERIDA (an. *Urdes*), a fortified town of Spain, Catalonia, 85 m. W. Barcelona, and 78 m. E. by S. Saragosa, lat. 41° 35' N., long. 0° 46' E. Pop., according to Mühlau, in 1820, 19,400; but, according to Hirschmann in 1838, 18,890. It is situated on the Segura (crossed here by a handsome bridge), under the protection of a hill on which are seen the ruins of a castle now going to decay, but formerly of considerable strength. Owing to the excess of stagnant water in the vicinity, Lerida is unhealthy, and fevers prevail in spring and summer. A good quay, however, has been lately constructed, which not only keeps out the river, but forms a fine promenade. Its principal street is nearly 1 m. long; but the rest of the town is confined, and the houses are generally ill built. A cathedral, three parish churches, a military hospital, and a priests' college (formerly celebrated as a university, but suppressed by Philip V.), are the chief public buildings; but none requires notice except the cathedral. A double flight of steps leads to the terrace on which the church gates open; the principal front is embellished with six fluted Corinthian pilasters, between which are three doors with finely-wrought iron gates, and the building is surrounded by two handsome square towers. The surrounding country, being thoroughly irrigated, is extremely productive, particularly in wine, for which its gravelly siliceous soil is well suited. Silk-worms, also, are reared in considerable quantities. It has some silk and

LEROY.

other fabrics, tanning, &c., but they are not very important. (*Tyssen*, i., 194-197; *Mitane*.)

Lerida derives its chief celebrity from its connexion with Roman history. In the plain below *Ilerda*, Scipio (æne 216 A.C.) gained a signal victory over the Carthaginian Hanno; and about 150 years afterward it was rendered famous by the difficulties under which Julius Cæsar was placed when encamped in its neighbourhood. He had taken possession of a plain shut in between the rivers *Singa* and *Sicoris*, and defended by a deep intrenchment, while at the same time Petreus and Afranius, Pompey's generals, were encamped on a hill between him and *Ilerda*. In the intermediate space is a small plain, in the centre of which rises an eminence which, if seized and fortified, would enable its occupier to cut off all communication with the city. For this, during five hours, the opposing armies maintained a doubtful conflict; but in the end, fortune declared in favour of Afranius, and Cæsar retreated to his camp. At the same time, also, the disastrous intelligence was brought to him that, by the melting of the snow, his bridges had been broken down, the country laid under water, and all communication cut off with those districts by which his army was provisioned. Famine was the immediate consequence; and Cæsar himself says, "*Militum vires incipit frumenti diminuat, atque incornu in dies augmentur; ac tam paucis diebus magna erat rerum facta commutatio, ac se fortuna inclinaverat, ut nostri magni incipit rerum confiterantur; illi omnibus abundanter rebus, superioresque habebantur.*" Cæsar, however, without loss of time, set his men to work, and having made a sufficient number of light and portable canoes, set a party up the river during the night, who, with these boats, effected a landing, and fortified a camp. *Huc legionem postea transtulit; atque ex utraque parte pontem institutum perfecit subito. Ita commutatus, et qui frumenti causam processerant, tuto ad se recipit.* (*Cæs. de Bell. Civ. l. c. 43-54*.) Lerida has sustained many sieges; it was taken by storm in 1707, during the war of the succession; and the French again besieged it in 1810.

LEROY, p. t., Genesee co., N. Y., 336 m. W. by N. Albany, 376 W. Watered by Allen's creek and its branches. It contains 17 stores, one fulling-mill, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; one academy, 116 students; 19 schools, 466 scholars. Pop. 4392.

LEROY, p. t., Bradford co., Pa., 143 m. N. by E. Harrisburg, 953 W. It contains two stores, two fulling-mills, two woollen factories, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; four schools, 178 scholars. Pop. 679.

LEROY, t., Lake co., O., 4 m. N.E. Chardon, 185 m. N.E. Columbus. Watered by a branch of Grand river. It has one saw-mill; 10 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 898.

LERWICK, an eminent fishing station and bor. of barony, on Mainland, the largest of the Shetland or Zetland islands, of which it is the capital, on the W. margin of the sound of Bressay, opposite Bressay Island. Pop. in 1801, 1706; in 1831, 2750. The town (4 m. in length) is built along the curvature of the bay, and consists of a number of white houses, of from two to three stories in height, with their gables in the Norwegian style, turned to the street, but disposed with the utmost irregularity, and an utter disregard of every convenience, except that of being as near as possible to the water. The town-hall, parish church, and two dissenting chapels (Independents and Methodists), are the only public buildings. The harbour, which is entirely landlocked by Bressay Island, is so ample, that it might contain nearly the whole British navy. Bressay sound is a rendezvous for Davis straits and Greenland whale ships, which here take on board supplies of provisions, and complete their crews with seamen belonging to the islands, whom they part with on their return. This has always been one of the principal stations of the Dutch herring fishery; but the fishery is now chiefly in the hands, not merely of the inhabitants of Lerwick, but of the islanders generally, who resort thither for the purpose. The Lerwick station (exclusive of those of Unst and Walls) in 1834, had 790 boats, decked and undecked, employed in the fishery, manned by 3364 persons. The produce of the fishery during the same year amounted to 36,000 barrels of herrings, gatted and ungatted. Cod and other species of white fish are caught in the bay and neighbouring sea, and are also extensively exported. There is a manufactory of straw-plaiting for gentlemen's hats and ladies' bonnets; a branch of business carried on both in the Orkneys and Zetland islands. Woollen stockings, underclothing, and gloves, all wrought with the hand, and sometimes of extraordinary fineness, are exported from Lerwick. It has a custom-house, the gross revenue of which, in 1830, was £754 5s. 4d.; and a branch bank. The shopkeepers are in the habit of shutting their shops during breakfast and dinner. Provisions are abundant, and about a half cheaper than on the main land of Scotland. There are several sailing smacks to Leth; and a steamer weekly in summer.

Lerwick was built above 900 years ago, principally for the accommodation of the Dutch fishermen, 2000 of whose

LEUCTRA.

busses were then said to have been often collected in Bressay sound. It has, however, been more prosperous during the last 30 years than at any previous period. Fort Charlotte, for the protection of the town from attacks by sea, stands a little to the S. The inhabitants are of Scandinavian descent. (*Mosses. Anderson's Highlands and Islands; Hibbert's Description of the Shetland Islands; Perle Reports.*)

LESINA, and LISSA, two islands of the Adriatic, belonging to the circle of Spalatro, in Dalmatia, the first 35 m. S., and the second 33 m. S.W. Spalatro. United area, 300 sq. m. Pop. about 14,000. Both islands are in great part mountainous, but they have, notwithstanding, a considerable extent of lower and productive land. Lesina (an. *Phævo* or *Phæria*) is said to be one of the most fertile islands in the Adriatic, with a great variety of valuable products. Corn is raised on the low grounds, but the quantity is insufficient to supply the consumption of the inhabitants; among its other products are wine, oil, figs, almonds, saffron, oranges, aloes, and honey. It has considerable numbers of sheep, and these, with wool and cheese, are among the articles of export. The products of Lissa (the an. *Issa*), are similar to the above, and in it, also, the supply of corn is insufficient for the consumption. The wine of Lissa, which was commended by Athenæus, is now sadly degenerated. The inhabitants of these islands are chiefly employed in fishing, and great quantities of fish are taken round their shores. They both furnish good marble, and prepare rosemary oil, liqueurs, &c. The town of Lesina, near the W. extremity of the island of same name, has about 1600 inhabitants, and is the see of a bishop, whose diocese comprises the islands Lesina, Lissa, and Braccia. In Lissa, which in antiquity had several flourishing towns, are San Giorgio, with one of the best harbours in Dalmatia, and Comina, with 2100 inhabitants. (*Fertis's Trees, in Dalmatia*, p. 319-340; *Bergkæse*, &c.)

LESLIE, a bor. of barony, and manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Fife, on an eminence on the left bank of the Leven, 14 m. N. of the public road between Kirkcaldy and Cupar-Fife, 74 m. N. by W. the former, and 94 S.W. by S. the latter. Pop. in 1831, 1831. It consists chiefly of one street, and contains a parish church and three dissenting chapels. Leslie House, the seat of the noble family of Rothes, is in the immediate vicinity. Leslie has five mills for flax-spinning, employing above 450 hands. Weaving of cotton, in connexion with the Glasgow manufactory, and of the coarser species of linen fabrics, prevails to a considerable extent, and gives employment to nearly 300 individuals. There are also three rather extensive bleach-works. The nearest market town is Kirkcaldy. Leslie has existed as a village for upwards of 300 years. Dr. Pitcairn, the celebrated physician and Latin poet, was born at Pitcairn, the family seat, in the neighbourhood of the town. At Strath-henry, near this place, the seat of his maternal grandfather, Adam Smith, author of the "Wealth of Nations" when only three years of age, was carried away by a party of gypsies. The inhabitants of the village are remarkable for their rage for religious and political discussions. The first "Political Union" formed in Scotland was at Leslie, in 1831.

LETART, t., Meigs co., O. Situated in a bend of Ohio river, which bounds it on the E., S., and W., opposite to Letart's rapids, caused by the projection of a hill into Ohio river. It contains three stores, one grist-mill, four saw-mills; four schools, 128 scholars. Pop. 642.

LETCHER, county, Ky. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 960 sq. m. Organized in 1842, chiefly from Perry county. Drained by a head branch of Kentucky river. Capital, Letcher C. H.

LETTERKENNY, an inland town and river port of Ireland, co. Donegal, prov. Ulster, on the Swilly, 4 m. from the S.W. extremity of the loough of the same name, and 18 m. W.S.W. Londonderry. Pop. in 1831, 9160. It consists of a square and a single street; and has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, three Presbyterian meeting-houses, a national school, a fever hospital, with a dispensary, courthouse, and bridewell. General sessions are held in April and October, petty sessions every Wednesday, and it is a constabulary station. Markets on Fridays; fairs on the 1st Friday in Jan., 12th May, 10th July, 3d Friday in Aug., and 8th Nov. Some trade is carried on in the export of corn and other raw produce, the river admitting vessels of 130 tons to come up from the loough to near the town. Post-office revenue, in 1830, £362; in 1835, £460. A branch of the Belfast bank was opened here in 1835.

LETTERKENNY, t., Franklin co., Pa. Blue mountain covers its W. part. It contains six stores, one fulling-mill, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, six saw-mills, six barns; 11 schools, 538 scholars. Pop. 1918.

LEUCTRA, an ancient village of Greece, in the Theban territories, now Leftra or Lefka, 9 or 10 m. W.S.W. Thebes. It is at present only a heap of ruins, but is famous in its clearest history for the victory gained in its vicinity, on the 8th

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of July, anno 371 B.C., by the Thebans, under Epaminondas and Pelopidas, over the Spartans. The latter were superior in number and, perhaps, also in discipline and military skill, to their adversaries; but the ability of their generals enabled the Thebans to achieve, despite every disadvantage, the greatest triumph ever won by one Greek army over another. Cleombrotus, the Spartan king, was left dead on the field, with many of his principal officers, and the flower of his troops. Sparta lost with this battle the ascendancy she had so long enjoyed among the Grecian states. (*Xenophon, Hellen., lib. vi., cap. 4; Diodorus Siculus, lib. xv.; Mitford's Greece, v., 90, 8vo ed.*)

LEUTSCHAU (Hungar. *Lécsé*), a royal free town of Hungary, co. Zips, of which it is the cap., on a hill 120 m. N.E. Pesth. Pop. (1837) 5175, of whom Berghaus says three eighths are Protestants. It is old and ill built, but has a large and handsome square, a Gothic church with the largest organ in Hungary, a large old town-hall, a new council-house, and several other edifices, the oldest Lutheran gymnasium in Hungary, a Roman Catholic gymnasium, a high school, a noble female seminary, and an asylum for soldiers' children. It produces linen fabrics and wool, of which last a good deal is sent into Poland. (*Austrian Encyc.; Berghaus.*)

LEVANT, a term applied to designate the coasts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, along the Mediterranean, from cape Matapan round the *Ægean* sea, Asia Minor, and Syria, to the western confines of Egypt. In the middle ages, the trade with these countries was almost exclusively in the hands of the Venetians, Genoese, and other Italians, who gave to them the general designation of *Levante*, or eastern countries. But the term *Levant* being no longer vernacular in the languages of the nations now principally engaged in the trade with the countries referred to, it seems to be falling into disuse.

LEVANT, p. t. Penobscot co., Me., 80 m. N.N.E. Augusta, 675 W. Watered by the Kanduskag stream and its branches. It has three stores, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, one tannery; 404 scholars in schools. Pop. 1061.

LEVEN, a bor. of barony, seaport, and manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Fife, on a level at the mouth of the frith of the same name, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth, 14½ m. N. by E. Edinburgh: on the W. of the river is its suburb of Duddesdale, or Inverleven. Pop. of both, 2683. Leven consists of two principal, and not very regular streets, running parallel to each other E. and W., with a variety of bye-lanes and detached houses. The communication between Leven and its suburb has hitherto been maintained by a suspension-bridge over the river, but a stone bridge is now (1840) being built. The only public buildings are the parish church, and chapels belonging to the Relief and the Associate Synod. There is, also, a small congregation of Independents. There are two libraries, a mechanics' institute, and a great variety of friendly societies.

Leven is chiefly remarkable for its manufactures. There are, either in the town or its immediate vicinity, six mills for spinning flax, driven partly by water and partly by steam, employing about 530 hands. There are, besides, 170 hand-loom weavers of coarse linens, of whom 22 are females. It has also a foundry for cast-iron, a saw-mill and wood yard, a mill for bruising bones, a brick and tile work, and an ochre mill.

The harbour is formed by a creek at the mouth of the river. At spring-tides it admits vessels of about 300 tons, but it dries at low water, and is, owing to sand-banks, extremely difficult of access. It has a small quay, quite insufficient for the growing trade of the place. Two brigs belonging to the port are employed chiefly in the American trade, and five sloops are engaged as coasters. In 1835 the value of the imports amounted to £43,190, and that of the exports to £68,453. A steamer sails twice a day to Leith in summer, and once in winter. The game of golf is much played on the links or downs of Duddesdale. (*New Stat. Ac. of Scotland, 5 Fifehire, p. 264-277.*)

LEVERETT, p. t., Franklin co., Mass., 83 m. W. by N. Boston, 363 W. Incorporated in 1774. Drained by two small streams which flow into Connecticut river. It contains three churches, two Congregational and a Baptist; three stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two tanneries; five schools, 357 scholars. Pop. 875.

LEWES, a pari. bor., market town, and par. of England, in Sussex, rape and hund. of its own name, on the Ouse (crossed here by a stone bridge), 7 m. N.E. Brighton, and 47 m. S. London. Pop. of pari. bor., which comprises, with the old bor., parts of seven other parishes, in 1841, 16,363. It is principally situated on a steep declivity W. of the Ouse, which here cuts through the chalk hills; but it partly, also, stands on the level ground on the E. side, sheltered by the South Downs, that rise abruptly almost close to the river banks. The streets are broad, well built, paved, and

LEWIS.

lighted with gas; and the town generally has an appearance of wealth and respectability. The chief public building is the Assize-hall, in High-street, erected in 1812, at an expense of £15,000, comprising two courts, a council chamber, and other apartments. The house of correction, built on the plan of Howard, in 1794, was greatly enlarged in 1817, and now contains about 70 capacious rooms for prisoners, with 15 cells for solitary confinement. The silent system, with hard labour, is rigidly enforced, and the jail is, on the whole, well conducted; but "the building is incurably bad, in an unhealthy situation, and much too confined for the wants of so large a county." (*Prison Inspectors' 4th Rep., part. i.*) There are six churches, and the ecclesiastical livings comprise four rectories, two of which are in the patronage of the crown. There are, likewise, seven places of worship for Wesleyan and Calvinist Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Unitarians, &c., to which, as well as to the churches, are attached well-attended Sunday schools. The free grammar school, supposed to have been founded in 1512, provides gratuitous instruction in classics, &c., to 12 boys, the sons of burgesses; and there is a university exhibition for the scholars, tenable for four years, of the annual value of £35. National, Lancastrian, and infant schools furnish elementary instruction for the children of the poor; and there are several endowed charities and benevolent institutions for the relief of the aged, sick, and indigent. Lewes had formerly an extensive trade in wool, but this has greatly declined; and the present traffic of the place, independently of a very considerable retail trade with the resident gentry of the district, is chiefly in grain, malt, sheep, and cattle; it is estimated that upwards of 80,000 sheep are sold annually at the September and October fairs. The Ouse is navigable up to the town, and there is a considerable trade with London, through Newhaven, its port. (*See NEWHAVEN.*) Lewes is a borough by prescription, and is governed by two headboroughs and two constables, elected by the burgesses; but these officers are subject to the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The Lent and summer assizes are held here, and the quarter sessions for the E. division of Sussex are held in January, April, June, and October. This borough has sent two members to the House of Commons since the reign of Edward I., the franchise, down to the passing of the Reform Act, being vested in the acot and lot payers within the borough. The Boundary Act enlarged the limits of the borough so as to include, with the old borough, parts of the parishes of Southover, St. Anne's, St. Thomas-in-the-Cliffe, and S. Malling. Registered electors in 1830-40, 863. Lewes is the place of election for the members for the E. division of Sussex, and the head of a poor-law union comprising seven parishes. Markets on Tuesday; cattle fairs, May 8 and Whit-Tuesday; large sheep fairs, Sept. 31 and Oct. 2.

The fact of Lewes being a Roman station seems extremely doubtful, but it had acquired its present name (said to be derived from *lewes*, the Anglo-Saxon word for pastures) at least two centuries before the Norman conquest. William the Conqueror fixed on Lewes as the site of one of those fortresses by which he kept in awe his Saxon subjects; and considerable remains of it still exist on a commanding height N.W. of the town. One gateway is nearly entire; and the keep, which is in tolerable preservation, has recently been tastefully repaired. E. of the town also are the ruins of a very ancient and wealthy priory, the walls of which enclosed an area of about 33 acres: at the dissolution of the monasteries, its revenues amounted to £1080. (*Horsfield's Antiquities of Lewes, vol. I; Parl. Reports, &c.*)

LEWIS. *See* HEBRIDES.

Lewis, co., N. Y. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 1122 sq. m. Watered by Black river and its tributaries, and by Beaver, Moose, Indian, and Oswegatchie rivers. It contained in 1840, 31,130 neat cattle, 36,065 sheep, 18,076 swine; and produced 83,191 bushels of wheat, 2473 of rye, 48,984 of Indian corn, 8498 of buckwheat, 30,271 of barley, 144,880 of oats, 634,316 of potatoes, 5480 pounds of hops, 237,476 of sugar. It had 33 stores, two furnaces, five fulling-mills, two woollen factories, three flouring-mills, 11 grist-mills, 80 saw-mills, two oil-mills, 16 tanneries, one distillery, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, one academy, 120 students; 151 schools, 5250 scholars. Pop. 17,830. Capital, Martinsburg.

Lewis, co., Virginia. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 1600 sq. m. Drained by Little Kanawha river, and its branches, and by the W. fork of Monongahela river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 12,257 neat cattle, 14,971 sheep, 19,022 swine; and produced 42,091 bushels of wheat, 4867 of rye, 253,110 of Indian corn, 80,161 of oats, 24,376 of potatoes, 11,689 pounds of tobacco, 93,764 of sugar. It had 16 stores, one fulling-mill, 24 grist-mills, 17 saw-mills, one oil-mill, five tanneries, three distilleries; nine schools, 219 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7989; slaves, 194; free coloured 38; total, 8151. Capital, Weston.

LEWIS AND REHOBOTH.

Lewis, co., Ky. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 375 sq. m. Bounded N. by Ohio river. Drained by Salt Lick and Kintoneck creeks, which flow into Ohio river. It contained in 1840, 3494 neat cattle, 4793 sheep, 8957 swine; and produced 18,758 bushels of wheat, 154,158 of Indian corn, 40,492 of oats, 3793 of potatoes, 19,976 pounds of sugar. It had 13 stores, six saw-mills, four tanneries; 10 schools, 964 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5573; slaves, 406; free coloured, 37; total, 6303. Capital, Clarksville.

Lewis, co., Mo. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 500 sq. m. Bounded E. by Mississippi river. Drained by Fabius and Wyaconda rivers. It contained in 1840, 4479 neat cattle, 4934 sheep, 28,948 swine; and produced 45,853 bushels of wheat, 9718 of rye, 376,452 of Indian corn, 37,981 of oats, 16,199 of potatoes, 17,956 pounds of tobacco, 3703 of sugar. It had 23 stores, two flouring-mills, nine grist-mills, nine saw-mills, one tannery, three distilleries; 17 schools, 368 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4906; slaves, 1065; free coloured, 9; total, 6040. Capital, Watertown.

Lewis, p. t., Essex co., N. Y., 131 m. N. Albany, 506 W. Drained by Boquet river and its tributaries. It contains two stores, five forges, two fulling-mills, one grist-mill, 33 saw-mills; 11 schools, 369 scholars. Pop. 1505.

Lewis, t., Lycoming co., Pa. It has three stores, one grist-mill, seven saw-mills; two schools, 90 scholars. Pop. 542.

Lewis, p. t., Brown co., O., 121 S.W. by S. Columbus, 483 W. Bounded S. by Ohio river, E. by Whitesock creek. Drained by Ballakin creek. It has two schools, 56 scholars. Pop. 947.

LEWIS AND REHOBOTH hund., Sussex co., Del. It has eight stores; one academy, 40 students; three schools, 36 scholars. Pop. 1834.

LEWISBOROUGH, p. t., Westchester co., N. Y., 130 m. S. by E. Albany, 998 W. Drained by Croton river. It has four schools, 85 scholars. Pop. 1619.

LEWISBURG, p. t., Buffalo t., Union co., Pa., 67 m. N. Harrisburg, 177 W. Situated on the W. bank of Susquehanna river, a little below the mouth of Buffalo creek. A lateral canal, half a mile long, connects it with the W. branch canal. It contains two churches, 13 stores, one furnace, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two tanneries, one distillery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 30 students; four schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 1920.

Lewisburg, p. v., cap. of Greenbrier co., Va., 214 m. W. Richmond, 251 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist; a lyceum, an academy, six stores, a printing-office, 200 dwellings, and about 1000 inhabitants. It is 9 m. W. of the celebrated White Sulphur springs.

Lewisburg, p. v., cap. of Marshall co., Tenn., 54 m. S. Nashville, 703 W. It contains a courthouse and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the post-office \$133.

Lewisburg, p. v., cap. of Conway co., Ark., 45 m. N.W. Little Rock, 1110 W. Situated on the N. bank of Arkansas river, and contains a courthouse and several stores and dwellings.

LEWISHAM, a populous village and par. of England, co. Kent, lathe Sutton-at-Hone, and half-hund. Blackheath, on the Ravenshoe, a trib. of the Thames, 44 m. S.E. London. Area of par., which includes the hamlet of Sydenham, 5930 acres. Pop. in 1841, 12,976. The village consists chiefly of a long street, lined with good houses, and extending about 2 m. along the Hastings road. The lanes leading in different directions abound with handsome villas and detached residences, inhabited by opulent merchants and retired citizens, attracted thither by the beauty of the scenery and superior salubrity of the air. The church, which stands near the centre of the village, is a handsome structure, erected in 1832 on the site of an older but still modern building, accidentally destroyed by fire. There are, also, places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents; and in Sydenham, besides a district church and Episcopal chapel, there are three dissenters' meeting-houses. A grammar school, founded in 1647, and now under the trusteeship of the Leather-sellers' Company of London, is conducted by an upper and under master, and is alleged to be well attended. A charity school, three subscription day schools, and several Sunday schools, have been established for teaching poor children; and there are almshouses for six poor women, and minor charitable bequests. The trade of the village is almost confined to the supply of the families resident within the parish, but at Loompit hill some marl and chalk pits furnish considerable quantities of lime, and there are some large brick and tile fields.

LEWISTON, p. t., Niagara co., N. Y., 307 m. W. by N. Albany, 410 W. Bounded W. by Niagara river. It contains four commission houses, 15 stores, one flouring-mill, 174

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two grist-mills, seven saw-mills; one academy, 122 students; 19 schools, 793 scholars. Pop. 2333. The village is situated on the E. side of Niagara river, 7 m. from lake Ontario, at the head of steamboat navigation. A railroad connects it with Buffalo by Niagara falls, which connects with the Lockport and Niagara falls railroad. It has a good steamboat landing, and steamboats regularly ply to Oswego, and other places on lake Ontario. There is a ferry across the river to Queenstown. A grant of lands by the state for the support of schools has yielded a fund of \$9000. This place was burned during the last war, and deserted from December, 1813, to April, 1815. It was incorporated in 1822, and has become a flourishing village, with 800 or 900 inhabitants.

LEWISTOWN, p. t., Lincoln co., Me., 31 m. S.W. Augusta, 577 W. Bounded S.W. by Androscoggin river, which has here a fall of 47 feet in a distance of 13 or 15 rods, creating an extensive water-power. A bridge, 1600 feet long, crosses the river at the foot of the falls. It contains six stores, four fulling-mills, two woolen factories, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, two tanneries; 14 schools, 78 scholars. Pop. 1501.

Lewisstown, p. b., cap. of Midlin co., Pa., 57 m. N.W. Harrisburg, 148 W. Situated on the N. side of Juniata river, at the junction of Kishicoquillas creek. The Pennsylvania canal passes through it. It has a number of streets crossing each other at right angles, and contains a large courthouse and the county offices, on a public square at the centre of the place; four churches, an academy, and about 400 dwellings. It has five commission houses in foreign trade, 17 retail stores, one furnace, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, three tanneries, one brewery, one pottery, one printing office, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 37 students; seven schools, 231 scholars. Pop. 9058.

Lewisstown, p. v., cap. of Fulton co., Ill., 56 m. N.W. Springfield, 838 W. It is 4 m. E. of Spoon river, and 13 m. W. of Illinois river. It contains a neat courthouse, jail, three stores, about 50 dwellings, and 368 inhabitants.

LEWISVILLE, p. v., cap. of Lafayette co., Ark., 109 m. S.W. Little Rock, 1337 W.

LEXINGTON, distr., S. C. Situated a little W. of the centre of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Bounded N. W. by Broad river, which, being joined by Saluda river, becomes Congaree river, and S.W. by N. Edisto river. Watered by Saluda river and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 15,619 neat cattle, 6144 sheep, 37,198 swine; and produced 98,840 bushels of wheat; 94,064 of oats, 37,733 of potatoes, 94,000 pounds of rice, 454,191 of cotton. It had 13 stores, one cotton factory, 46 grist-mills, 18 saw-mills, three distilleries; three academies, 105 students; nine schools, 146 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7401; slaves, 4685; free coloured, 25; total, 12,111. Capital, Lexington C.H.S.

LEXINGTON, p. t., Somerset co., Me., 63 m. W. by W. Augusta, 657 W. Incorporated in 1833. Watered by a small tributary of Kennebec river. It has one saw-mill; eight schools, 215 scholars. Assessors' valuation of real estate in 1842, \$37,507. Pop. 564.

LEXINGTON, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass., 11 m. N.W. Boston, 451 W. Watered by branches of Shawheen river. The village contains a Unitarian and Baptist church, and about 40 dwellings. This place is celebrated as the spot where the first blood was shed in the Revolutionary war, April 19th, 1775. On the spot where eight men of the militia were killed by the British, the legislature of Massachusetts has caused a monument to be erected, to perpetuate the event, and the memory of the brave men who offered up their lives as a first sacrifice to the independence of their country. The country around flew to arms, and severely chastised the British in their return to Boston, and Major Pitcairn, who led the British in this expedition, was soon after killed in the battle of Bunker hill. The township has seven stores, two grist-mills; one academy, 25 students; six schools, 411 scholars. Pop. 7642.

LEXINGTON, p. t., Greene co., N. Y., 92 m. W. Catskill, 55 m. S.W. Albany, 765 W. Drained by Schoharie creek. Organized in 1813, it contains two churches, a Presbyterian and a Baptist; six stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, 15 saw-mills, three tanneries; 13 schools, 263 scholars. Pop. 2813.

LEXINGTON, p. v., Rockbridge co., Va., 146 m. W. Richmond, 189 W. Situated on an elevated bank, on the W. side of North river, a branch of James river. It contains a neat courthouse, a jail, four churches, two Presbyteries, a Methodist, and a Baptist; a military institute; Andrew Smith's female seminary, named from its founder; 11 stores, 170 dwellings, and 1900 inhabitants. It is the seat of Washington college, originally endowed by the father of his country—whose name it bears, with 100 shares of stock of the James River Company, which yield annually about \$2500; and additionally by others. It was founded in 1812, has a president and five professors or other instructors, 136 alumni, 136 students, and 2700 volumes in its libraries.

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The commencement is on the last Thursday in June. The Virginia Military Institute, conducted on the plan of the United States military academy at West Point, located here, has three professors and 60 cadets.

LEXINGTON, p. v., cap. of Davidson co., N. C., 117 m. W. Raleigh, 238 W. Situated a little W. of Abbott's creek, a branch of Yadkin river, and contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Next proceeds of the post-office, \$355.

LEXINGTON, p. v., cap. of Oglethorpe co., Ga., 70 m. N. Milledgeville, 564 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Presbyterian and Methodist; a public library, several stores and mechanic shops, 40 dwellings, and about 250 inhabitants. "Mecon Academy," which has the name of its founder, who gave to it \$2500, is located here. The building, a substantial brick edifice, two stories high, cost \$600, and the other \$6000 have been invested in bank stock. Next proceeds of the post-office, \$538 annually.

LEXINGTON, p. v., cap. of Holmes co., Miss., 62 m. N. Jackson, 997 W. Situated on a branch of Yazoo river, and contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Next proceeds of the post-office, \$545.

LEXINGTON, p. v., cap. of Henderson co., Tenn., 117 m. W. W. Nashville, 801 W. Situated on Beech river, a branch of Tennessee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Cumberland Presbyterian and a Methodist; seven stores, one flouring-mill, one saw-mill, two tanneries, 32 dwellings, and 286 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, city, cap. of Fayette co., Ky., is situated on Town fork of Elkhorn river, in 36° 9' N. lat., and 84° 18' W. long., 34 m. E.S.E. Frankfort, 85 m. S. Cincinnati, 74 m. E. Louisville, 593 W. Pop. in 1820, 5379; in 1830, 6404; in 1840, 6967; in 1843, 7506. In 1797, it contained only 50 dwellings, partly frame and partly hewn logs, with the chimneys on the outside. It was named by a party of hunters who were encamped on the spot when they received the intelligence of the battle of Lexington, Massachusetts, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, and was formerly its seat of government. The city is laid out on 2 m. square, with broad streets from 60 to 75 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles, many of them paved and beautifully built, mostly with brick. A number of the out lots of this large area are not built on, but are occupied for pasture. It contains a brick courthouse, jail, two banking houses, a market house, the Transylvania University and Medical Hall, city poor-house, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, city poor-house, nine churches, a Baptist, Reformed Baptist, African Baptist, a Methodist, an African Methodist, two Presbyterians, an Episcopal, and a Roman Catholic; 30 dry goods and 50 groceries and clothing stores, one flouring-mill, 19 bagging and rope factories, three iron foundries for stoves, &c., and 9000 dwellings, many of them neat, and some of them elegant. The churches are built of brick, of which the Reformed Baptist has the largest congregation, and the Methodist the next largest. The city school has from 250 to 300 scholars, with several competent teachers of both sexes. There are also several private schools, of a high order, for males and females. There is a public square near the centre of the place, surrounded by fine brick edifices, on which the market is situated. In the vicinity of the city are numerous elegant country seats. Seven Macadamized roads lead from the city in different directions, and a railroad extends 24 m. to Frankfort, and is designed to be continued to Louisville. The city is more distinguished for its intelligent and polished society, and as an elegant place of residence, than for the bustle of business. Transylvania University is one of the oldest institutions of the kind beyond the Alleghany mountains, and is highly respectable. It was founded in 1798, and newly organized in 1818; has 14 chemical, medical, and law departments, a president and 14 professors or other instructors, 105 students in the classical department, 971 in the medical, and 75 in the law department, making 451 in the whole, and 12,942 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the second Thursday in September. The graduates of the medical department, amounting to 1119, are more numerous than those of any similar institution in the United States, excepting the medical department of the university of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November.

According to the census of 1840, the city had two commission houses in foreign trade, capital \$25,500; 73 retail stores, capital \$693,295; value of machinery produced, \$12,890; hardware, cutlery, &c., \$10,000; one woollen factory; nine rope-walks, capital 180,800; three tanneries, one brewery, four printing-offices, one bindery, three weekly and two semi-weekly newspapers, and seven periodicals. Total capital in manufactures, \$428,340; one college, 369 scholars; two academies, 65 students; 13 schools, 696 scholars.

Lexington was incorporated as a city in 1831. It is in

LEYDEN.

the midst of one of the most fertile districts of country in the United States.

LEYDEN, L. Stark co., O. It has one school, 27 scholars. Pop. 1637.

LEYDEN, p. v., cap. of Scott co., Ia., 89 m. S. by E. Indianapolis, 577 W. Situated 11 m. W. of Ohio river, and contains a courthouse, jail, three stores, and about 200 inhabitants.

LEYDEN C.H., p. v., cap. of Lexington distr., S. C., 18 m. W. Columbia, 518 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, 20 dwellings, and about 150 inhabitants.

LEYDEN (Lat. *Lugdunum Batavorum*), a celebrated city of Holland, being the fourth in the kingdom of the Netherlands, on the Old Rhine, 81 m. S.W. Amsterdam and 10 m. N.E. the Hague; lat. 52° 9' 52" N., long. 4° 38' 38" E. Pop. in 1837, 35,116. It is surrounded by ramparts and a wet ditch, and is entered by ancient gateways. "On the outer side of the *circuit*, or ditch, which everywhere encompasses the town, except where it is cut by the Rhine, is planted a beautiful double avenue of trees, forming agreeable walks for the citizens; and on the inner side rise the low green mounds, which serve the purpose of walls to this venerable city." (Chambers.) Like other Dutch towns, Leyden is traversed by canals, crossed by numerous bridges; though, as its trade is but trifling, the canals are of little use. The streets are usually long, broad, and well built; and there are some striking public edifices, and the town has an antique, venerable appearance. Barrow compares the *Broad Street* (Broad street) of Leyden to the High street of Oxford, reckoned among the finest in Europe. He says, "In the first place, it is much wider, and at least three times the length; and, contrary to the usual practice of laying out streets by the Dutch, it has the same gently-winding turn, but wants the gradual ascent, which contributes so much to the beauty of the High street of Oxford. The houses in that of Leyden are generally superior and more picturesque; and, though the number of colleges of ancient architecture, with their towers, towers, and spires in Oxford exceed the number of public buildings in the Broad street of Leyden, there is one, at least, that will bear comparison with the most picturesque college in High-street. This is the old *Hôtel de Ville*, built, as appears by an inscription in front, in the year 1574. It has a tall spire, somewhat remarkable in its architecture, and not inelegant. It is built of a dark blue stone, which has the appearance of black marble, and its prominent parts are tipped with gliding. The body of the building has nearly 30 windows on a line in front, three pediments, or gables, highly ornamented, a handsome balustrade, surmounted by a ridge of stone globes, and the whole front of this remarkable piece of architecture may be said to be

With glistening spires, and pinnacles adorn'd."

The ground-floor of the town-house is appropriated as a market for butchers' meat, but this is not seen from the street. Nothing can exceed the cleanliness of Leyden in all its streets, whether those with or those without canals. The former, with their quays, are particularly neat; and the bridges are mostly of stone, of which, they pretend to say, there are not fewer than 150." (*Tour in Holland*, 76, 77.) In the council and audience chambers, on the first floor of the town-hall, are several valuable paintings, as the *Last Judgment*, by Lucas Van Leyden; a large picture, representing the state of the city and its inhabitants during its siege by the Spaniards, including a portrait of the heroic burgo-master Vanderwerf. The church of St. Peter, founded in 1321, one of the finest Gothic edifices in Holland, contains the tombs of Boerhaave, the Meermans, Scalliger, Camper, &c. Near this church is a large open square, ornamented with trees, and having a canal in its centre; it was formerly covered with houses, accidentally destroyed by the blowing up of a boat laden with gunpowder in the canal, in 1807. About 150 persons lost their lives on this occasion. The church of St. Pancras has also a most imposing front, and the tomb of Vanderwerf. In the centre of the city is a ruined tower, called the *burg*, of uncertain but ancient date, erected on the only elevated spot of ground for many miles round.

Leyden is a very dull, inanimate town, without manufactures, trade, or bustle of any kind. But it is, notwithstanding, a most desirable residence for men of learning and research. Its university, which, for a lengthened period, was one of the most celebrated in Europe, was founded by the Prince of Orange, in 1575, to reward the inhabitants for their bravery, and as some compensation for the sufferings they sustained during the siege of the city by the Spaniards. It soon attained to the highest estimation, being deservedly esteemed one of the very best of the continental schools for the study of classics, law, medicine, and divinity. Among its professors, are the illustrious names of Douza, Joseph Scalliger, Daniel Heinsius, Gomarus, Arminius, Boerhaave, Van Swieten, Lessenboeck, Grave-

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quads, Burman, Ruhnken, &c. Grocius and Descartes were of the number of its pupils, as were Evelyn, Fielding, and Goldsmith. And though no longer so celebrated as formerly, it is still extremely well conducted, has valuable libraries and scientific collections, and able and learned professors. In 1835, it had in all 647 students; of whom, 250 studied law, 212 divinity, 131 medicine, and 54 philosophy. The college buildings are detached, and, in fact, are placed at considerable distances from each other, in different streets: they are all plain stone and brick, and sufficiently evince, by their appearance, that they have been intended for use and not for ornament. The principal of these buildings, which is very old, and was formerly a religious house, stands on the W. side of the city; its hall, in which the *senatus academicus* meets, is adorned with a fine portrait of William prince of Orange, founder of the university, and upwards of 100 portraits of professors in historical succession. The *senatus* consists of 33 professors; and as this university requires no test of religious faith, either from its professors or scholars, it comprises all sects and denominations, both Christian and Jewish. Most of the lectures are delivered in Latin, and the public announcement of the course is in that language. The students, who wear no particular dress, reside in lodgings in the town; and the greater number subscribe to a club-house and reading-room, supplied with German and French publications. The students of Leyden bear a high character for diligence; but, among other drawbacks, junior students have to act for six weeks as fags to those of older standing; and duelling is said not to be laid under any efficient restraint.

The museum of natural history, attached to the university, surpasses most others in Europe, being mainly indebted for its excellence to the public spirit of the Dutch naval officers and foreign *employes*, who take every opportunity of forwarding natural curiosities to their native country; but it also owes much to the acquisition of the valuable collection of birds by Temminck, and to the labours of travellers and collectors sent by the *senatus* to Africa, S. America, and other parts of the globe. The museum, which is open *gratis* to all classes, consists of an upper and under story, occupying four sides of a large court. The classification of the animal kingdom is according to the system of Cuvier; and such is the zeal manifested in perfecting the collections that Mr. Chambers mentions that 2500 guilders, or £208 sterling, had recently been paid by the university for one shell of a *nautilus*, to complete the series of such specimens!

The museum of Egyptian antiquities is particularly rich in papyrus, jewellery, and gold ornaments; and comprises monuments from the ruins of Carthage, and the largest collection of Etruscan bronzes N. of the Alps. Siebold's extensive and valuable Japanese museum is also in Leyden. The library of the university has 60,000 printed volumes, and 14,900 MSS., more than 9000 of which are Arabic. The botanic garden, which comprises several acres, and is extremely well laid out, has an extensive series of specimens, arranged according to the systems of Linnaeus and Jussieu, with extensive conservatories for rearing and preserving tropical plants, &c.

Leyden has a good observatory, 17 churches (one of which is Roman Catholic), two hospitals; an *Hôtel des Invalides*, a fine new edifice; an arsenal, custom-house, chamber of commerce; societies of Dutch literature, science, and poetry; branches of the Society of Public Good, the National Economical Society, and the Dutch Society of the Fine Arts; an academy of design, &c. It is said that all the children belonging to the city are being instructed: a small fee is exacted in the poor schools, which is not usual in Holland.

In the 17th century the manufacture of fine woollen cloth was extensively carried on at Leyden; and it is said to have had, in 1650, about 3000 houses, and 100,000 inhabitants. (*De Cæter*, p. 298.) Perhaps, however, this statement is exaggerated; but it is said by Busching to have had in 1733, 10,891 houses, which, at an average of seven individuals to a house, would give a population of about 77,000. (*Busching's Geography*, iii. 460, English edition.) Later, however, it has increased very considerably; its population, which in 1837 exceeded 36,000, having been under 28,000 in 1817. Its cloth manufacture has been for a lengthened period comparatively unimportant; but it is still carried on to some extent, particularly the manufacture of ryes on some other branches of industry, and has a considerable traffic in wool, butter, and other articles of agricultural produce. It is connected by canals with Haarlem, Delft, and the Hague.

During the latter part of the 17th, and the greater part of the 18th century, the most interesting as well as the most celebrated branch of industry carried on at Leyden was that of printing and publishing. Many of the best and most beautiful of the Dutch editions of the classics, in

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12 mo., 8vo. and 4to., including most of those by the Elzevirs, issued from the presses of this city, and would alone have conferred on it imperishable renown. A good deal of printing and publishing is still carried on; but we shall look in vain among the works now published here, or, we may add, anywhere else, for any that will bear a comparison with the *clásicos* alluded to above.

The siege of Leyden by the Spaniards in 1674 is one of the most memorable events in the history of the great struggle made by the United Provinces to emancipate themselves from the blind and brutal despotism of Spain. The inhabitants displayed the most invincible courage and resolution. Valdez, the Spanish general, despairing of being able to carry the town by storm, endeavoured to cut off all communication between it and the surrounding country, and to effect its reduction by famine. He completed his lines of circumvallation, and on far succeeded in his object, as to entail the most tremendous suffering on the inhabitants, without, however, shaking their determination to die rather than give up their city to the enemy. At length the country round the town having been laid under water, a squadron of flat-bottomed boats laden with provisions and stores made its way through the Spanish lines to the city. This was decisive of the fate of the siege; the Spaniards being obliged immediately to raise it, after having incurred a very heavy loss. (*Watson's Philip*, II., b. 13.)

Leyden has given birth to some highly distinguished individuals. Rembrandt was born (in 1606) in its immediate vicinity; and it is the native place of Gerard Douw, Vanderveelde, Mieris, Jan Steen, and other distinguished painters; and of Vossius, Heinsius, Muschenbroek, Van Swieten, John Bochoff, better known as John of Leyden, founder of the Anabaptists, &c. The learned and laborious geographer Philip Cluvier, or Claverius, though a native of Dantzig, resided principally in Leyden, where his learned and excellent works on the geography of ancient Germany, Sicily, and Italy, and his valuable *introduction to Universal Geography* were published. He died here, in depressed circumstances, in 1633, at the early age of 42. (*Martiniere*, art. *Leyden*, *Biographia Universelle*, &c.)

LEYDEN, p. t. Franklin co., Mass., 108 m. W.N.W. Boston, 419 W. Watered by Green river a branch of Deerfield river. Incorporated in 1806. It has one store, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; five schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 638.

LEYDEN, p. t. Lewis co., N. Y., 15 m. S. Martinsburg, 150 m. N.W. Albany, 425 W. Drained by Moose and Black rivers. It has five stores, two grist-mills, nine saw-mills, one printing office, one weekly newspaper; 10 schools, 554 scholars. Pop. 2438.

LEYTON (LOW), a village and par. of England, co. Essex, hund. Becontree, on the river Lea, 5 m. N.E. London. Area of par., 2890 acres. Population, in 1841, 274. Low Leyton is situated on the low grounds near the E. bank of the river; but further E. connected by a long straggling street, is Leytonstone, on an eminence, comprising several handsome villas, chiefly tenanted by London merchants and traders. The church, a brick building with a low tower, is remarkable only as having been the scene of the pastoral labours of Strype the antiquary, who held the vicarage 68 years, and was buried here in 1737. A Roman Catholic chapel and chapel for Wesleyan Methodists, are the other places of worship; and the parish has besides Sunday schools, a boys' free school, a school of industry for girls, and several minor charities.

LIBAU (Lettish, *Lepel*), a seaport town of Russia, gov. Courland, on the Baltic, beside the lake Libau, 105 m. W. by S. Mittau. Population probably 5000. It is walled, and entered by a gate from the N. Its streets are narrow, and mostly unpaved; and its market-place, though large, is irregular. The houses are of timber, and only one story high. It has Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and Calvinistic churches, a hospital, and an orphan asylum. The port, though commodious, has only from eight to 12 feet water, and cannot, therefore, be entered by vessels of much burden. It has, however, a considerable trade: most part of the produce of Courland, as cattle, linseed, corn, hides, tallow, &c., being exported from it. Its imports are chiefly colonial products, manufactured goods, wine, oil, fruits, &c. In 1833, the value of the exports from Libau amounted to 5,011,399 rubles, and that of the imports to 617,754 r. (*Schmitzer, La Russie*, 385; *Possart, Des Kaiserth. Russ.*, 415, &c.)

LIBERIA, a republican state of W. Africa, founded in 1821, by free blacks from the U. States of N. America, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. Its territory extends along the Guinea coast for about 225 m., with a breadth inland of 90 or 30 m., chiefly between lat. 4° and 7° N., and long. 9° and 15° W. Population estimated at 4000 colonists, besides natives. The

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coast is generally low, but the country gradually rises towards the interior, and at about 90 or 30 m. from the sea, the hills are of considerable elevation. Several rivers fall into the Atlantic within the colony,—as the St. John, St. Paul, Mesurado, &c.; but they are navigable only by small vessels for short distances. The want, indeed, of any great navigable river that might have opened an intercourse with the interior, is a heavy drawback on the prosperity of this colony; and will always hinder it from becoming a place of much commercial importance. The soil is said to be fruitful, and the climate better, or rather less destructive, than in most other parts of the coast. Rice, cotton, coffee, sugar, indigo, bananas, camava, and yams are raised; and camwood, palm-oil, ivory, hides, wax, and pepper, are among the exports. The settlement is visited by traders from the interior, and some trade is carried on with Europe and America, partly in colonial shipping. The care of the local interests and subordinate affairs of the colony is confided to native colonists, and it has two legislative chambers; but the powers of government are, notwithstanding, substantially vested in the agent of the American Colonization Society. Its object, in fact, was to serve as an outlet for the blacks, who might there enjoy that independence and consideration which long-cherished prejudices hinder them from enjoying in the United States; and it was supposed that the being able to dispose of manumitted slaves by sending them to this colony would promote the practice of manumission; but we believe that in this respect it has had very little influence, only about 2000 liberated slaves having been sent to it. A good many blacks rescued from slave-ships on the African coast and elsewhere have been landed here. Primary schools have been opened for the instruction of the blacks, and it has several churches, and a printing press. But we understand, that, on the whole, the condition and prospects of the colonists are far from satisfactory; though they are not worse than might have been reasonably anticipated.

The chief town, Monrovia, on Cape Mesurado, lat. 6° 35' N., long. 10° 36' W., has about 1900 inhabitants. (*Excerpt Americana; Murray's Encyc. of Geog., Amer. ed.* lib. 45: *Nacquesen's Survey of Africa.*)

LIBERTY, county, Ga. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 600 sq. m. Bounded S.E. by the Atlantic, S.W. by Altamaha river. Watered by Little Canoochee river, and Taylors creek. It contained in 1840, 14,561 neat cattle, 3196 sheep, 7539 swine; and produced 90,847 bushels of Indian corn, 6192 of oats, 86,474 of potatoes, 323,207 pounds of rice, 1,347,431 of cotton, 8450 of sugar. It had nine stores, seven grist-mills, six saw-mills; six academies, 166 students; one school, seven churches. Pop.: whites, 1645, slaves, 5561, free-coloured, 35, total, 7341. Capital, Riceborough.

LIBERTY, p. t. Waldo co., Me. 20 m. E. Augusta, 616 W. Incorporated in 1827. Watered by branches of Muscongus and St. George rivers. It has two stores, five saw-mills; six schools, 321 scholars. Pop. 895.

LIBERTY, p. t. Sullivan co., N. Y. 119 m. S.W. Albany, 204 W. Bounded S.W. by Delaware river, and drained by small streams flowing into it. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal, five stores, one fulling-mill, three grist-mills, 17 saw-mills, two tanneries; 11 schools, 568 scholars. Pop. 1569.

LIBERTY, p. t. Tioga co., Pa. 123 m. N. by W. Harrisburg, 233 W. It has three stores, one woollen-factory, four grist-mills, five saw-mills; one school, 50 scholars. Pop. 1138.

LIBERTY, L. Columbia co., Pa. Drained by Chellicoque and Mahoning creeks. It has two stores, five grist-mills, five saw-mills; four schools, 170 scholars. Pop. 1338.

LIBERTY, p. v., capital of Bedford co., Va., 149 m. W. by S. Richmond, 217 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, two Baptist, and one Free, a masonic hall, five stores, one tobacco factory, two tanneries, 70 dwellings, and about 400 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, p. v., capital of Casey co., Ky., 69 m. S. Frankfort, 233 W. Situated on the N. side of Green river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and 135 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, L. Adams co., O. It has three stores, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, three saw-mills; one school, 50 scholars. Pop. 1498.

LIBERTY, L. Butler co., O. It has four schools, 106 scholars. Pop. 1479.

LIBERTY, L. Clinton co., O. It has three stores, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; seven schools, 421 scholars. Pop. 1049.

LIBERTY, L. Crawford co., O. It has eight schools, 560 scholars. Pop. 1468.

LIBERTY, L. Fairfield co., O. The Ohio canal passes through it. Pop. 2778.

LIBERTY, L. Highland co., O. It contains Hillsborough village the capital of the county, and has 88 stores, seven

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fulling-mills, seven flouring-mills, 25 grist-mills, 94 saw-mills, three oil-mills, 28 tanneries, one distillery, three potteries, two printing offices, two weekly newspapers; two academies, 150 students; 12 schools, 800 scholars. Pop. 3531.

LIBERTY, t. Licking co., O. It has 10 schools, 439 scholars. Pop. 1115.

LIBERTY, t. Seneca co., O. It has one store, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; seven schools, 231 scholars. Pop. 1094.

LIBERTY, p. v., capital of Union co., Ia., 72 m. E. by S. Indianapolis, 515 W. It contains a handsome brick courthouse, a jail, an academy, a church, four stores, a steam-saw-mill, 80 dwellings, and about 500 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, p. v., capital of Clay co., Mo., 159 m. W.N.W. Jefferson city, 1072 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, five churches, a Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Baptist, Methodist, and Roman Catholic, two academies, 14 stores, and 1127 inhabitants.

LIBERTY, p. v., capital of Amite co., Miss., 101 m. S.S.W. Jackson, 1101 W. Situated on the W. fork of Amite river.

LIBOURNE, a town and river-port of France, dep. Gironde, cap. arrond. on the Dordogne, at its juncture with the Isle, 26 m. E.N.E. Bordeaux. Population in 1836, ex. com. 8064. Few towns in France are so regularly and well built. Its streets are wide and clean, its houses elegant, and it is surrounded with good walls and agreeable promenades. Among the chief public edifices are extensive cavalry barracks, a theatre, a public library, with 3000 vols., and a handsome brick and stone bridge of nine arches across the Dordogne. The port, at high water, has from 10 to 16 feet water, admitting vessels of 300 tons burden. Libourne is the seat of a sub-prefecture, of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and a sub-commissariat of marine. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, articles of military equipment, glass and cordage, and docks for ship-building. It is an entrepôt for salt and agricultural produce destined for Bordeaux. It was founded by Edward I. of England, in 236. (*Hugo, art. Gironde, &c.*)

LICHFIELD, a city, par. bor. and co. of itself, locally situated in county Stafford, hund. Offlow, 15 m. N. Birmingham, 29 m. W. Leicester, and 106 m. N.W. London. Area of the county of city (which is co-extensive with the par. bor.) 3180 acres. Population, in 1841, 14,754. The city, which stands in a fine valley, on a small affluent of the Trent, is irregularly built, with narrow streets; but it is well paved and lighted, many of the houses are handsome, and its general appearance is respectable. The chief public buildings, besides the churches, are the guild-hall, a neat stone edifice, on the top of which are carved the city arms; the market-house, occupying the site of an old market-cross; the bishop's palace in the Close, and a small theatre. Lichfield is an episcopal see, and has a noble cathedral on the N. side of the town, close to a fine sheet of water. It is built chiefly in the decorated Gothic style peculiar to the 12th and 13th centuries, and comprises a nave, choir, and transept, with a lady-chapel. It measures, from E. to W., 410 feet, and is 153 feet wide, measured along the transepts. There are three towers, the central one of which, rising from the intersection, is surmounted by a light steeple, and has a total height of 280 feet: the towers at the W. end are each 180 feet high. The body of the church is spacious and lofty, supported by pillars formed of clustered columns with neat foliated capitals: the roof is beautifully groined, the choir is elegantly furnished, and there are several fine monuments, one of which is to Dr. Johnson, the great lexicographer, a native of this city, where he first saw the light on the 18th of September, 1709. The exterior parts of the building are highly ornamented with sculpture and tracery-work: the W. front displays a multitude of figures in *alto-relievo*, illustrative of passages in Bible history, and on the roof is a statue of Charles II., erected by Bishop Hackett, who exerted himself during many years to repair the damages inflicted on the cathedral by the parliamentary troops in the great civil war. The whole building was thoroughly repaired in 1787-90, at an expense of £2000. The chapter comprises a dean, six residentiary canons, 14 prebendaries, and five priest vicars. At an average of the three years ending with 1831, the net revenues of the bishopric of Lichfield amounted to £3923 a year; and at an average of the seven years ending with 1834, the revenues of the cathedral amounted to £1673 a year. In the city are one parish church and two chapels, in the patronage of the dean and chapter; besides which, there are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan Methodists, Roman Catholics, and other bodies of dissenters. Among the educational establishments are several Sunday schools, three national schools, an English charity school, and a free grammar-school, founded by Edward VI., and stated to

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be in a flourishing condition, with 21 free boys and several expensidary pupils boarding with the masters: among the former pupils of this school are the illustrious names of Ashmole, Addison, Garrick, Johnson, and Woolaston. The charitable institutions comprise two almshouses, a hospital for clergymen's widows and orphans, a mendicity society, and a dispensary. Lichfield has no trade or manufactures of importance: a carpet factory gives employment to about 150 persons, and 33 others are returned as belonging to a worsted-mill. Its trade is chiefly local, arising out of the wants of the town and neighbourhood, and there is little show of activity among those engaged in business. The Grand Junction canal passes near the city, and the Birmingham and Derby railway at a distance of about six miles. The city was anciently governed by a guild, dissolved by Edward VI., who gave it a charter of incorporation, subsequently confirmed by Charles II. Under the Municipal Reform Act, the borough is divided into two wards, and the municipal officers are, a recorder, mayor and five other aldermen, and 18 councillors. Corp. rev., in 1839, £2160; but of that £221 was derived from the sale of property. Quarter and petty sessions are held in the guildhall, and there is a court for the recovery of debts under 40s. Since the 33d Edward I., Lichfield has, with some intermissions, sent two members to the House of Commons. Previously to the Reform Act, the franchise was vested in the freeholders of the county of the city of Lichfield, and in the freemen and burgage-holders of the city. The boundaries of the present parliamentary borough include the county of the city, and the place called "the Close," belonging to the cathedral. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 876. Markets on Tuesday and Friday; fairs, January 10, Shrove-Tuesday, and Ash-Wednesday, for cattle, sheep, bacon, and cheese; May 12, for sheep and cattle; and first Tuesday in November for cheese.

LICK, L. Jackson co., O. Named from a salt lick within its limits. Watered by a branch of Scioto river, on which Jackson village the capital of the county is situated. It contains 10 stores, two tanneries; two schools, 53 scholars. Pop. 692.

LICKING, r., Ky., rises in Floyd co., and after a course of 180 miles enters Ohio river at Newport, opposite to Cincinnati. In dry summers it has little water; but in winter and spring, flat boats descend it for 70 or 80 miles. By means of dams and locks, it is proposed to improve the navigation of this river, but the work is at present suspended.

LICKING, r., O., a considerable W. branch of Muskingum river, with which it unites opposite to Taneville.

LICKING, county, O. Situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 666 sq. m. Watered by Licking river, and its branches, which afford extensive water-power. Iron ore is abundant. The Ohio canal passes through it. It contained in 1840, 31,354 neat cattle, 53,419 sheep, 45,504 swine; and produced 546,471 bushels of wheat, 9184 of rye, 531,784 of Indian corn, 15,735 of buckwheat, 465,395 of oats, 107,941 of potatoes, 121,063 pounds of tobacco, 102,363 of sugar. It had 11 commission houses in foreign trade, 103 retail stores, one furnace, six fulling-mills, three woolen factories, 13 flouring-mills, 23 grist-mills, 72 saw-mills, two oil-mills, 21 tanneries, five distilleries, one brewery, three printing-offices, four weekly newspapers; five academies, 555 students, 129 schools, 6017 scholars. Pop. 25,096. Capital, Newark.

LICKING, t. Muskingum co., O. Watered by Licking river. The Ohio canal passes through it. It contains two churches, two flouring-mills, four saw-mills, and two large ancient mounds. Pop. 1051.

LICKING CREEK, t. Bedford co., Pa. It has three stores, four grist-mills, four saw-mills, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper. Pop. 824.

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF), an independent state of S. Germany, and, according to most authorities, the least in extent and population throughout Europe; between lat. 47° 5' and 47° 18' N., and long. 9° 28' and 9° 38' E.; having S. the Swiss canton of the Grisons; W. the canton of St. Gall, from which it is separated by the Rhine; and E. the Austrian duchy of Vorarlberg. Area, 53 sq. m. Population 6300. The surface is mostly mountainous; a range of the Grison Alps traverses it, separating the Rhine from the Saimna, a tributary of the Rh. Cattle-breeding, agriculture, timber cutting, and cotton spinning, especially the first, are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Corn, wine, fruit, and flax, are the principal articles of culture. The government is vested in the prince, and in an assembly of deputies of the clergy and rural proprietors. Appeal from the court of original jurisdiction in Vadutz, lies to the court of chancery in Vienna, in which the prince has a seat; and thence to the court of appeal at Innspruck. Vadutz, or Liechtenstein, the capital, is a town of less than 1000 inhabitants. The principality furnishes a contingent of 55 men to the army

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of the German confederation; it has one vote in the full council of that body, and together with other small states (see GERMANY, vol. i. p. 979), a vote in the committee, and the 16th place in the German diet. The prince of Liechtenstein is one of the richest proprietors of Europe; his estates in other parts of Germany, but especially in Moravia, extend over nearly 2200 sq. m.; and his annual revenue is estimated at 1,200,000 florins; of which amount, however, his independent sovereignty yields only about 20,000 florins. (*Berghaus; Almanach de Gotha, &c.*)

LIEGE (Dutch, *Lugk*, Germ. *Lüttich*), an important commercial and manufacturing city and river port of Belgium, cap. prov. of same name; on the Maese, 134 m. S. by W. Maastricht, and 54 m. E. by S. Brussels; lat. 50° 39' 22" N., long. 5° 31' 42" E. Population, in 1836, 58,000; but the city is surrounded by a neighbourhood with a dense population employed in branches of industry similar to its own. Its population in the middle of the 15th century is said to have amounted to 190,000; latterly, however, it has been increasing. It is situated on the declivity and at the foot of a hill, and is consequently divided into an upper and lower town. The latter stands at the confluence of the Ourthe with the Maese, and is intersected by many branches of the last named river, which are enclosed by stone walls, and crossed by numerous bridges. The chief bridge, the *Pont de l'Arche*, thrown across the main stream of the Maese, is 153 yards in length, 49 feet in breadth, and has six arches, varying in diameter from 50 to 35 feet, a convenient quay for commercial purposes extends both above and below this bridge, for the whole length of the town along the Maese, which is navigable for small vessels as far as this city. Liege was formerly fortified, but its fortifications have been almost entirely destroyed. It is defended on the N.W. by a large citadel, lately rebuilt, and on the E.S.E. by Fort Chartrouse; besides which there are only a few outworks. There are 10 suburbs. Liege is, generally speaking, ill built. In both the lower and upper town the streets are narrow, and in the latter they have the additional disadvantage of being so steep as to be ascended in many places by flights of steps. Among the 11 squares, are two tolerably spacious; in one of which stands the town hall, and in the other the theatre. The townhall, comprising the provincial courthouse and prison, is a dark stone building, of great extent and magnificence, with two open courts, surrounded with a colonnade resembling that of the ducal palace at Venice. It was formerly the residence of the prince-bishops of Liege. The cathedral of St. Lambert stood in this square; but it was destroyed by the French revolutionary forces in 1794, and no traces of it exist. The church of St. Jacques, in the decorated Gothic, is the architectural glory of the city. It was completed in 1553. Its interior is astonishingly magnificent, and displays some of the finest specimens of tracery and fret-work that is anywhere to be met with. It has a noble organ, but its statues and paintings are inferior. St. Croix, and some of the other churches, of which there are 21 Roman Catholic and one Protestant, are also fine structures. The theatre is a handsome modern building, surrounded by an arcade: from the square in which it stands a piece of water runs to encircle the town on its W. side, bordered by a promenade planted with trees. The buildings of the university stand beside the Maese; on the ruins of a church of the Jesuits. This institution, founded by the late king of Holland, in 1816, has faculties of theology, law, and physic; 46 professors, and usually from 400 to 500 students. It possesses a cabinet of mineralogy, with upwards of 5000 specimens; a cabinet of 3000 fossils, found in the vicinity, and other scientific collections, and a library comprising many curious MSS.

According to Mr. Chambers, "The sight of Liege at once reminds us of an English manufacturing town. We hail its engine chimneys and smoke as emblems both of wealth and advancement in the mechanical arts; and as we drive into its busy streets, and pass along its open quays thronged with commerce, we are apt to inquire of ourselves, can all this be on the continent, and not in one of the manufacturing districts of England?" (*Trav. &c.*, in 1838). In fact, Liege may be regarded as the Birmingham of the continent. It owes this distinction to its situation in a district abounding with coal and iron, and which also affords zinc, lead, copper, sulphur, alum, marble, and slate. The coal-field of Liege is the most extensive in the province of the same name, being five leagues in length, with a breadth varying up to two leagues. Coal is, however, rather expensive, the cost of raising it having been estimated, in 1836, at about 10 francs per ton.

The manufacture of cannon and fire-arms is that for which Liege and its environs are most celebrated. The royal cannon-foundry in this city, instituted in 1802, produces at an average nine pieces of ordnance weekly, partly brass and partly iron. There are numerous manufactories

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of fowling-pieces, muskets, pistols, &c. The guns of Liege are said to be cheaper than those of England; but there is not, we believe, any real ground for such an assertion; they may perhaps cost less money, but then they are not nearly so well finished, nor so good, as English guns. Had they been really cheaper, the manufacture would not have declined so rapidly as it did during the four years ending in 1839.

Account of the quantities of fire-arms manufactured at Liege in each of the four years ending with 1838.

Yrs.	Fowling Pieces.			Pistols.		Muskets and Military Fire Arms.
	Single Barrels.	Double Barrels.	Sevens Barrels.	Horns.	Pocket.	
1835	100,620	24,320	7,430	15,732	48,420	14,800
1836	132,044	24,546	6,436	22,098	70,314	11,761
1837	113,828	22,041	16,315	12,685	43,724	20,300
1838	86,753	21,226	12,906	10,254	28,837	24,512
Total	412,245	92,133	42,780	60,669	191,165	50,373

(*Briarcliffe, Industrie in Belg. II. 300.*)

In 1836, the most flourishing year of the manufacture, the value of the fire-arms issued from the different factories of Liege was estimated at 7,000,000 francs.

Steam engines and machinery are largely produced in Liege and in the adjacent busy and populous village of Seneffe, about 2 m. to the S.W., at the opposite bank of the Meuse. The palace of the former prince-bishops at that place having been bought in 1817 by the Messieurs Cockerill, Englishmen, they established in it the largest hardware manufacturing establishment in Belgium, or indeed on the continent. It is devoted to the construction of steam-engines and other descriptions of machinery, and to forging and manufacturing iron and iron goods.

It is said that 60 steam-engines of the aggregate power of 6000 horses, are constantly employed in this factory, with from 2000 to 3000 workmen, 500 of whom are miners. Most of the locomotive engines upon the Belgian railways, the engines for steam vessels, &c., used in Belgium, have been made here, and many have also been sent to other parts. But we regret to have to add, that from some cause or other, Messrs. Cockerill have recently been involved in serious difficulties; and if their works be now carried on, it must, we apprehend, be through the advances that have been made them.

Liege has also manufactories of files, nails, stoves, and hardware of all kinds; watches, jewellery, bronze, and other ornaments; woollen and cotton fabrics, hats, glue, tobacco, paper, chemical products, &c.; with numerous dyeing houses, tanneries, and distilleries. It has an exchange, a chamber of commerce, a bank, with the privilege of coining money, a savings' bank, a *mont-de-piété*, numerous hospitals, and benevolent institutions, superior and elementary schools, and various learned societies. A railway connects Liege with Louvain and Brussels.

In the 7th century, a village named *Legia* occupied a part of the site of the present city. In 712, the ancient cathedral was founded, and Liege was erected into a bishopric. In the 10th century its bishops were raised to the rank of independent sovereign princes. In the succeeding ages continual wars and disturbances prevailed between the burghers, who were ardently attached to popular institutions, and the prince-bishops. It was taken on the 30th of October, 1403, by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and barbarously delivered up to military execution. During the French ascendancy, it became the capital of the department of Ourthe. (*Vandermaelen, Dict. of the Prov. Liege; Briarcliffe, de l'Industrie en Belgique; Henschel, Chambers, &c.*)

LIEGNITZ, a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, cap. gov. and circ. of Liegnitz, on the Katzbach, at its confluence with the Schwarzwasser, 46 m. W. by N. Breslau; lat. 51° 18' 49" N., long. 16° 9' 47" E. Pop. (1837) 11,607. It was merely a fortress of some strength, but now has only gates without walls; and its ramparts being planted with trees and laid out in gardens, serve only for public walks. It is as old, but a handsome, well built town: it has several suburbs, two Lutheran, and three Roman Catholic churches; a fine chapel—the *Fortifications*—in which are buried the princes of the line of Piast, a dynasty which gave 24 kings to Poland, and 123 dukes to Liegnitz, from 773 to 1675, when the family became extinct; the old castellated palace of those princes in the centre of the town, surrounded by a wet ditch, an ancient council-house, a gymnasium, an academy, established in 1810 for the sons of Silesian gentlemen, whether Roman Catholics or Protestants, an orphan asylum, a workhouse, a hospital, &c. Outside the town is a good cemetery. Liegnitz is the seat of the superior judicial courts, boards of taxation, and weights and measures, &c., for its government, and the head-quarters of several battalions of fusiliers, of a *Landwehr* or militia bat-

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tallon, and of a commandant of police. It manufactures woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, stockings, lace, Prussian blue, and starch, and has several breweries and bleaching grounds, and an active trade in its own produce, and in madder and other products raised in the adjacent country. The gardeners in the vicinity are said to be the most expert of any in Silesia. On the 16th of August, 1760, Frederick the Great totally defeated the Austrian general Laudohn in the neighbourhood of this town; Frederick made his dispositions with so much skill as to render it impossible for Marshal Daun, who commanded another Austrian army, to come to Laudohn's assistance. (*Von Zedlin, Das Preuss. Staat, III., 148; Berghaus, Allg. Länder, &c.*)

LIERRE, a town of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, cap. canton, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nethe, 10 m. S.E. Antwerp. Population in 1836, 13,090 (*Henschel*). It is well built, and has several churches, a convent, a hospital, manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, with cotton-printing establishments, distilleries, breweries, and a number of oil-mills, rape seed being largely cultivated in its vicinity. It sends three deputies to the provincial assembly. (*Dict. Géog. &c.*)

LIFFORD, an inland town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Donegal, of which it is the cap. It is situated on the extreme E. verge of the county, on the Foyle, immediately below the confluence of the Finn and Morne rivers, 14 m. S.S.W. Londonderry. Population, in 1831, 1066. It is connected by a fine bridge over the Foyle with the town of Strabane in Tyrone, of which it is now merely a dependency. It consists of two small streets, and has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian meeting-house, a barrack, and a courthouse and prison for the county of Donegal. It sent two members to the Irish parliament till the Union, when it was disfranchised.

LIGOR, a town of S.E. Asia, cap. of a Malay principality, dependent on Siam, on the Ta-yung near its mouth, in the gulf of Siam, about lat. 6° 17' N., long. 100° 13' E. Population, estimated at 5000; chiefly Siamese, Malays, and Chinese. It appears to have been formerly more important; but it was captured by the Burmese, and its inhabitants carried off, in 1760, and again in 1785. It has brick ramparts, and a wet ditch; and in 1825, 14 cannon were mounted on its walls. Within the town, 14 many brick temples and pyramids, one having a gilt spire, a conspicuous object at sea; but all the dwelling-houses are of less solid materials. Two or three Chinese junks trade with Ligor, bringing cotton, and taking back tin, black pepper, rattans, &c. The rajah of Ligor has extensive authority, with the power of capital punishment over all the Malay states, tributary to Siam. (*Crawford's Siam, &c., II., 211; Hamilton's E. I. Gazetteer.*)

LIGONIER, p. t. Westmoreland co., Pa., 149 m. W. Harrisburg, 173 m. Drained by Loyalhanna creek, and its branches. It contains four flouring-mills, one saw-mill, two tanneries, one distillery; nine schools, 334 scholars Pop. 2304. The village contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Methodist, three stores, 40 dwellings and 994 inhabitants.

LIMA, the cap. city of Peru, and, next to Mexico, the most magnificent in the countries formerly comprised in Spanish America, on the Rimac (whence, by corruption, the name of the city), in a delightful valley, from 500 to 600 feet above the level of the ocean, 6 m. from its port of Callao, on the Pacific, and about 300 m. S.E.E. Truxillo: lat. 12° 45' 45" S., long. 77° 17' 15" W. Population variously estimated, but it may probably amount to between 50,000 and 60,000. The great chain of the Andes passes within 20 leagues of the city; but its spurs approach to within three-fourths of a league from its gates, and form an amphitheatre, within which Lima is built. The Rimac, which separates the city from its suburb, San Lazaro, is crossed by an excellent stone bridge of six arches, which, being furnished with recesses and seats, is a favourite promenade. The city, about two miles in length E. to W., by one and a quarter mile in its greatest breadth, is of a triangular, or rather, semicircular, shape, the base or long diameter, being formed by the river. Elsewhere, Lima is surrounded by a parapet wall, about seven miles in circuit, from 18 to 25 feet high, and about nine feet thick: it is pierced by six gates, open from 4 A.M. to 11 P.M., and is defended by 35 bastions. Except at some of the bastions, the wall is too narrow for the mounting of artillery; and it is merely sufficient to protect the town against any sudden attack by an Indian force, for which purpose it was constructed, in 1685. At the S.E. extremity of the city is a small citadel, in which are the artillery barracks, and a military dépôt. When seen from Callao roads, or even from a less distance, Lima has an imposing appearance, its numerous domes and spires giving it quite an oriental aspect. Like the other Spanish cities of America, it is laid out in *quadrats*, or squares of houses, 400 feet each way, and divided by streets 23½ feet wide, intersecting each

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other at right angles. The courses of the streets do not follow the cardinal points, but vary from E. to S.E., that the walls may cast a shade both in the morning and afternoon." In 1791, the city, with its suburb, El Cercado, contained 900 *cuadras*, and 353 streets. Since then little or no improvement has been made; not a single new dwelling having been built within the walls during the last 30 years. (*Three Years in the Pacific*, i., 370.) Through the centre of nearly all the streets directed E. to W. runs a stream of water, three feet wide, used as a receptacle for all the refuse is, however, got rid of by the Turkey buzzards, which swarm in Lima, and, like dogs in Lisbon, are the most efficient, or rather, the only scavengers. The streets are paved with round pebbles, and the narrow foot-paths with flat stones, in very bad repair. The same plan extends to the suburb of San Lazaro. The city is divided into four quarters, and each of these into 35 *barrios*. For each *barrio* an *alcalde*, or district magistrate, is selected from among the inhabitants. For religious purposes, it is divided into eight parishes. On account of the frequency of earthquakes, few houses are more than one story high, or if there be two stories, the walls of the upper consists of only cane, or wattled reeds, plastered over with clay, and whitewashed or painted. This kind of architecture is applied to even the churches and other public edifices, their upper parts being of wood-work, covered with stucco. The lower parts of the houses are mostly constructed of *adobe*, or sun-dried bricks, made of clay and chopped straw. The roofs are uniformly flat. Some of the better sort of houses have a terrace on the top, formed of large thin laked bricks; the common dwellings are usually roofed only with thin rafters, cane, and mats, covered with a layer of earth an inch or more thick; but as it rarely or never rains with any violence in Lima, these light roofs sufficiently answer their purpose, at the same time that they are not so easily thrown down by an earthquake, and when thrown down are incomparably less dangerous than if they were constructed of more solid materials. Most of the houses have a *patio*, or court yard, in front, with a large arched gateway opening to the street, over which is a heavy balcony. The walls of the *patios* are painted without and within with various devices, in fresco. Till of late years, few of the windows had either glass or sashes. Almost every house has a stream of water running through its precincts, which is used for domestic purposes. Gardens are rare.

In the centre of the city is the *Plaza Mayor*, or *de la Independencia*, the principal square and market-place. It is a fine open space, the size of a *cuadra*. On its E. side are the cathedral, the *sagrario* or principal parish church, and the archbishop's palace; the last, a large superior edifice, is now partly occupied by the Peruvian senate. On the N. is what was once the viceroy's residence, an old unsightly structure, now appropriated to the courts of justice and other government offices. On the W. side are the *cabildo* or town-hall, a Chinese looking edifice, the city jail, and other offices; and on the fourth side is a colonnade before a row of private houses. The above public buildings have all ranges of mean looking shops in their lower story. The booths of small traders cover nearly a third part of the area of the square. In the centre is a fine bronze public fountain, 40 feet high, raised upon a level table of masonry 40 feet on each side, ornamented with eight lions supporting a statue of Fame, and supplied with excellent water from the Rimac.

A considerable portion of the area of the city is occupied by convents and churches. Besides a great many convents and nunneries, with churches attached, Lima has 57 churches, and 25 chapels belonging to hospitals, colleges, &c. (For an account of the churches, convents, &c. when in their splendour, see *Ulla, Voyage de l'Amérique*, i., 498, &c.) The cathedral, founded by Pizarro, and in which he is buried, is a large fine edifice, 186 feet in front by 320 deep; but its effect is injured by gaudy colouring and grotesque ornaments. At either corner of the front is an octagonal tower, rising nearly 200 feet from its base, which is 40 feet high. These towers, having been thrown down by the earthquake of 1746, were rebuilt in 1800. In the bell-towers are several fine-toned bells, the largest of which weighs 310 quintals. The interior of the cathedral is magnificent. It is divided into three naves, and paved with large earthen tiles. The roof, which is beautifully panelled and carved, is supported by arches springing from a double row of square stone pillars. The high altar is in the Corinthian order, and its columns, cornices, and mouldings, are either cased with pure silver or are richly gilt. The seats and pulpit in the choir are exquisitely carved, and there are two large and fine-toned organs. "The riches which have been lavished at various times upon the interior of this edifice, are scarcely to be credited anywhere but in a city which once paved a street with ingots of silver to do

honour to a new viceroy. The balustrades surrounding the great altar, and the pipes of the organ, were of silver. It may be mentioned, as a proof of the abundance of silver ornaments, that in 1891, one and a half ton of silver was taken from the various churches in Lima without being missed, to meet the exigencies of the state." (*Caldwell's Travels in S. America*, ii., 56.) The *sagrario* has a fine facade, and its interior is very splendid and richly adorned. The roof is lofty and beautifully panelled, and in the centre is a cupola resting on the four corners formed by the intersection of the cross aisle. Several of the other parish churches are worthy a visit. Some of the conventual churches are remarkably rich. That of the Dominicans, 300 feet long by 80 broad, has a steeple 180 feet high, being the loftiest in Lima.

The revolution secularized a good deal of church property; but previously to that event, the Dominican convent is said to have had a rental of 80,000 dollars a year, and a large library, some good paintings, and numerous reliques, &c., including a statue of the Madonna studded with gems, said to be of immense value. Some of the cells belonging to it were richly furnished. The Franciscan convent is among the oldest and largest in Lima. Its buildings cover two *cuadras*, and its church, which is next in size to the cathedral, is gorgeously adorned. Its monks derive a considerable revenue from manufacture of shrouds, of which they have, or at least had, the monopoly. In addition to the convents, there are *casas de ejercicios*, into which females retire during Lent, to perform acts of penance; and in the convent of Recoleta are similar cells for men. The number of monks and nuns here and in other parts of Peru was formerly very great; but it is now quite otherwise, and the influence of the revolution in turning out these lazy, dissolute drones, and in lessening the deference the inhabitants had been accustomed to pay to all priests, how undeserving soever, has been most beneficial. There are two founding asylums, and 11 public hospitals, one of the latter, St. Andres, having 600 beds. Attached to it is an indifferent botanic garden; and adjoining it is the medical college of San Fernando, established in 1809. Lima has a university, founded in 1571: it occupies a handsome building, and is partly supported by congress, and partly by the produce of an annual *bull-bait*. The students, of whom there are only from 20 to 50, generally reside within the walls of the institution. The Peruvian house of representatives holds its sittings in an apartment in the university. The former palace of the Inquisition is now appropriated to a jail, and to the national museum, which, though is extremely bad order, possesses valuable collections of minerals, and Peruvian antiquities. Lima has several ecclesiastical colleges, and seminaries, and a nautical academy. The colleges, however, are now in anything but a flourishing state; but, on the other hand, numerous Lancasterian, and other primary schools, have sprung up, and it is alleged that all the white children are taught to read and write. Notwithstanding the low state of the university, it is affirmed that education has made a great advance in the Peruvian capital since the revolution, and its emancipation from the control of the priests is, at all events, an immense step in advance: a considerable number of modern scientific and other works are said to be annually imported from Europe.

There is a good theatre, but of rather a singular form, it being a long oval, with the stage occupying the greater part of one of its sides. Bull-fights were formerly celebrated at Lima with an *acéit* that rivalled those of Seville: and though abolished by San Martín in 1822, they appear to have revived. The amphitheatre, *Plaza del Acho*, is the suburb of San Lazaro, where they are held, has an area 400 feet in diameter, surrounded by a barrier seven feet high, and three tiers of boxes raised on brick pillars, with accommodations for from 10,000 to 12,000 spectators. Cock-fighting is a favourite public diversion; the cock-pit, or *coliseum*, is an area 50 feet in diameter, surrounded by nine benches and a tier of boxes, which, on Sundays and holidays, are usually crowded by visitors. Outside the walls is the pantheon, a general cemetery established early in the present century. It is a square inclosure, laid out in walks and gardens, the surrounding wall being full of niches for the reception of corpses. These are generally deposited without coffins, their decay being accelerated by the application of unslaked lime. Before the establishment of the pantheon, the dead were always buried in churches; but this is now prohibited, and hearers belonging to the pantheon are provided for the performance of funerals, which are not allowed to traverse the streets after noon. Immediately without the suburb San Lazaro, are some excellent public baths. The road from Callao to Lima is quite straight, and for nearly the last two miles is fenced on either side by a brick wall and parapet, shaded with trees, and irrigated by running streams. At intervals of 100 yards are ornamental stone seats; but the whole work, together with

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the fine gateway at its upper end, by which the city is entered, has been suffered to fall into decay.

The vicinity of Lima, where not covered with villas and pleasure-grounds, is very productive of maize, barley, various other grains, beans, kitchen vegetables, fruits, sugar, rice, tobacco, yams, potatoes, &c.; grapes are abundant, and yield some pretty good wine; olives thrive well; and water-melons are important articles of culture, being largely consumed in the city during the hot months. But agriculture and horticulture, like every other branch of industry, is much neglected. As very little rain falls at Lima, artificial irrigation is indispensable. The Incas had cut numerous trenches and canals in the neighbourhood, which the Spaniards finding ready to their hands, took some care to keep in order; but at present it is said that the drains for conveying the water from the city are so bad that the water is either suffered to run to waste, or to stagnate and generate noxious effluvia. The refuse of the city might be made a valuable manure for the soil; but such is the carelessness and indolence of the inhabitants, that it is either thrown into the canals, or conveyed without the walls, or to the river's brink, where it is suffered to accumulate in fermenting mounds of immense size. (*Pera* as it is, i., 30, 31.) Live stock are fed in great numbers near Lima, large quantities of animal food being consumed in the city. The demand for poultry is immense, especially for geese and turkeys. The slaughter of pigs is supposed to exceed 30,000 a year: the trade of the pork-butcher is one of the most lucrative, after that of the baker and lottery-man. Cook-stands for fish (which are good and cheap) and fried pork, are to be found at the corner of every square. From 40 to 50 head of oxen, and from 300 to 400 sheep, are killed daily for the Lima market; the beef is very good; the mutton of inferior quality. Pastry and sweetmeats are seen everywhere in the streets; and *mazamorras* or pap-shops are very common. Pap boiled with or without fruit or vegetable acid, and sweetened with sugar or molasses, constitutes the Limerickian dish "*mazmorra*," which is as great a favourite in Lima as roast beef in London. Few of the dishes, however, suit the taste of strangers, from their being, with the exception of poultry, either steeped in lard, or highly seasoned with pepper. Most families in inferior circumstances provide themselves with ready cooked food from the streets. Water for drinking, which is almost wholly supplied from the large fountain in the *Piazza Mayor*, is carried round the city by asses and other beasts of burden, carriages of most kinds being rare.

The climate of Lima has been much praised: the extremes of heat and cold are never experienced; within the city the thermometer, in the shade, never falls in winter under 60° Fahr., nor rises in summer above 89°, its usual station being about 80° in well-aired apartments. The ordinary daily range of temperature is only 3° or 4°. The year is divided between the dry and the moist season; the former begins in November, the latter in May; and throughout the winter (May to October) a drizzly mist often prevails in the morning and evening, and light dresses are abandoned for woollens, &c. Cool breezes from the S.W. blow for three fourths of the year; and the hot rays of the sun are generally intercepted by a layer of clouds. Earthquakes occur every year, particularly after the mists disperse, and have usually been very destructive at intervals of 50 or 60 years; but Lima is free from storms. Epidemics are few.

The climate, however, or rather, perhaps, the neglect of sanitary regulations and of cleanliness, seems to have an enervating tendency, as shown in the degeneracy of most of the inhabitants, especially the whites. The rate of mortality is also very high. The average number of deaths may, it is said, be estimated, from a tolerably correct return, from 1833 to 1835 inclusive, at 3900 a year, which, in 20 years, would amount to more than its total population. (*See Pera* as it is, i., 23-25.) Hence the population increases little, if at all. In 1793 it was stated to be 52,637; and in 1818 it amounted, according to a census, to 54,089; 37,545 males and 26,533 females. Of this number nearly 30,000 were whites and creoles, 6000 *mestizos*, from 5000 to 6000 Indians, and about 20,000 negroes or blacks. The negroes are chiefly employed as domestics and mechanics; the *mestizos* in trade and agriculture. The physical and moral character of the white inhabitants of Lima is Andalusian. The ladies are celebrated for beauty and fineness of figure, but want freshness of complexion. They wear a very remarkable walking-dress peculiar to this city and Truxillo. "This dress consists of two parts, one called the *ceya*, the other the *manita*. The first is a petticoat made to fit so tightly that, being at the same time quite elastic, the form of the limbs is rendered distinctly visible. The *manita*, or cloak, is also a petticoat, but, instead of hanging about the heels, as all honest petticoats ought to do, it is drawn over the head, breast, and face; and is kept so close by the hands, which it also conceals, that no part of the body, except one eye, and sometimes only a small portion of one eye, is perceptible.

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A rich coloured handkerchief, or a silk band and tassel, are frequently tied round the waist, and hang nearly to the ground in front." (*Hall's Travels*, i., 108, 109.) Within doors the ladies adopt the English or French costume, with a profusion of jewellery. The morals of both sexes have been represented as lax in a high degree, but they are probably not worse (which, however, is not saying much) than in most other large cities of S. America. The author of *Three Years in the Pacific* says: "Intrigues are carried on to a great extent in fashionable circles; but I think there is more virtue and morality to be met with in the second ranks." (ii., 105.) Extravagance in living, dress, and gambling are carried on to a great extent; and smoking is universal among both men and women.

Lima was made an archbishop's see in the 18th century; and was long the grand *entrepôt* for the trade of all the W. coast of S. America; but a considerable part of the foreign trade of Peru is now carried on through Buenos Ayres; and the former is also in the habit of importing European goods at second hand from Valparaiso and other parts in Chili. It is still, however, the great emporium of Peru. Its exports consist principally of bullion and specie, vicuña, and sheep's wool, bark, chinchilla skins, salt-petre, copper, tin, sugar, &c. The imports are principally woollen and cotton stuffs, cutlery, and hardware from England; silks, brandy, and wines from Spain and France; stock fish from the U. States; snuff, indigo, tar, naptha, &c., from Mexico; tobacco from Colombia, with timber for the construction of ships and houses from Guayaquil; wheat, flour, dried fruits, and bullion from Chili; Paraguay tea from Paraguay, spices, quick-silver, perfumery, &c. (For full details as to these matters, see *Pera*.) The manufacturing industry of Lima is but insignificant. It has some annealing-houses, which, in 1834, produced 15,831 marcs of silver, but for several previous years double that quantity had been reduced to bars. It has also a mint, at which, from 1786 to 1890, 2,557,914 marcs of silver were coined. (*Moya, Reiss, &c.; Rev., &c., Tablas*, 1838; *Com. Dict.*)

About three leagues to the S.E. is the favourite watering-place Chorrillos, resorted to by people of rank and fashion for several months in the summer, and by invalids during the winter. "It is only a small fishing village, constructed of cane and mud. The Indian owners of the houses let them to the bathers at a high rate during the bathing season; and some persons either take them for a term of years, or construct other light summer-houses for themselves. Chorrillos is sheltered from the S.W. blast by an elevated promontory, called the *Moro-Solar*." Numerous Peruvian antiquities lie scattered over the rich, but now partly waste and desolate, plain between this town and Lima.

Lima was founded by Pizarro in 1535, under the title of *Ciudad de los Reyes*, "City of Kings." It suffered severely from the earthquakes of 1678 and 1746, the latter leaving only 30 houses standing out of 3000; and again by those of 1764, 1822, and 1823. San Martín entered it on the 12th July, 1821, and proclaimed the independence of Peru at Lima on the 28th of the same month. (*Ulloa, Voyage de l'Amérique*, i., 423-463, gives by far the most complete and authentic account of Lima previously to the great earthquake of 1746. See also *Three Years in the Pacific*, 1838, i., 344-403; ii., 1-300; *Moya Reiss* as it is, i., 66-64; *Poeppig; Searle's Trav.*; *Stevenson's S. America*, i., 143-326; *Caldclough, &c., in Mod. Trav.*, vol. xviii.; *Hall's Trav. in S. America; Encyc. Americana*, &c.)

LIMA, p. t., Livingston co., N. Y., 913 m. W. Albany, 399 W. Bounded E. by the outlet of Hemlock and Honesey lakes, and drained by a tributary of it. It contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, the Genesee Wesleyan seminary, well endowed and flourishing, seven stores, one furnace, one fulling mill, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; one academy, 550 students; nine schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 2176.

LIMA, p. v., capital of La Grange co., Ia., 175 m. N. by E. Indianapolis, 578 W. Situated on the N. bank of Pigeon r., and contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Methodist and Presbyterian, six stores, and about 300 inhabitants. The town has nine stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; one college, 60 students, one academy, 80 students, three schools, 75 scholars. Pop. 584.

LIMERHOUSE. See LEXOW.

LIMERICK, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Munster, having N. the estuary of the Shannon, by which it is separated from Clare, E. Tipperary, S. Cork, and W. Kerry. Area, 674,783 acres, of which 91,981 are unimproved mountain and bog. Except on the S. W., and N.E. extremities, the surface is generally flat. Climate mild, but very humid. Soil for the most part excellent, and applicable to every purpose of husbandry. Mr. Young describes a large tract, called the "Golden Vale," as the best land he had ever seen. Tillage has of late years been much extended in this county, but is, speaking generally, very backward: still, however, there is a good deal of grass land, and grazing

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husbandry and the dairy are both extensively pursued. Some fine long-horned cattle are bred and fattened in this county, particularly in the low grounds along the Shannon. The pernicious system of *con agra* (see *ante*, p. 40) has, unfortunately, been widely spread in Limerick; and, though there has been a great increase in the exportation of wheat, wheat flour, oats, butter, and most other articles from the county, and a material improvement in stock, and in the implements of husbandry, it is believed that the condition of the cottiers, and the smaller class of occupiers, has been but little, if at all, improved. The latter, in fact, are in the worst abject state; and it would seem that in Ireland, as in Italy and some other countries, the peasantry are frequently most wretched where the land is finest. Property in very large estates: tillage farms mostly very small, but some of the grazing farms are extensive. Average rent of land, 18s. 8d. an acre. Minerals and manufactures, excepting some departments of the latter, carried on in the city of Limerick, of no importance. Principal rivers, exclusive of the Shannon, Maig, Doole, and Mulkerna. Limerick is divided into nine baronies and 125 parishes, and sends four members to the H. of C. viz., two for the county and two for the city of Limerick. Registered electors for the county, in 1830-40, 3708. In 1831 this county had 44,801 inhabited houses, 52,847 families, and 315,355 inhabitants, of whom 152,625 were males and 161,730 females.

LIMERICK, a city, port, river-port, and co. of a city in Ireland, prov. Munster, on the Shannon, 107 m. S.W. Dublin, and 55 m. E. Loughhead at the mouth of the Shannon; lat. 52° 40' N., long. 8° 35' W. It is principally situated on the S.E. side of the river, within the county of Limerick, but partly also on its N. side, within the county Clare. The county of the city, which is identical with the parliamentary borough, includes an area of about 27,000 imperial acres; and had, in 1831, a population of 66,775, whereof the city and suburbs had 44,100, and the rural districts, or liberties, 22,675. Limerick is the fourth city of Ireland in respect of size and importance. It owes this distinction to its situation at the head of the estuary of the Shannon, which has made it the emporium of the extensive and fertile districts watered by that great river. It is divided into—1. The English town, now the oldest and most decayed portion, on King's island, formed by a detached arm of the Shannon; 2. Irish-town, immediately S. of the above; and 3. The New town, to the W. of the latter, and called Newtown-Pery, from Pery, the family name of the earl of Limerick, on whose estate it is built. Popularly the first two divisions are called the Old, and the latter the New town. The country part of the city of the county, including Thomond bridge on the W. side of the river, and many other extensive tracts of cottages, is called the Liberties. The contrast between the different parts of the city is very striking. The Old town is said, in the Municipal Boundary Report, to be "one vast mass of filth, dilapidation, and misery, which nothing but the general employment of the people throughout the country can correct, because the unemployed poor are attached to the large crumbling city, where they can find, at a cheap rate, something like a roof to cover them." The New town, on the other hand, which has been wholly constructed within the last half century, is but little inferior to the best parts of Liverpool. It is well built, and the streets, which are broad and straight, cross each other at right angles. It has a handsome square, in which is a column surmounted by a statue of Mr. Spring Rice, now Lord Monteagle, to whom the city is much indebted. The houses in the liberties are mostly mere cabins, occupied by a very poor agricultural population. The main arm of the Shannon is crossed by two bridges, one of which, Thomond bridge, originally constructed in the early part of the 13th century, is now being rebuilt; the other, or Wellesley bridge, of five arches, each 70 feet in span, a very handsome structure, was completed in 1837. There are three bridges over the smaller arm of the Shannon, between English-town and Irish-town.

The county of the city has 13 parishes, and eight parts of parishes, besides an extra parochial district. Six of the parishes being within the city properly so called, which is also the seat of the see of Limerick. The cathedral, a large Gothic pile, has a lofty tower, a handsome interior, and many monuments, among which is that of Donogh O'Brien, king of Thomond. The embattled tower of this cathedral, 130 feet in height, commands a fine view of the city and adjacent country, including the course of the Shannon. None of the parochial churches seem to be worth notice, except St. Minchin's church, formerly the most ancient in the kingdom, but lately rebuilt, which, though small, is for situation and architecture by far the handsomest sacred edifice in the city. According to the Roman Catholic divisions, the city consists of five parishes, that of St. John being the bishop's mensal, and its church is considered the cathedral. The other places of worship are large, and some of elegant structure. There are friaries of the

Augustine, Dominican, and Franciscan orders, all of which have large chapels attached to them. Nearly 9-10ths of the inhabitants are Catholics. The Presbyterians, Quakers, Wesleyan and primitive Methodists, and Independents, have each a place of worship. The handsome public building in Limerick is the new savings' bank, built this year (1840). It is a Doric structure, of cut limestone. The savings' bank was established Jan. 1830, and had, Nov. 30, 1840, £115,708 6s. 7d. deposits. The diocesan school for the dioceses of Limerick, Killaloe, and Killfenora, is kept in the head-master's house. The literary and scientific institutions are the Limerick Institution and the Mechanics' Institute, and the Literary and Scientific Society. Those for charitable purposes connected with education are the Biscuit school, founded in 1717; and free schools attached to the parishes and friaries, in which great numbers of children are instructed. No fewer than 1900 children are educated in the schools of the "Christian Brothers," to whom the city is much indebted. There are also schools founded on bequests of Mrs. Villiers and Dr. Hall. In the Old town is a school for females, conducted by the "Sisters of Mercy," assisted by a small grant from the Education Board; a Sunday school is also established in it, for the females employed during the week at the lace factories. In the New Town is a large female school, conducted by the nuns of the Presentation Convent. These three schools are attended by about 800 children, who, according to the statement of Mr. Inglis, are "able in general to write well, are perfectly instructed in reading, and exhibit in their appearance and behaviour the utmost order and neatness." In another school for females, 120 poor children are educated and clothed. The other charitable institutions are the County Hospital; Barrington's Hospital and City of Limerick Infirmary, a large building, containing 125 beds, built and magnificently presented to the city by Sir Joseph Barrington and his four sons; the Lunatic Asylum for Limerick, Clare, and Kerry, opened in 1832, cost about £30,000; it has accommodation for about 300 patients. Its inmates in 1837 were 144 males and 148 females, maintained at a total expense of £4663, or at £15 11s. each; it is said to be very well conducted. Here is also a Fever and Lock Hospital; a Lying-in Hospital; a House of Industry, which accommodates 450 inmates, who contribute to their maintenance by their work; several endowed almshouses; a Magdalen Asylum; an Asylum for the Blind; a mendicant institution; a charitable loan fund; and a charitable pawn-office, founded by Matt. Barrington, Esq., on the plan of the *Mont-de-Piété* at Paris. Places of public amusement are not much encouraged. The theatre, a handsome building, was sold to the Augustine monks, and has been fitted up by them for a chapel, and a suite of assembly-rooms is applied to other purposes; but there is a small "circus" temporarily erected, occasionally used as a theatre. The Hanging Gardens, built by Mr. Roche, are formed of tiers of terraces, raised upon arches, on the uppermost of which is a range of green-houses, commanding a fine view of the city, river, and adjacent country. Limerick is the head-quarters of the S.W. military district, and has barracks for 1450 men. Three newspapers are published in the town, each twice a week, so that a paper issues daily from the press.

The corporation, which lays claim to prescriptive privileges, confirmed by a series of charters from the time of King John, consists of a mayor, two sheriffs, and an indefinite number of aldermen, burgesses, and freemen. The mayor has a sword of state and cap of maintenance carried before him on public occasions; he is also admiral of the river, with jurisdiction extending from 3 m. above the city to the open sea. The aldermen are elected for life; the freedom of the corporation is obtained by birth, marriage, or apprenticeship. The municipal affairs are chiefly transacted in an assembly of the freemen, called the Court of d'Oyer Hundred, revived by an act passed in 1823. Under the Irish Municipal Reform Act, the city will be governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. The city sent two members to the Irish House of Commons; and from the Union to the passing of the Reform Act, it sent one member to the Imperial House of Commons. The last-mentioned act conferred on it the privilege of sending two members to the Imperial House of Commons. Registered electors, in 1835-36, 2922. The system of local taxation is said, in the Municipal Boundary Report, to be exceedingly unfair; and to press with unjust and extreme severity on the agriculturists in the liberty.

Assizes are held twice a year for the county of the city, by the judges of circuit; courts of general sessions every quarter, and petty sessions every week, at which the mayor and city magistrates preside. A court of civil jurisdiction, which is empowered to hold pleas to any amount, is held on Wednesdays; and a Court of Conscience for suits under 40s. every Thursday. Civil bill cases are tried before the assistant barrister of the county, who holds a court for this purpose within the city twice a year. The income of the

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corporation amounts to between £4000 and £5000 per annum. The city courthouse is a plain building; the county courthouse, a handsome structure, was erected in 1810, at an expense of £12,000. The prisons for the county and city are within the municipal limits. The former, erected in 1831, at an expense of £35,000, has a Doric portico, and is, perhaps, the finest building in the city: it is constructed on the radiating plan, and is said to be extremely well managed. The city jail, a gloomy quadrangular edifice, is comparatively ill adapted for its purpose.

There are three institutions for the promotion of manufactures and trade; the Chamber of Commerce, a society of merchants, incorporated by royal charter in 1815, for the promotion and protection of trade, and who have expended considerable sums of money for these objects; the Agricultural Association; and the trustees for the Promotion of Industry, in whom a fund of £7000 was vested by the London Distress Committee. Limerick, however, can hardly be said to have any manufactures. The linen manufacture, which had attained to some magnitude, and that of cotton, which had been introduced, are all but extinct. The manufacture of leather gloves, for which the city was once famous, has not entirely disappeared; though gloves, sold under the name of "Limerick gloves," are now not unfrequently made in Cork. There is a great deal of embroidering in lace; and three lace factories now at work give employment to from 1300 to 1400 females. Several large flour mills have also been erected; and near the town is a large distillery, and several breweries; but, owing to the influence of "Father Matthew," most of the breweries have ceased working, and the distillery is comparatively idle; *one* paper-mill still exists, and that is all; and two iron foundries. Limerick has for many years been famed for its fishing-hooks, sent to all parts of the United Kingdom and America.

The great support of Limerick is her trade, which is very extensive. She is, as already stated, the great mart for the country traversed by the Shannon, and that immediately connected with it. Her exports, like those of most Irish towns, consist mostly of corn and provisions, including beef, pork, butter, &c.; the value of these articles having amounted, in 1835, when prices were very low, to £717,600 out of a total export of £795,430! At present (1840) the value of the exports from Limerick is probably not under £1,900,000. The imports consist principally of manufactured goods, coal and iron, tea, sugar, tobacco, wine, salt fish, timber, &c. The Bank of Ireland, and the provincial and other banks, have branches here. The gross customs' duties amounted, in 1830, to £24,782, in 1835, to £142,842, and in 1839, to £148,762. The postoffice revenue, in 1830, was £2563; in 1835, £7903.

This city, and, indeed, the whole kingdom, has derived great advantages from the improvements made in the navigation of the Shannon, and the steamers introduced on that river; and it will derive still further advantages from the improvements that are projected in respect to it. The estuary of the Shannon forms one of the finest bays in the world: vessels of very large burden approach within a few miles of the city; and ships of 400 or 500 tons unload at its quays. But as the strand along the latter dries at low water, and as its bottom is hard, vessels of considerable burden have been seriously injured on their grounding. To obviate this inconvenience, it has been proposed to construct a weir or dam across the river, a little below the town, which would give a constant depth of from 16 to 18 feet water for a considerable distance upward. A loan of above £25,000, guaranteed by the harbour dues, has been advanced by government for this purpose, and for the construction of quays; and a further loan is about to be given to complete these necessary improvements. In connection with the trade of the port may be mentioned the commercial buildings, erected in 1836, by a company of shareholders, with apartments for the chamber of commerce, a library, &c.; the custom-house, and the exchange. There belong at present (1840) to Limerick 65 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 13,000 tons, besides 42 smaller craft, 1300 tons register.

There can be no doubt that the trade, wealth, and population of Limerick, are rapidly increasing, but at the same time there is a vast deal of misery in it; and we regret to have to state that a large proportion of the lower classes, especially in the old town, are all but wholly destitute, and are exposed to extreme and almost incredible privations. That so much squalid poverty and abject misery should exist along with so much wealth and comfort, is a painful and a mortifying anomaly. We should think it well worth public consideration to inquire whether some national effort should not be made to relieve this and some other Irish cities of a portion of their pauper inhabitants, by sending them to the colonies; and whether measures should not be taken to prevent a recurrence of the evil, by preventing the building of any very inferior houses. The present state of

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the poor in Limerick is disgraceful to the country, and discreditable to civilization.

Limerick was formerly fortified, and, from its commanding the first bridge above the embouchure of the Shannon, was an important military station. It was occupied, after the battle of Aghrim, by the troops of James II.: it capitulated to the English army under Ginkell, afterward Earl of Athlone, on the 34 of October, 1691. The capitulation, or, as it has been usually called, the treaty of Limerick, was very favourable to the besieged, and, indeed, to the Irish nation, or, at all events, to the Catholics. But it was afterward most shamefully violated by the conquering party, and its most important stipulations were openly set aside and trampled upon. The remains of its fortifications add considerable beauty and interest to this ancient city. "King John's Castle, from which the city arms are taken, forms part of the castle baracca, and the stone upon which the capitulation was signed is still in existence, and is regarded with watchful care by the citizens." (*Irish Boundary and Municipal Reports; Railway Report; Inglis's Ireland, 1, 304-312; and Private Information.*)

LIMERICK, p. L, York co., Me., 76 m. S.W. Augusta, 335 W. Chartered in 1787. Watered by Little Ossipee river. It contains nine stores, three grist-mills, four saw-mills, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, one academy, 130 students; 613 scholars in schools. Pop. 1508.

LIMERICK, p. L, Montgomery co., Pa., 78 m. E. Harrisburg, 167 W. Bounded S.E. by Schuylkill river. It has two stores, one lumber-yard, one tannery. Pop. 1768.

LIMESTONE, co., Ala., situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 575 sq. m. Bounded S. by Tennessee river. Watered by Elk river and its branches, and Swan, Piney, and Limestone creeks. It contained in 1840, 16,740 neat cattle, 9050 sheep, 45,291 swine; and produced 32,599 bushels of wheat, 2773 of rye, 980,940 of Indian corn, 113,615 of oats, 20,560 of potatoes, 15,519 pounds of tobacco, 5,772,998 of cotton. It had 11 stores, 99 grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, three tanneries, nine distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, five academies, 155 students, 23 schools, 693 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7498; slaves, 6840; free coloured, 36; total, 14,374. Capital, Athens.

LIMESTONE, L, Lycoming co., Pa. It has two stores, one woollen-factory, one grist-mill, six saw-mills; four schools, 125 scholars. Pop. 800.

LIMINGTON, p. L, York co., Me., 70 m. S.W. Augusta, 341 W. Bounded N.E. by Saco river, S.E. by Little Ossipee river. Incorporated in 1793. It contains seven stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, one saw-mill; 18 schools, 347 scholars. Pop. 3910.

LIMOGES (an. *Lemovicus*), a city of France, dep. Haute Vienne, of which it is the capital, on the declivity of a hill, at the foot of which is the Vienne, which is here crossed by an old stone bridge of six arches, 110 m. N.E. Bordeaux, and 215 m. S.W. Paris: lat. 45° 49' 53" N., long. 10° 15' 32" W. Pop. in 1836, ex. com., 33,983. It is divided into the "city" and the "town." The former occupies the site of the ancient Celtic and Roman city near the river, and is ill-built; its streets being narrow and ill-paved, and its houses built of wood above the ground floor. The latter division, which is of modern date, on the upper part of the hill, is open, well built, surrounded with pleasant promenades, and particularly healthy. The cathedral, built in the 13th century, is of granite, and in the Gothic style. It has as imposing appearance at the first glance; but when examined in detail, it presents many incongruities: among others, one end of the choir has bas-reliefs, representing the labours of Hercules! Another church, which stands in the highest part of the town, has an elegant steeple, 236 ft. in height, a conspicuous object at a great distance. The bishop's palace is a very handsome modern granite building, surrounded with gardens. Limoges has a good town-hall, several hospitals, an exchange, mint, theatre, prison, cavalry barracks, public baths, and many public fountains. One of the latter, the *Fontaine d'Aigoulène*, has a basin 36 ft. in circumference, supposed to be hewn out of a single piece of granite, and supplies the upper part of the town at every season with abundance of good water, derived from an ancient subterraneous aqueduct. Besides this aqueduct, few Roman antiquities are found in Limoges: the site of an amphitheatre, the traces of which existed in 1823, is now occupied by the *Place d'Oras*. Limoges is the seat of a prefecture and royal court, tribunal of primary jurisdiction, and commerce, and a chamber of manufactures: it has a royal college, university academy, diocesan seminary, royal societies of agriculture, arts, and sciences, schools of drawing and commerce, a public library with 19,000 volumes, museums of natural history, antiquities, the fine arts, and machinery, a *mont-de-piété*, and many charities. Its manufactures, which are important, include glass and earthenware, broad-cloths, cassimeres, druggists, and other woollen fabrics, calicoes, cotton, linen, and hempen yarn, hats, wax candles, cards, paper, glue, &c. It has numerous tanneries, cotton

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and woollen dyeing-houses, and iron forges: its wax-bleaching factories rival those of Mâcon, and its brandy and liqueurs are in high repute. Being situated at the junction of several great roads, it is an entrepôt for the trade of several departments, with Toulouse and the S. of France, and deals extensively, not only in its own manufactured goods, but in agricultural produce, salt, iron, copper, and brass wares, &c. Marshal Jourdan, and Dupuytren, the famous surgeon, were natives of Limoges. (*Hugo, art. Haute Vienne; Ovide de Vespignan, &c.*)

LIMOUSIN, one of the old provs. of France, in the central part of the kingdom, now distributed among the departments of Corrèze, Creuse, Haute Vienne, and Dordogne.

LIMOUX, a town of France, dep. Aude, cap. arrond., on the Aude, 13 m. S.S.E. Carcassonne. Pop., in 1836, 6,666. It is generally well built, paved, and lighted, and has a large parish church, a hospital, two public halls, a theatre, and a small picture gallery. It is the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a chamber of manufactures, &c. Its woollen manufactures produce annually from 11,000 to 13,000 pieces of broadcloth, worth from 6 to 17 francs an ell; it has also several woollen yarn factories, tanneries, and oil-mills; and is an entrepôt for iron goods, in which, and in wines, oil, soap, and leather, it has an active trade. Its environs are highly picturesque and fertile. (*Hugo, art. Aude, &c.*)

LINCOLN, a marit. co. of England, on the E. coast, having N. the Humber, E. the German ocean, S. the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Rutland, and W. Leicester, Nottingham, and York. This is a very extensive county, comprising 1,671,040 acres, of which about 1,465,000 are said to be arable, meadow, and pasture. Though but little diversified in respect of surface, Lincoln is naturally divided into the districts of the *Wolds*, the *Moors*, and the *Fens*. The *Wolds*, a ridge from 8 to 10 m. in breadth, extend from Spilsby N. to Barton on the Humber; the soil is principally sandy loam on a chalk bottom, of very various degrees of fertility, but now much improved, and generally producing very excellent crops. The *Moors* stretch N. and S. from the Humber to Grantham; the heath by which they were formerly covered has now mostly disappeared, and they are now very productive of oats. The *Fens* comprise all the flat parts of the county, from Wainfleet on the Wash round by the mouth of the Nen to the borders of Rutland; most part of this district is usually included within the great level of the Fens. (See *BARNUM LINT*, vol. i. 308.) Lincoln is one of the most productive counties in the empire; and improvements of all sorts have been prosecuted in it for many years past with extraordinary spirit and success. Large tracts in the *Wolds* and *Moors*, that 30 or 40 years ago were all but unproductive, now yield heavy crops of barley, oats, and turnips. This great improvement has been chiefly brought about by the liberal use of bone manure, which has been applied for a longer period, and on a more extensive scale in this than in any other county.

The excellence of the pasture in the Fens is too well known to require any especial notice: immense sums have been expended on their drainage, and in the recovering of land from the sea. Formerly the Fens were frequented by vast numbers of aquatic fowl; but since their drainage these have much fallen off, and the *decays* for their capture are now of much less importance: geese, however, are still bred in considerable numbers, and are regularly plucked four or five times a year for their feathers. Previously to the improvement of the *Wolds*, rabbit warrens were very common, but they are now comparatively scarce. The native sheep of the Fens were remarkable for their size and the extraordinary length of their wool; they have, however, been so much crossed with New Leicesters, that it is now difficult to find one of the genuine breed. Some of the finest of the London dray-horses are bred in the Fens. The cattle depastured in the Fens are principally short-horns, and attain to a great size.

Property very variously divided, there being estates of all sizes, from £25,000 a year down to £5, but the great majority small. In the district called the Isle of Ancholme, in the N.W. part of the county, between the rivers Trent and Ancholme, the inhabitants live together in hamlets or villages as in France, and almost every householder is a proprietor, their properties varying from 1 to 50 acres. They are very industrious, and live very meagrely. Size of farms various: in the *Wolds* and *Moors* district they are mostly very large, but elsewhere they are rather small. They are generally held under leases of 7 and 14 years. Mr. Young has passed a high but well-merited eulogy on the enterprise and intelligence of the higher class of farmers in this county. (*Surrey*, p. 48.) Average rent of land in 1810, 18s. 11d. an acre; but now (1840) probably 21s. Manufactures and minerals of no importance. The custom of *Borough Engage*, by which, if the father die intestate, the younger son succeeds to the paternal property, to the exclusion of his

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elder brothers, prevails at Stamford, in this county. Principal rivers, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancholme. The Witham has been made navigable from Boston to Lincoln; and the Fosdyke canal extends from the latter to the Trent, near Torksey, completing an internal navigation between the Wash and the Humber. The county is popularly divided into the parts of *Lincolney* on the N., *Kesteven* on the S.W., and *Holland* on the S.E., and contains 23 hundreds, wapentakes, and soke, with the city of Lincoln and the boroughs of Stamford, Boston, and Grantham. It is divided into 629 parishes, and sends 13 members to the House of Commons, viz., four for the county, two for the city of Lincoln, two each for the boroughs of Boston, Grantham, and Stamford, and one for Great Grimsby. Registered electors for the county, in 1836-40, 18,878, whereof 8739 are for the S., or the Holland, and 10,147 for the N., or the Lincolney division. In 1841 it had 73,038 inhabited houses, and 382,717 inhabitants, of whom 181,809 were males, and 180,915 females. Sum paid for the relief of the poor, in 1836-39, £263,115. Annual value of real property, in 1815, £2,006,611; profits of trades and professions in do., £372,672.

LINCOLN, a city, parl. and mun. bor., and market town of England, capital of the above county, on the Witham, 36 m. S. Hull, and 121 m. N. London; lat. 53° 34' N., long. 0° 38' W. The parliamentary borough (which the Boundary Act left unchanged externally, the only additions being the bail and close in its centre) is divided into 16 parishes, and had, in 1841, a population of 39,775. It is situated on the S. slope and at the foot of a hill, on the top of which is the cathedral, a striking object for many miles round. The streets are irregularly laid out; the largest and handsomest runs N. and S. up the hill on which the cathedral stands. A small part of the town, comprising two parishes, is on the S. side of the river, and is connected with the main body by one principal and two smaller bridges. The streets are well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water from public conduits. The principal and most interesting public building is the cathedral, erected at different times, from the 13th to the 15th century, and consequently exhibiting several varieties of architecture: the prevailing style, however, is early English, of a particularly rich and beautiful character. The closeness of the surrounding buildings is a great disadvantage to the display of architectural effect; but there is a tolerably open space towards the E. The church consists of a nave with its aisles, four transepts, a choir, chancel, and lady-chapel: three towers rise above the building, two at the W. end, 180 feet high, and one at the intersection of the nave and transepts, rising 303 feet above the floor: they are all gorgeously decorated with varied tracery, pillars, pilasters, windows, &c. The W. and principal tower, in which are three fine doors, is distinguished by its beauty and magnificence; and, from the variety of its styles, is certainly the workmanship of three distinct and distant eras. According to Britton, the interior dimensions are as follow: Entire length, 482 feet, of which 222 feet belong to the nave, and the rest to the choir and lady-chapel; width of choir and nave, 80 feet; height of ditto, 80 feet; and width of W. tower 174 feet; length of principal transepts, 232 feet; breadth of ditto, 66 feet. The great transept, at the ends of which are circular windows, exhibit a good specimen of the English style; and the aisles on the E. side are divided into chapels and vestries: the choir, which is parted off from the nave by a stone screen, is of most elaborate composition; and the great E. window ranks as the second in England, in point of size and fine proportions. Attached to the E. side of the cathedral is the chapter-house, a structure differing from most others of the same nature in being *ten-sided*, and not octagonal: its groined roof is supported by an umbilical pillar, consisting of a circular shaft, cased by ten small fluted columns. The cloisters are on the N. side, and over them is the library, built by Dean Honeywood, at the end of the 17th century, containing a large collection of books, with some curious specimens of Roman antiquities. The cathedral bell, or "Great Tom of Lincoln," originally cast in 1610, having been cracked, was recast, with six other bells, into the present large bell and two quarter bells. The diameter of the great bell is 6 feet 10½ inches; and its weight 5½ tons, or about a ton heavier than the old one. At the time of the dissolution, Lincoln cathedral was one of the finest and most sumptuously adorned in the kingdom. There were then taken from it 2931 oz. gold, and 4365 oz. silver plate, besides precious stones of great value. It had formerly many costly sepulchres and monumental records; but the zealots at the Reformation either pulled them down or defaced them, so that, in 1549, scarcely a perfect tomb remained; and the little they left undestroyed was demolished by Cromwell's soldiers, by whom the cathedral was converted into barracks. The ruins of the bishop's palace, which was destroyed at the last mentioned epoch, stand S. of the church, and comprise a fine hall, an old gateway, and part of the kitchen. Adjoining these ruins, a modern house has been erected, which is oc-

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captured by the bishop during his stay in Lincoln. (See *Britain's Account of Lincoln Cathedral*.)

Among the tombs yet in a tolerably perfect state are those of Catherine Swinford, wife of John Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, of their daughter Joan, and of several bishops and deans of the cathedral. The present establishment comprises a bishop, dean, precentor, subdean, chancellor, and 26 prebendaries, with four vicars-choral, and 30 choristers. The nett revenue of the see amounted, at an average of the three years ending with 1831, to £24549; but, on the next avoidance of the see, the income will be raised to £3000, with a further allowance of £500, till a suitable residence be built: the limits of the diocese are hereafter to comprise only the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham. (*Orders in Council, Aug. 1838*.) The cathedral revenues, which nett £2888 a year, are equally divided between the dean, precentor, subdean, and chancellor; and the vicars-choral divide £115 yearly. Besides monasteries, nunneries, and other buildings devoted to pious uses, Lincoln had formerly upwards of 50 churches; but of these only 11 remain, exclusive of the cathedral, most of them being small and much mutilated. St. Peter at Gows, evidently an old conventual church, and three other churches S. of the Witham, have lofty square Norman towers. An additional church is in course of being built by subscription. There are several places of worship for Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, and other Dissenters; and attached to them are Sunday schools, which, according to the parliamentary returns, were attended, in 1833, by 700 children. The national school (also a Sunday school) had 474 scholars in the same year; and there were two infant schools with 330 children. The grammar school, still held in the Grey Friars' chapel, was founded in 1533: it is well endowed, and the instruction, so confined to classics, is given by an upper and under master, who, in addition to their salaries from the corporation, receive fees from the boys, and take boarders. About 40 boys are stated to have been in attendance in 1837. The Bluecoat school, established in 1603, is endowed with landed property worth nearly £3000 a year, and furnishes clothing and instruction (with apprentice-premiums on leaving) to 36 boys. The master has £294 a year, with a house, coal, and candle, and the establishment is said to be well conducted. Wilkinson's school, which is very slenderly endowed, furnishes instruction to 16 boys. Lincoln is very rich in endowed charities, among which, as one of the principal and most useful, may be mentioned Sir Thomas White's loan-fund, for deserving and needy tradesmen, the assets of which are estimated at £250. (*Char. Comm. Report, part iv.*) A general dispensary, lunatic asylum, county hospital, and lying-in hospital, are the chief modern charities; and a flourishing mechanics' institute, several libraries, and two news-rooms, and some book societies, are well supported. It has also three weekly newspapers. Among the buildings devoted to civil purposes are the county jail and courthouse, lately rebuilt from Smirke's designs, on the site of the old castle, a few remains of which are still standing on the hill W. of the cathedral. The county jail, constructed on Howard's plan, is well conducted. The Guildhall is an ancient Gothic building; but the borough courthouse is modern, and the jail is stated to be too small to admit of the classification of prisoners. The market house, a small theatre, and an assembly-room, are the only other public buildings; but there are several markets. W. of the town is a good race-course, near which is a large building, now dismantled, but used during the late war as a military dépôt. As respects ancient remains, few towns in England exhibit so many and so interesting as Lincoln. Saxon, Norman, and pointed arches, doorways with turrets, walls, mullions of windows, and other fragments, appear in every direction. Letard says there were "five gates in the walls of the city;" and of these the Chequer Gate in the Close, and the Bishop's crossing the High-street, are still in good preservation. John of Gaunt's palace and stables present some good examples of the Norman and early English style.

The trade of Lincoln consists chiefly in the exchange of the raw produce of the surrounding district for manufactured and other commodities. Large quantities of flour are sent to Manchester and London. There are some tanyards, maltings, and tobacco manufactories, and extensive breweries produce excellent ale. It communicates by the Foss-dyke canal with the Trent and its tributaries and canals; and the Witham navigation, running S.E. past Boston, connects it with the North sea. The Lincoln and Lindsey banking company and a private bank are established here; and there is a savings' bank.

Lincoln received its first charter from Henry II., which was confirmed by several subsequent monarchs, its governing charter till 1837 being that of Charles I. Under the Municipal Reform Act the city is divided into two wards, and is governed by six aldermen (one of whom is mayor) and 18 councillors. It has also a commission of the peace under a recorder. The assizes and quarter sessions are

held for the city and county, and there is a court for the recovery of small debts. Corporation revenue about £3800.

Lincoln has regularly sent two members to the House of Commons since the reign of Henry III., the electors previously to the Reform Act being the freemen of the city. The Boundary Act includes the insulated part called the bail and close in the parliamentary borough; and those districts round the city called the liberties, which previously had not been represented, were added to the county. Registered electors in 1839-40, 1041. Lincoln is likewise the election town of the N. division of the county.

Lincoln stands on the line of the great Roman road called *Ermine-street*; and derives its name from its occupying the site of the Roman military station called *Lindum*. It was fortified by the Saxons; and at the time of the Domesday survey was one of the richest and most populous cities of England, having 1070 houses, and an extensive trade. The castle was built by William the Conqueror, in 1066; and the prosperity of the town was further advanced by Henry I., who cleared out the foss-dyke, and made it navigable. The town was annexed to the duchy of Lancaster at the end of the 13th century; and about the middle of the 14th century it was inhabited by the celebrated John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who not only improved the castle, but procured for the town many valuable privileges. In the civil wars of Charles I. the king came to Lincoln, and convened the nobility and freeholders of the county. The inhabitants promised to support the royal cause; but in 1643 the city was in the hands of the parliamentarians. The royalists recaptured it; but were again dispossessed, both of the town and castle, on the 5th of May, 1644.

LINCOLN, county, Me. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 950 sq. m. Bounded S. by the Atlantic. Watered by Kennebec, Sheepscot, Damascotta, Muscongus, and St. George's rivers. It has many fine harbours. It contained in 1840, 39,904 neat cattle, 71,473 sheep, 12,066 swine; and produced 97,813 bushels of wheat, 10,534 of rye, 104,569 of Indian corn, 63,365 of barley, 43,390 of oats, 1,14,407 of potatoes. It had 14 capital houses in foreign trade, 385 stores, 13 lumber-yards, capital invested in the fisheries, \$187,906, three furnaces, 97 fulling-mills, two flouring-mills, 66 grist-mills, 178 saw-mills, one paper-mill, 47 tanneries, two potteries, four printing-offices, one blindery, four weekly newspapers; one college, 17 students; 12 academies, 586 students; 300 schools, 18,936 scholars. Pop. 63,517. Capitals, Wiscasset, Topsham, and Warren.

LINCOLN, county, N. C. Situated toward the W. part of the state, and contains 1900 sq. m. Bounded E. by Catawba r. Watered by Little or South Catawba r., and its branches, and by Buffalo cr., which flows into Broad r. in S. C. It contained in 1840, 26,573 neat cattle, 18,009 sheep, 45,638 swine; and produced 185,373 bushels of wheat, 6810 of rye, 767,725 of Indian corn, 24,324 of oats, 42,860 of potatoes, 23,000 pounds of tobacco, 1,479,396 of cotton. It had 30 stores, one fulling-mill, one cotton factory with 1984 spindles, 56 flouring-mills, 90 grist-mills, 73 saw-mills, seven oil-mills, one paper-mill, 30 tanneries, 256 distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; five academies, 162 students; 80 schools, 1925 scholars. Pop.; whites, 19,636; slaves, 5369; free coloured, 116; total, 25,160. Capital, Lincoln.

LINCOLN, county, Ga. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state, and contains 290 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Savannah r., S. by Little r., N. by Broad r. Watered by Fishing and Soap creeks. It contained in 1840, 4039 neat cattle, 2130 sheep, 19,951 swine; and produced 14,148 bushels of wheat, 97,187 of Indian corn, 33,484 of oats, 3633 of potatoes, 3,906,799 pounds of cotton. It had seven stores; three academies, 125 students; 19 schools, 363 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4637; slaves, 3339; free coloured, 39; total, 3665. Capital, Lincoln.

LINCOLN, county, Tenn. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 650 sq. m. Watered by Elk r. and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 90,718 neat cattle, 23,058 sheep, 98,665 swine; and produced 104,557 bushels of wheat, 8905 of rye, 1,436,575 of Indian corn, 329,896 of oats, 99,059 of potatoes, 24,123 pounds of tobacco, 494,518 of cotton, 19,361 of sugar. It had 21 stores, one cotton factory with 126 spindles, 13 flouring-mills, 40 grist-mills, 22 saw-mills, 14 tanneries, 87 distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; four academies, 135 students; 41 schools, 1244 scholars. Pop.: whites, 17,317; slaves, 4381; free coloured, 55; total, 21,453. Capital, Fayetteville.

LINCOLN, county, Ky. Contains a little E. of the centre of the state, and contains 439 sq. m. Drained by Dick's r. and its branches, and by head branches of Green r. It contained in 1840, 14,445 neat cattle, 17,544 sheep, 23,535 swine; and produced 39,683 bushels of wheat, 21,981 of rye, 455,990 of Indian corn, 95,997 of oats, 11,017 of potatoes, 9394 pounds of sugar. It had eight stores, five flouring-mills, five grist-mills, three saw-mills, three oil-mills, seven tanneries, four distilleries; three academies, 150 students; five schools, 153

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scholars. Pop.: whites, 5582; slaves, 2450; free coloured, 155; total, 10,187. Capital, Stanford.

LINCOLN county, Mo. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 376 sq. m. Drained by Cuivre r. and its branches. It contained in 1840, 10,066 neat cattle, 8198 sheep, 22,800 swine; and produced 27,321 bushels of wheat, 347,925 of Indian corn, 46,369 of oats, 13,536 of potatoes, 540,659 pounds of tobacco, 18,063 of sugar. It had 43 stores, five flouring-mills, 12 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, one oil-mill, five tanneries, 10 distilleries; one academy, 72 students; 11 schools, 277 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5873; slaves, 1572; free coloured, 4; total, 7449. Capital, Troy.

LINCOLN, p. t., Penobscot co., Me., 117 m. N.E. Augusta, 719 W. Bounded N.W. by Penobscot r. Watered by Matanuscook r. It has six stores, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; 11 schools, 401 scholars. Assessors' valuation of real estate, in 1843, 907,371. Pop. 1181.

LINCOLN, p. t., Grafton co., N. H., 92 m. N. by W. Concord, 543 W. Drained by Pemigewasset r. It has three schools, 24 scholars. Pop. 76.

LINCOLN, p. t., Addison co., Vt., 55 m. S.W. Montpelier, 405 W. Watered by New Haven r. It contains a Friends' church; one store, three farms, seven saw-mills; eight schools, 310 scholars. Pop. 780.

LINCOLN, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass., 16 m. W. by N. Boston, 424 W. Bounded W. by Concord r. Beaver pond gives rise to a branch of Charles r. It contains a Congregational church; two stores, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; four schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 658.

LINCOLNTON, p. v., capital of Lincoln co., N. C., 179 W. by S. Raleigh, 400 W. Situated on the E. side of South or Little Catawba r. It contains three churches, a Methodist, Lutheran, and Presbyterian; two academies, nine stores, 85 dwellings, and 836 inhabitants. In the vicinity are a cotton factory, a paper-mill, and a rolling-mill, forge, and nail factory.

LINCOLNTON, p. v., capital of Lincoln co., Ga., 98 m. N.E. Milledgeville, 566 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, a Baptist church, an academy, several stores, and 15 or 20 dwellings.

LINCOLNVILLE, p. t., Waldo co., Me., 10 m. S. Belfast, 49 m. E. by S. Augusta, 639 W. Bounded E. by Penobscot r. It has a fine harbour in the N. part, called Duck Trap and has considerable coasting trade. It contains 10 stores, one fulling mill, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills; one academy, 30 students; 15 schools, 736 scholars. Pop. 2084.

LINDEN, p. v., capital of Marengo co., Ala., 80 m. S. by W. Tuscaloosa, 692 W. Situated on the S. side of Chickasaw r., a tributary of Tombigbee r., and 8 m. E. of it. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$431.

LINDFIELD, a town and par. of England, co. Sussex, hund. Bury-Arches, rape of Pevensey, 14 m. N. by E. Brighton, and 33 m. S. London. Area, 5350 acres. Pop., in 1831, 1485. This town deserves notice for its useful institutions for instructing poor children of both sexes not only in reading, writing, &c., but also in the processes of agriculture, and various manual operations, as spinning and netting, printing, shoe-making, &c., and also for a benevolent society, giving pecuniary and other relief to poor persons not willing to receive parochial aid. The church is an old structure of plain exterior, with a low square tower; and the living is a curacy in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury. There are two places of worship for Dissenters and lambs for cattle and horses, May 12; and for sheep and lambs (the largest in the county), August 5.

LINGEN, an island of the E. Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of Sumatra, lying on the equator, and near long. 105°. It is about 50 m. in length, by 30 in its greatest breadth; having a healthy climate, and producing abundant supplies of fruit and poultry. Its geological formation indicates the presence of tin; and it furnishes some little gold. Its inhabitant may be considered as presenting the type of the Malay race in its greatest purity. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

LINDLEY, t., Steuben co., N. Y., 35 m. S.E. Bath, 321 m. E.S.E. Albany. Watered by Tioga r. The Corning and Blossburg railroad passes through it. It has two stores, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; three schools, 135 scholars. Pop. 638.

LINKLAEN, p. t., Chenango co., N. Y., 129 m. W. Albany, 336 W. Drained by branches of Otsego r. It has one store, one fulling-mill, four saw-mills, two tanneries; nine schools, 354 scholars. Pop. 1249.

LINLITHGOW, a royal and parl. bor. of Scotland, co. Linlithgow, of which it is the cap. in a valley on the S. bank of a lake of the same name, 15 m. W. by S. Edinburgh. Pop., in 1831, 3187. The town consists of one main street, along the line of road between Edinburgh and Falkirk, with several lanes branching off on both sides. The houses, with few exceptions, have an ancient and decayed appearance; the streets are lighted with gas, and macadamized. In addition to the town-hall, and jail, the

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most prominent public building is the parish church, erected in the 12th century, but afterwards much enlarged and repaired. This, which is one of the best specimens of Gothic architecture in Scotland, is 132 ft. in length, 100 in breadth, including the aisles, and 80 in height, exclusive of the steeple; the latter, rising about 140 ft. above the ground, terminates in an imperial crown. The exterior had formerly a row of statues, of which one only remains, that of St. Michael, the tutelary saint of the borough: it is divided by a partition wall; the E. half only being used as the parish church; the other is unemployed.

The royal palace of Linlithgow is finely situated on an eminence projecting into the lake. This magnificent ruin is of a quadrangular form. It was begun so early as the 12th century; and was greatly enlarged and improved by James V., but was not finished till the reign of James VI. (James I. of England), who built the N. side of the quadrangle, after his visit to Scotland in 1617. The W. side of the palace is the most ancient; and here the apartment is still pointed out where the unfortunate Queen Mary first saw light on the 7th of December, 1542. The palace was entire and habitable till 1746, when it was burnt, either intentionally, or through accident, by the troops under General Hawley. It covers an acre of ground; and though roofless, ruined, and desolate, its appearance sufficiently justifies the eulogium of Scott:—

*Of all the palaces so fair,
Built for the royal dwelling,
In Scotland, far beyond compare,
Linlithgow is excelling.

Merriman, canto 4, stanza 14.

The hexagonal Cross well, in front of the town-house, about 20 ft. in height, is surmounted by a lion rampant supporting the arms of Scotland. The sculpture, by which it is adorned, is very complex; and the water is made to pour in great profusion from the mouths of 13 grotesque figures. This well, constructed in 1805, is said to be a facsimile of the one previously existing, constructed in 1630.

There are two chapels belonging to the Associate Synod, and one to the Independents. Poor-rates have not been introduced; the poor being supported by the interest of certain funds left in mortmain, for the purpose, and by the church collections, and other parish dues.

There is a borough school endowed by the town, but no parish school. There are nine schools in the parish, all unendowed except the one referred to: total scholars, 547, or rather above a sixth part of the entire population. There are various reading-rooms, and a mechanics' library.

Linlithgow has little or no trade, but depends chiefly on its advantages as a provincial capital. Tanning and preparing leather, said to have been introduced by the soldiers of Cromwell, is the oldest and the staple branch of business, giving employment to nearly 100 hands. There are two extensive distilleries, a brewery, and a small glass manufactory. There are about 80 hand-loom weavers (cotton and linen). There is only one branch bank. The Union canal, between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, pass close along side the town. Blackness, on the frith of Forth, 5 m. distant, is its port.

Linlithgow was made a royal borough in the 12th century. In 1513, in an isle of the parish church, the apparition is said to have appeared to James IV., that warned him against the expedition into England which terminated in the fatal battle of Flodden. (*Pittcott's Hist. of Scotland*, i. 264, 265.) When passing through this town, on the 23d Jan., 1570, the Regent Murray (illegitimate brother of Queen Mary) was shot by Hamilton, of Bothwellhaugh, partly in revenge for a private injury, and partly from political motives. The house whence the shot was fired has been taken down, and replaced by a modern edifice. The White or Carmelite friars had a monastery here, founded in 1290; but all traces of it have disappeared. In addition to certain town dues, the municipal property consists chiefly of land; and the ancient custom of annually riding the wark, though disused in almost every other borough in Scotland, is here regularly observed. Corporation revenue, £716; number of councillors, 27. Linlithgow unites with Falkirk, Aldrie, Lenark, and Hamilton, in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1836—40, 119. (*Parl. Papers*; *Private Information*.)

LINLITHGOW. See LOTHIAN (West).

LINN county, Iowa. Situated in the W. part of the ter., and contains 730 sq. m. Organized in 1837. Watered by Wabesipinica r. Buffalo cr. and Cedar fork of Iowa r. It contained in 1840, 1491 neat cattle, 239 sheep, 2323 swine; and produced 5908 bushels of wheat, 24,654 of Indian corn, 2093 of oats, 5608 of potatoes, 4804 pounds of sugar. It had six stores, four saw-mills; one school, 19 scholars. Pop. 1373. Capital, Marion.

LINN county, Mo. Situated toward the N. part of the state, and contains 588 sq. m. Watered by Locust and Yellow creeks. It contained in 1840, 2634 neat cattle— 1219

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sheep, 6076 swine; and produced 9834 bushels of wheat, 4,175 of Indian corn, 4584 of oats, 1000 of potatoes, 7019 pounds of tobacco. It had four stores. Pop.: whites, 9102; slaves, 143; total, 9245. Capital, Linneus.

LINTON, a market town and par. of England, co. Cambridge, hund. Chilford, 10 m. S.S.E. Cambridge, 43 m. N. by E. London. Area of par., 3663 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1678. The town, which stands on the line of a Roman road, and at the foot of the chalk downs communicating with the Chiltern range, comprises several irregular streets and lanes, lined in part with good brick houses, but with a much greater number of low thatched cottages. The church is a low structure in the pointed style, with a high embattled tower and handsome interior, the living being a vicarage in the gift of the bishop of Ely. There are places of worship, also, for Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists, and two Sunday schools, one of which belongs to the church. The market-house is a small square building. Tanning is the chief trade of the place, and in the neighbourhood are extensive nursery grounds, occupied by gardeners, florists, and seedsmen, who take their produce to the Cambridge market. Markets on Thursday: fairs for horses and lambs, Holy Thursday and July 30.

LINTON, L. Cockhoun co., O. Organized in 1811. It contains Plainfield v., and has one fulling-mill, one saw-mill. Pop. 1198.

LINTZ, or LINZ, a city of the Austrian dom. cap. of Upper Austria, on the Danube, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge 980 yards in length, 41 m. S. E. Passau, and 56 m. W. by N. Vienna; lat. 48° 18' 54" N., long. 14° 10' 46" E. Pop. in 1834, 23,318, ex. garrison. It consists of the city proper and three suburbs, which, as in Vienna, are more extensive than the city itself. All travellers speak favourably of Linz. "This beautiful city has nothing of Germany in it, except its language. The houses, all handsome and lofty, are stuccoed and painted, chiefly white, but many yellow or light brown. Almost all have architectural decorations and columns, friezes over the windows, and Venetian blinds outside. Balconies with flowers salute the eye at every turn; and not only on the broad, spacious 'Platz,' but in the back streets also, the houses are lofty and elegant, and all look as clean, and white, and fresh, as if newly decorated and painted. We are sensible here of a decided change in the atmosphere. The sky is cloudless; the heat not oppressive; and there is a peculiar soft balminess in the air. The people, too, are handsome and well clothed, and look happy. Linz is celebrated for the beauty of its women, and, as far as I can judge, justly." (*Turnbull's Austria*, I., 131, 132.) The principal streets are wide and regular, though, according to the *Austrian Encyc.*, most of them are badly paved, and the houses shingle-roofed. Linz has few remarkable public buildings. The churches are generally handsome; several have glittering cupolas, and many are richly gilded, and adorned with good paintings. The *Landhaus*, formerly a Franciscan convent, is the place of assembly for the states of the province, and accommodates the principal government offices. The *schloss*, or castle, on an eminence overlooking the Danube, was once the residence of the dukes of Austria, but is now the prison and penitentiary for the province. In the principal square is a marble column, erected in 1793, between statues of Jupiter and Neptune, to commemorate the escape of the city from the double attack of the plague and the Turks.

Linz is among the few German towns not encircled with condenser walls. Under the superintendence of the archduke Maximilian, it has recently been surrounded with a chain of 22 isolated forts, 23 being on the right, and 9 on the left bank of the Danube, at the distance of 1, 2, or 3 m. from the town. They communicate with each other by a covered way, and are placed at regular intervals in the plain or along the slopes and tops of the hills, in a circuit of 9 m. The highest eminence near the city, the Postelberg, on the opposite side of the Danube, is surrounded by a circuit of 5 towers forming a citadel. Each tower is 30 ft. high, and 60 ft. in diameter, built within a hill of sand, and sunk into the earth, so that the roof alone projects; and each has a glacis on the side farthest from the town. Each consists of three stories; the lower serving as a storehouse and a powder-magazine, the middle as a lodging for troops, the third being the platform on the summit, which, when not used, is covered by a temporary roof. The platform is mounted with 10 guns, so arranged that they can be brought to bear upon any point with the greatest facility, and command the glacis by a cross fire in every direction. There are also guns on the lower story bearing upon the ditch, to frustrate any attempt to cross it. In this mode of fortification each fort must be made the object of a separate attack; and the expense is trifling compared with the common method. But it is very doubtful whether it will oppose so effectual a resistance to an invading army as a single fortress, on an adequate scale, constructed according to the approved principles of the art. Owing to the demolition of

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the fortifications at Ulm by the French during the late war, there was not previously to the erection of these works, any fortress to defend the valley of the Danube between the frontier of France and Vienna. (*Murray's Handb. for the S. of Germany*, &c.)

Linz is the seat of the provincial government, and the assembly of nobles for Upper Austria, and of tribunals and councils for the Mühl circle and the city; and is the see of a bishop. It has a lyceum, where courses of lectures are given in theology, philosophy, and medicine; the library belonging to this institution comprises about 48,000 vols.; but as they consist, for the most part, of works on Roman Catholic theology, and such like subjects, they are of little or no use; if it were really a good collection, it would be of material service, for the reading-room is open to all the town, and under certain regulations, books may be taken home. Drawing-schools, and collections of mathematical and philosophical instruments are attached to the lyceum. It has also a gymnasium, an ecclesiastical seminary, a provincial academy of arts, an imperial collection of economical models, a normal high school, and school of arts, with three subordinate schools, two military schools, a school of engineering, a female school attached to the convent of the Ursuline nuns, and other seminaries; a military and another large hospital, various charitable institutions, a private deaf-and-dumb asylum, a musical society, &c., with large barracks, a custom-house, a bank, and a small but fine theatre. The public gardens in the vicinity are favourite places of resort.

Linz has a large imperial factory of broadcloth, carpets, and other woollen stuffs, which occupies seven contiguous houses, and is said, at one period, to have employed directly and indirectly 23,000 individuals; but this was most probably very far beyond the mark; and the introduction of machinery has since occasioned a material diminution of the numbers employed. Considerable quantities of the red woollen caps made here are sent to Turkey. Linz has other woollen factories, with manufactures of cotton and silk goods, leather, gold lace, cards, tobacco, &c. Two fairs are held annually, one at Easter, and the other at the Assumption; and the transit trade by the Danube, especially since Linz became a station for the steamers on the river, is very considerable, and employs several of the inhabitants. Two railways meet at Linz: one goes N. to Budweis in Bohemia 67 m., and was the first constructed in Germany; and the other to Gmunden on the Traun. It is intended to carry on the latter to Grätz, by way of Leoben and Brich; the mineral products of Styria, &c., will then be brought by it to the Danube, as the salt which supplies Upper Austria is at present from the *Salzkammergut*. (*Turnbull's Austria*, II., 373.)

Linz is supposed to have been known to the Romans, and it is said to possess some Roman antiquities. It was purchased by Leopold II., margrave of Austria, in 1036. In 1690, during the civil war of Upper Austria, it opposed a long and successful resistance to Fehdinger, the peasant leader, who was mortally wounded before its walls. The suburbs were then, however, destroyed by fire, and the castle and a part of the city suffered severely from the same cause in 1800. (*Oester. Nat. Encyc.*; *Berghaus*; *Turnbull's Austria*, &c.)

LIPARI ISLANDS, a group in that part of the Mediterranean called the Tyrrhenian sea: they are a dependency of Sicily, from the N. coast, of which they are from 10 to 40 m. distant, forming a part of the intend. of Messina, between lat. 38° 30' and 39° 55' N., and long. 14° 15' and 15° 15' E. Aggregate population of the group estimated at about 22,000, of whom about 12,500 belong to the town of Lipari. (*See post*.) There are seven principal islands, Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Filicudi, and Alicudi; and a number of adjacent islets and rocks. They are all mountainous, rising abruptly on their W. side, and shelving down gradually towards the E.; and in addition to its uniformity, each island, with scarcely an exception, has a high isolated rock off its N. shore, a peculiarity extending even to the distant Isle of Ustica. They are evidently of volcanic origin, being composed chiefly of hornstone and granite, covered with lava, scoria, pumice stone, and other volcanic products. Stromboli (which see), the most northerly of the islands, has the only volcano in Europe which is in constant activity. Lipari and Vulcano have also craters in which volcanic phenomena are occasionally manifest. Dolomieu, and others, suppose, with some show of reason, that Panaria and the adjacent islets of Dattolo, Basiluzza, Lissa, &c., which are circularly disposed, once formed parts of the rim of the crater of an immense volcano, which has now disappeared under the waves, but which may have been the *Evonymus* of the ancients. (*Dolomieu*, p. 105-106.)

The climate is highly salubrious, and the air pure and refreshing; storms and earthquakes are, however, frequent. Where the volcanic substances have been decomposed so as to form soil, it is very fertile; but it absorbs moisture so

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rapidly, that the inhabitants are obliged to construct capacious cisterns, in which rain-water is carefully preserved for irrigation, and other purposes. Lipari, the centre and largest of these islands, is about 18 m. in circuit. It was peopled by a colony of Cnidians, and is described by Strabo as having a fleet, and commanding the other islands. (Strabo, lib. vi.) Its interior is rugged and broken, presenting hills of vitrified volcanic substances, which, though at least 3000 years old, present no symptoms of decomposition; but it has, notwithstanding, two considerable plains, and some deep valleys, which are well cultivated, and productive. Exclusive of about a three months' supply of corn, it produces large quantities of fruit, especially grapes, with figs, prickly pears, olives, &c.: it also produces cotton, beans, and peas. Some wine is made; that called Malvasia being highly esteemed in Naples. Most of the grapes are, however, converted into raisins: they are prepared by placing the ripened grapes in an alkaline ley of ashes, more or less impregnated with salt, and afterward exposing them to the meridian sun. By this means, an extremely luscious raisin is produced. The agricultural products of the other islands are much the same as those of Lipari: in some, a few oxen are reared, but cattle are generally scarce and lean, the pasture being fit only for goats. Lipari was celebrated in antiquity for its hot springs and exhalations; they are now, however, but little used. The only spring in the island is hot. (Russell's Sicily, p. 374.) Lipari is the great magazine whence Europe is supplied with pumice-stone, its surface being almost wholly composed of that singular substance. Though so abundant in that island and Vulcano, pumice-stone is not found either in the neighbourhood of Etna or in the regions of extinct volcanoes on continental Europe, and only in small quantities in Vesuvius. It is of various kinds and degrees of specific gravity, one variety being so light as to float on water. It is used to polish marbles, metal, pasteboard, &c., and fetches from £8 to £10 a ton in the London market. Other volcanic products, as sulphur, nitre, sal ammoniac, puzozolana, bitumen, &c., are among the chief exports from the Lipari islands, and in these an active trade is carried on. The principal crater in Vulcano, the most S. of the islands, is covered with effluences and incrustations of the above products. Alum, however, which was formerly a great staple, and from which the Romans anciently derived a considerable revenue, and the Lipariot merchants great profits, now scarcely exists as an article of commerce: the failure of its production is supposed to be owing to a diminution in the intensity of the subterranean fires.

Sulphur is still exported, but not to the extent that it might be, from the notion that the vapour arising from its purification infects the air and injures vegetation. Salina is so called from the salt-pans on its S.E. shore, which produce enough of that article for the supply of all the islands. The *fixæ maris*, from whose silky filaments the Romans made imperial robes, abound on the shores of Salina. Next to pumice-stone, wine, raisins, currants, olives, salt, and sulphur, soda, capers, coral, and fish are the chief articles of export. The natives are generally poor, though few are in the extreme of poverty. They are industrious, hardy, and make good seamen; but they are immoral, filthy in their habits, and infested with scabies. (Delonius, *Voyage aux îles de Lipari*, 1-140; Smyth's Sicily, 248-279.)

These islands were called *Hephestiades* by the Greeks, and *Vulcania* by the Romans, from their emitting smoke and flames; such places being supposed to be either inhabited by, or under the immediate protection of Vulcan. Vulcano, however, was more especially sacred to the god of fire, and is said by Virgil to be

"Volcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus."

They were also frequently called *Æolian* isles, from Æolus, one of their sovereigns. This prince having learned, according to Pliny, to foretell, from observations made on the smoke of the volcanoes, the coming changes of the winds, was said by the poets to have the latter under his command. (Hist. Nat., lib. iii., cap. 9.) Virgil has described the power and functions of Æolus as ruler of the winds, in one of the finest passages of the "Æneid":

"Hic vasto rex Æolus astris
Laciatas ventos, tempestatesque morans
Imperio premit, ac vinctis at carcere frenat.
Illi indignantes magno cum murmure montis
Circum claustra fremunt. Cras sedet Æolus aëra,
Sopora tenens; mollique animas, et temperata iura
Ni facies, maria ac terras omnesque profundum
Quippe ferat rapidi socum, verratque per auras."

Æneid, i., lib. 68-69.

LIPARI, the cap. town of the above group of islands, and of a canton under the intend. of Messina in Sicily, on a steep declivity on the E. side of Lipari island; lat. 38° 27' 56", long. 14° 37' 50" E. Pop. 12,500. It is healthy, but crowded, irregular, and dirty, with narrow streets and ruinous public edifices; of which last, the finest are the Capu-

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chia convent, a hospital, a nunnery, and the bishop's palace. The castle, which encloses the cathedral and some other edifices, is erected in a commanding situation, on the summit of a huge volcanic rock. From fragments of a Cyclopaean wall and other remains, Smyth conjectures that this was the identical Acropolis of the Romans, about 259 B.C., attempted to carry by escalade, but were repulsed and driven back with great loss by the Carthaginians under Hamilcar. (Smyth, &c., 294.) The greatest part of the present fortress was built by Charles V., after Barbarossa had plundered the town in 1544. The cathedral is a neat edifice, but has been much injured by lightning. A college is established here, under which are eight schools in different parts of the islands. Several Greek and other antiquities exist in and round the town: an excellent statue on the Marina, supposed to have been erected in honour of Timotheus, has, by the addition of a copper nimbus, been converted into a saint. Lipari has an active trade in the produce of the islands with Messina, Palermo, Naples, &c. Its bay or harbour, nearly 2 m. in circuit, has deep water and tolerably good holding ground, but, from want of a mole, it is not at all secure. (Smyth's Sicily, 292, 293 and Appendix; Russell; Brydson; Ramsdale, &c.)

LIPPE-TZK., a town of Russian Europe, gov. Tumbok on the Voroneje, an affluent of the Don, 80 m. W. by S. Tumbok. Pop. nearly 6000. It has several churches, most of them of wood. It had at the end of the last century an imperial cannon foundry, employing nearly 1500 hands, but it appears to be no longer in activity. A mineral spring, frequented by numerous visitors, was converted into a spa, under the auspices of Peter the Great, a statue of whom was erected in the town by his citizens, in 1828. (Passart; Das Kaiserth., Russland, 570.)

LIPPE-DETMOLD, principality, of N.W. Germany, between lat. 51° 47' 30" and 52° 11' N. and long. 9° 20" and 9° 30" E., having N.E. and E. territories belonging to Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, Waldeck, and Prussia, and being elsewhere surrounded by Prussian Westphalia. Area, 48 sq. m. Pop. in 1838, 82,970, the great bulk of whom, with the reigning family, are Calvinists. The country is in general hilly, especially its S.W. part, where the Teutoburgwald separates the basins of the Rhine and the Weser. The latter river forms a part of the N. boundary; the Werre, one of its tributaries, is the other principal stream of Lippe-Deilmold. The climate is one of the mildest and most agreeable in N. Germany. The mean temperature of the year, in the valleys and plains, is about 48° Fahr.; and that of the winter no lower than 35° Fahr. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. Corn, of various descriptions, beans and peas, rape seed, flax and hemp, are the principal articles of culture. The country is well wooded, particularly with oak and beech; and timber is one of its most important products. A good many sheep and hogs, and excellent horses, are bred; and the rearing of bees is extensively pursued. About 50,000 centners of salt are annually produced from salt springs; and marble, lime, and iron are obtained in small quantities. The weaving of linen fabrics, and the spinning of linen yarn from the flax produced in the territory, partially occupy the rural population. Berghaus says there are 9000 looms in the principality; and that linen goods to the value of 1,000,000 rix dollars a year are made. There are some woollen cloth and glass factories, tanneries, distilleries, and paper-mills; and Lemgo has a manufacture of *macroleum* pipe-bowls. These articles, after timber, linen stuffs, and yarn, and cattle, are the chief articles of export. The government is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, remodelled in 1819; and vested in the prince, and a representative body or diet of 21 members; seven elected by the nobility and knights, seven by the inhabitants of towns, and seven by those of the rural district. The diet is convoked every two years, and no new tax can be imposed without its consent. All questions relative to taxation are decided by the states in one assembly, by a majority of votes; on other questions, though the states deliberate together, they vote in two separate assemblies, the deputies of the nobles and knights forming one by themselves. Appeal lies from the civil and criminal tribunals of the principality to the high court at Wolfenbützel. The people are better informed than in many parts of Germany, the princes of Lippe-Deilmold having, for a lengthened period, been liberal patrons of public instruction. The gymnasiums at Lemgo, and the high school and teachers' seminary at Detmold, are in high estimation, many of the most celebrated scholars of Germany having received the early portions of their education at one or other of those establishments. Lippe-Deilmold furnishes 601 men to the army of the German Confederation: it has one vote in the full council of that body; and, along with other small states (see vol. i., p. 979), a vote in the committee.

Detmold, the chief town and residence of the prince, and seat of government, and of the superior judicial courts, &c.

LIPPE SCHAUMBURG.

on the Werre, 64 m. E. Münster, lat. 51° 56' N., and long. 9° 35' 15" E., has 2500 inhabitants. Lemgo, on the Bege, the largest town in the principality, has 3600 inhabitants, with a seminary for noble families, and an orphan asylum. (*Borghaus, Allg. Lander, &c.*, iv., 477-479; *Cannabich; Ann. de Götting.*)

LIPPE SCHAUMBURG. (See **SCHAUMBURG LIPPE.**)
LIRIA, a city of Spain, prov. Valencia, 16 m. N.W. Valencia. Pop., according to Mifano, 10,356. It partly occupies a space between two hills, but it is partly, also, on an acclivity, the summit of which is crowned by the ancient parish church *de la Sangre*. Another parish church, a chapel, and two monasteries, are the only other public buildings; and the town generally has a mean and neglected appearance. Its inhabitants are principally employed in the distillation of brandy, soap-bolling, tanning, tile-making, and the weaving of linen fabrics. The neighbourhood is well irrigated, and extremely productive. The marble quarried near Liria is also celebrated for its whiteness and fineness of grain. Its existence is traced by the Spaniards up to the time of the Carthaginians, who founded here the town of *Edora*. Under the Romans, it was called *Edeta*, and was the capital of the country of the *Edetani*. Having passed successively into the hands of the Goths and Moors, it was finally added to the crown of Arragon in 1322.

LISBON (Port. *Lisboa*; an. *Ostiripo*, and afterward *Felicitas Julia*), the cap. city and principal seaport of Portugal, in the comarca of its own name, admirably situated for commerce on the right bank, and near the mouth of the Tagus, 173 m. S. Oporto, 230 m. N.W. Cadiz, and 330 m. W.S.W. Madrid. Lat. 38° 42' 24" N. Long. 9° 5' 50" W. Pop. 250,000, 1 among whom are many negroes and mulattoes. The city (as seen from the river), covering several hills with palaces, churches, convents, and dazzling white houses, that rise more or less abruptly from the quays, has a magnificent and imposing appearance; but when the traveller has once landed, the delusion vanishes, for nothing can be more literally correct than the poetic description of Byron:

"Whose entrance within this town,
That shewing far, celestial seems to be,
Discomulc will wander up and down,
Mid many things unlightly to stray on;
For hat and palace show like filthiness;
The dingy dwellings are rear'd in dirt,
No percentage of high or mean degree
Doth care for cleanliness of street or skirt."
Though absent with Egypt's plague, valiant, unwarmed, unstart."
Childe Harold, cant. i.

The streets are badly paved, and generally narrow, and the houses, with here and there a latticed window, have a melancholy appearance; while in filthiness and impurity of every description Lisbon may vie with Constantinople. Mrs. Baillie, who resided here for more than two years, describes its streets as sending forth "the most pestilential effluvia. Dogs of every mongrel breed, lank, lean, and voracious, lie about the streets in alarming numbers. Indeed, Lisbon maintains no other scavengers." The police, however, has been improved, and scavengers now cleanse the wider streets; but the greater part of the city is still worthy its ancient notoriety for the want of cleanliness, and even decency. The E. quarter of the town not having been destroyed by the earthquake of 1755, is the oldest, and has very narrow, irregular lanes, skirted by high, old-fashioned, and half-ruinous houses; but lower down in the plain to which the ravages of that calamity were confined, the town has been rebuilt in a regular manner, and excellently paved, and there are a few squares and open spaces, which contrast strikingly with the mean appearance of other parts. Lisbon is an open town; and its suburbs are so nearly connected with it that it is difficult to define its limits. Measuring, however, from the small river Alcantara eastward, to the termination of the confusion buildings, we find it to be about 3½ m. in length; the breadth varies from 1 m. to 1½ m., so that its total area comprises about 3000 acres. The whole of this space, however, is not covered with buildings; for in many parts there are extensive plantations and gardens, public squares, and a vast extent of ground unoccupied, except by ruins and rubbish, the monuments of the catastrophes of 1755. Some houses, also, have been thrown down, and others greatly injured by subsequent shocks; and there is, perhaps, no great presumption in anticipating, owing to the frequency of these phenomena, that Lisbon may, one day or other, again become the subject of a similar calamity to that by which it was so nearly destroyed. One of the largest squares is the *Praca de Commercio*, in the centre of which is the equestrian statue, in bronze, of Joseph I. The front, towards the river, is open, and flights of stone steps descend from it to the water; on the E. side are the custom-house, R. India-house, and exchange; the public library is on the W. side, and facing the river stands a fine building called

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the *Junta de Commercio*. The *Rocio* is another fine square, communicating with that last mentioned by several well-built and uniform streets; and in it stand the scorched and blackened ruins of a large mansion recently burned down, once the palace of the Inquisition, but afterward converted into government offices. In this square were celebrated the *Festas da fe* which once disgraced Portugal, even more than the rest of Catholic Europe. Of these streets, one, the *Rua d'Ouro*, is chiefly occupied by goldsmiths and jewellers: the silversmiths live in the *Rua da Prata* (Silver-street), and a third is filled with the shops of cloth merchants and embroiderers. The haberdashers and other tradesmen have likewise their streets called after the trade to which they are appropriated. Among the other squares and remarkable places of Lisbon may be mentioned the *Praca da Figueira*, used as a market for fowls and vegetables; the *Praca das Amoreiras*, in the centre of which is a large reservoir whence water is supplied to the various fountains of the city; and the *Praca da Alegria*, now as formerly celebrated as the Rag-fair or Monmouth-street of Lisbon. The *Salitre*, leading from the *Passeio Publico* in the N. quarter of Lisbon, forms a cool and shady promenade; the quarter of Buenos Ayres, on the slopes W. of the town, is airy and pleasant, comprising many handsome residences, and a line of good streets runs westward over the bridge of Alcantara, connecting Lisbon with the suburb of Belem. The houses above the shops, and many others also, are let in separate floors, as at Madrid and Paris; and a common passage, not remarkable for cleanliness, leads to the door and staircase of each. The police, so inefficient during the peninsular war, that Byron might correctly have pictured Lisbon as

"That purple land, where law secures not life,"

was much improved after the peace by the establishment of Novion's police; but this useful body was broken up at the time of Don Miguel's expulsion, and property as well as life are almost as unsafe as ever. The streets, with the exception of a few great thoroughfares, are scarcely lighted at all: there are plenty of fountains; but water is not used to clean the streets, and there is no attempt at sewerage. Fires are frequent; but they are not destructive, owing, in part, to the solid construction of the buildings, and in part to the unfrequent use of domestic fire, and the formation of the *agadeiros* or Galician water-carriers into corps, stationed at different parts, to convey water from the fountains on the first alarm. These, of whom there are about 7000, are generally employed in Lisbon to carry burdens and perform the more severe labour. The work of porters, however, at the custom-house and India-house is done by the Portuguese, to the entire exclusion of the Gallegos.

Few cities of Europe are so scantily supplied with fine public buildings. The custom-house, exchange, and India-house are large and handsome; but besides these there are scarcely any except the churches and convents, which crown the hills, and look like palaces and fortresses. Some of the former, rebuilt since the earthquake, are very spacious, and profusely decorated in the worst taste. The principal of these are, 1. the cathedral, a large Moorish building restored in 1770, and situated on the slope of the hill on which is the *castello*, or citadel: 2. the church *Do Coracao de Jesus*, the largest and most sumptuous sacred edifice built since 1755, surmounted by a finely-proportioned dome, and remarkable as containing a mausoleum dedicated to its foundress, the queen Maria; 3. the ancient church of the Martyrs, erected on the spot where Alphonzo I. mounted the walls of Lisbon, and took it from the Moors; and, lastly, the elegant but still unfinished church of Santa Eagraça, which not having been touched for the last thirty years, a proverb has come into use, entitling all incomplete undertakings as *obras de Santa Eagraça*. Here, also, we may mention the church of San Geronimo, at Belem, built by King Emanuel in 1499, and exhibiting a fine specimen of the ornamental Gothic and Arabic styles: in the interior is a royal mausoleum. The convents, which are of the large size, form a principal feature in the town; but, since the suppression of the monasteries in 1835, Lisbon has lost much of its monkish appearance, the buildings have been converted to public use, or sold to private individuals, and the wealth has been thrown into the national treasury. The English built a Protestant chapel in 1623 contiguous to a cemetery, in which, among other remains of our countrymen, lie those of the celebrated Henry Fielding, who died here on the 8th of October, 1754, at the early age of 48. Among the other public structures, the fine aqueduct of *Agua Livres*, deserves mention as one of the greatest works of modern Europe, and which will bear comparison even with the grand specimens of ancient bridge-architecture. It brings water from several springs about three leagues N.W. of the city: its course is partly under ground; but as it approaches Lisbon, and crosses the deep valley of the Alcantara, it is carried over 35 bold marble arches for a

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length of about 2400 feet. The water enters the town at the *Praga das Amoreiras*, where, as before mentioned, is the great reservoir from which water is distributed to the various fountains, and whence the Galician apodeiros draw the supplies, which they sell from house to house, and hawk about the streets. The palace of Necessidades, in which the present queen has resided and held her courts ever since the death of the late king-consort at Ajuda, is small and mean-looking, and the palace of Beomesta is equally unworthy so imposing a name; but the palace of Ajuda, near Belem, lately completed, is a large building, and, notwithstanding its faults of architecture, may rank as one of the finest in Europe. The arsenal, postoffice, mint, corn-exchange, two public hospitals (one of which, called the hospital of San Joseph, is extremely well conducted, and has accommodation for 1500 patients, with an attached school of medicine), the nobles' college, and the palace of Calharis, are the only other national buildings of any importance, except the theatre. The opera-house of San Carlos is a large building of good proportions, with a noble box in the centre for the royal family; and Dr. Wilde, a very recent traveller in Portugal, says that the opera enjoys a well deserved popularity, the singing being very good, and the ballet really admirable. (*Narrative*, vol. I, p. 49.) There is a theatre for the performance of the national drama; but it is small and mean, and the plays as well as the performers are of a very inferior character. Lisbon, also, like Madrid and Seville, has a bull-ring, the site of which, however, will bear no comparison with the latter, nor are the performances so splendidly appointed or well managed. It must be observed, however, that the people of Lisbon visit the opera rather in obedience to fashion than from any desire for amusement: the bull-fights are not attended, as in Spain, by the *dile* of society, and the national drama is chiefly supported by the *boresgades*. Out-door amusements are seldom sought, except water-excursions, in which the people generally take great pleasure; the shores of the Tagus are indeed most beautiful; the country on the opposite side offers many interesting objects, as Almada, Barreiro Belxal, Setubal the convent of Arrábida, &c.

The literary and educational institutions of the Portuguese capital comprise, 1. a Royal Academy of Sciences, founded in 1778, having a good library and museum, and publishing memoirs and scientific works; 2. a patriotic literary society established in 1833, and sending forth a journal of its proceedings, a society for promoting national industry, and the following establishments, either wholly or in part supported by the government, viz. a school of commerce attended by about 150 pupils, a royal naval academy, a royal academy of engineering, a school of surgery, a music school, 19 schools of logic and rhetoric, 19 others for classical instruction, and 18 primary schools; but they are ill supported, inefficiently conducted, and have been, till very lately, remarkable rather for their antiquated style of instruction than for positive and general usefulness. The national public library of Lisbon in the *Praga do Commercio* has been much enriched by the addition of books formerly belonging to the monasteries, and probably now contains about 150,000 printed vols. besides MSS. The library of the Cortes in the *Hospicio real de nossa Senhora das Necessidades*, where that body holds its sittings, comprises about 30,000 vols.; and that belonging to the theological seminary of San Vicente de Fora has about 18,000 vols.; but the books in these collections are chiefly ecclesiastical and old, while the departments of science, modern literature, and modern history, are almost entirely neglected. In fact, Portuguese literature, down to a very recent period, had been, for many years, in a state of stagnation, and the institutions of Lisbon are now only slowly recovering from the lethargy in which they had been buried upward of thirty years. Besides the establishments already described may be mentioned the royal printing-office, and the cabinet of natural history and botanic garden at Ajuda. Several newspapers are published in the capital; but they are without exception badly conducted, and exercise very little influence either on society or government.

The harbour, or road of Lisbon, is one of the finest in the world, and the quays, which extend nearly 24 m. along the banks, are at once convenient and beautiful. Fort St. Julian, built on a steep projecting rock, marks the N. entrance of the Tagus; and on it is a lighthouse, rising 190 feet above the sea level. Two large banks called the N. and S. Cachops, obstruct the river mouth, and on the middle of the latter stands the Bugio fort and lighthouse, the latter being 66 feet high. The least depth of water on the bar in the N. channel is four fathoms, and in the S. six fathoms; and there is little danger in entering the port, except during ebb tides, which run out at the rate of 7 m. an hour. Inside the harbour the water from nearly 30 fathoms in mid-channel shoals gradually to the edge; but in some parts vessels may come within 300 yards of the

shore. Lisbon, however, with all the advantages of its position and the excellence of its port, which commands the navigation of the Tagus, holds but a low rank in respect of commerce and industry. The despotism, intolerance, and imbecility of the government have weighed down the national energies, and the insecurity both of life and property, in consequence of bad laws and an inefficient police, have paralyzed industry of every description.

The foreign trade of Lisbon, formerly of considerable importance, but, alas! at all times, much overrated, has rapidly declined since the emancipation of Brazil. She had formerly about 400 ships, varying in burden from 300 to 600 tons, engaged in the South American trade; but at present only 50 vessels are employed in that trade, the average burden of which does not exceed 150 tons. Indeed, the produce of Portugal now sent to foreign countries is almost entirely conveyed to its destination in foreign ships. A small number of sailing ships belonging to the port, probably about 60, of the aggregate burden of 9000 tons, are engaged in foreign trade, partly with the E. Indies and China, but chiefly between Setubal (or St. Ubes) and Cork, exporting salt in return for butter; and about 200 small craft are employed in the coasting trade. The following table shows the number and flag of different ships that entered and left Lisbon in 1837-38:—

Countries.	Arrived.		Departed.	
	1837.	1838.	1837.	1838.
British	360	304	225	318
Portuguese	663	371	839	871
Swedish	66	79	69	79
Dutch	18	62	65	86
Russian	12	12	4	21
Spanish	14	27	14	27
Norwegian	19	21	16	21
American	11	19	19	19
French	19	19	26	19
Hanseatic	9	17	9	17
Hamburg	12	13	11	13
All others	66	96	84	96
Total of ships	1,173	1,082	1,120	1,082

The exports comprise wine, oil, fruit, and salt; among the imports are, hemp, flax, and linen cloths from Russia; iron, steel, salt fish, timber, pitch, and tar from the Baltic; linens, corn, &c., from Holland and Germany; silks from France; and cotton and woollen goods, cod-fish, hardware, ale and porter, linen, coals, and earthenware from England, which engrosses fully 7-8ths of the trade in foreign bottoms. The following account of the articles imported into Lisbon from the British dominions, in 1837, though imperfect, will give a tolerable idea of the present state of the trade between the two countries.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton goods	10,902 casks	266,444 £
Woolens do.	1,340 bales	128,448
Linen do.	418 casks	17,408
Butter	12,805 casks	30,779
Cod-fish	86,827 quintals	87,791
Wrought metals	13,959 casks	39,398
Drugs	2,356 —	13,698
Earthenware	267 crates	15,131
Tea	814 chests	10,669
Coals	673,638 arbores	11,149
Iron	12,203 quintals	5,191
All other articles		45,495
Total value of imports from Great Britain		776,268

The port of Lisbon is open to all nations, all articles, except corn and flour, being allowed to be warehoused, goods so admitted, with the exception of vinegar, wine, and spirits, pay 15 per cent. on the new tariff valuation of 1837, and, where there is no tariff, *ad valorem*. All exported articles pay a duty of four per cent. *ad valorem*. There is no regular warehousing and bonding system at Lisbon: all imported dry goods are allowed to lie in the custom-house stores two years, and liquids six months, without charge, provided they are intended for consumption, and pay duty accordingly; otherwise, if re-exported, they pay two per cent. The port charges on a foreign ship of 300 tons, entering with a general or mixed cargo, and clearing out with the same, average 56,389 reis, or £11 6s., nearly four fifths of which are tonnage and light dues, the former being 100 reis, and the latter 50 reis, per ton. There are three respectable insurance companies (the *Fidelidade*, *Restauracao*, and *Bonanza*), in any of which insurances may be effected.

Lisbon has some fabrics of silk, paper, and soap; there are sugar refineries, tan-yards, and potteries; and its goldsmiths and jewellers are among the most expert in Europe; but in every pursuit it is to be perceived a want of energy and industry, to be traced perhaps to the character of the people as well as to political causes. With respect to the character of other artisans, Mrs. Baillie observes: "It is surprising how ignorant, or at least superficially acquainted, the Portuguese are with the commonest branches of handicraft: a carpenter is awkward and clumsy, spoiling every work he

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attempts, and the way in which the doors and wood-work, even of good houses, are finished, would have suited the remotest ages. Their carriages of all kinds, from the *fidalgos*'s family coach to the peasant's market-cart, their agricultural implements, cutlery, locks and keys, &c., are ludicrously bad. They seem to disdain improvement, and are so infinitely below par, so strikingly inferior to the rest of Europe, as to form a sort of disgraceful wonder in the midst of the 19th century!" (*Lisbon*, i., 74.)

The Bank of Lisbon, founded in 1833, had a capital, in 1834, of about £691,100, divided into £100 shares. The bank discounts bills not having more than three months to run, at five per cent.; and it enjoys the singular, but valuable, privilege of having its claims on all estates paid in full, provided the estate amounts to so much, other creditors being obliged to content themselves with a division of the residue, if there be any. For weights and measures, see *Portugal*; and for commercial details, see *Commercial Dictionary*, art. *Lisbon*.

The climate of Lisbon is variable, but, on the whole, healthy and genial, notwithstanding the cold, piercing winds from the sea, which are disagreeable even during the scorching heats of summer, with the thermometer at 90° and 100°; heavy rains prevail in November and December, but it seldom snows: cold, clear weather is usual in January, and spring commences about the middle of February.

The population of Lisbon is of an extremely varied character: nearly a third of the lower orders are Gallegos, blacks, or mulattoes, who, though the worst used and least considered, have a just claim to rank as the most hardy and industrious people of the capital. Genoese, Spaniards, and a few French also are employed as gardeners or as innkeepers, cooks, and stewards. The lower orders of the Portuguese, who are seen, perhaps, to more disadvantage in Lisbon than in any other part of the kingdom, are remarkable for their indolence and disregard of the comforts of life; but we believe that these evils are owing, in a great measure, to the total want of education, the influence of a debasing superstition, and the badness of the government. Garlic, rancid oil, dried fish, and goat cheese, which constitute their favourite food, are easily procurable; and so unconquerable is the predilection for the *dolce far niente*, occasioned in part, so doubt, by their climate, that they very seldom work, except for a bare subsistence. That contempt of cleanliness which is more or less evinced by all but the very highest classes, is most striking and revolting in the lower orders, whom Mr. Semple has well described as a "swarthy, meagre race, generally clothed in rags, and filthy beyond endurance." Irascibility and revengefulness are features of character common to all the inhabitants of the peninsula; but to these the Portuguese add cowardice, and hence assassinations and night attacks are far more common than in Spain. There can be no question, however, that the statements of travellers on this subject are greatly overcharged, or at least do not apply to the present period. Honesty and veracity are virtues seldom met with, unless among the merchants and better class of tradesmen; but there are some exceptions, particularly among domestic servants, who are usually respectful, attentive, and attached to the families by whom they are employed. The merchants are an important body, not inactive in business, and tolerably wealthy, considering the great diminution of their resources since the separation of Brazil from the crown of Portugal; but their habits are modelled on those of foreign countries, or from intercourse with the English and French, many of whom, especially the former, have considerable commercial establishments in Lisbon, and constitute, in fact, its best society. The Portuguese of the aristocratic classes are more grave, reserved, and proud than the Spaniards, against whom all orders of the people entertain a deep-rooted, national antipathy. Their neighbours, however, are not far behind them in the violence of their prejudices, if we may judge from the Spanish proverb: "Sirip a Spaniard of all his virtues, and you make him a good Portuguese." Lisbon, as a place of residence, is somewhat dull, especially after Madrid. There are no public walks or lounges, like the Prado and the Puerta de Sol, unless, indeed, the "Tapada," a kind of paddock, on the road to Belem, may be reckoned among them; and even if there were, they would probably be little frequented; nor are the evenings rendered less tedious by the nightly tertulia, a pleasing feature in the society of Madrid. Families live much among themselves, seldom seeking company; neither sex is disposed to much exercise; and their chief pleasure is during summer, when they live in the retirement of their beautiful quintas, a great number of which are situated where

"Cintrá's glorious Eden interposes
In variegated mass of mount and glen."

The dress of the middle and higher classes of men differs little from that in England, except a cloak or loose great coat is commonly worn over the dress both in winter and summer. The ladies spend absurdly large sums on their

wardrobe; but their dress is tawdry and showy. Jewellery and gay-coloured shawls and mantillas are highly fashionable, coloured shoes being worn by walkers even in the filthiest streets of the city; indeed, ostentation and glare are prevailing features in the costume of Lisbon females, which forms a striking but unfavourable contrast with the sombre but luxurious dress of the ladies of Madrid. The diet of the people of Lisbon differs exceedingly from that of the French or Spaniards. Oil and garlic, the former usually thick and rancid, are unvarying ingredients at breakfast and supper, which are the principal meals: Indian corn and barley often supply the place of wheat; tea is little used, but chocolate is indispensable at breakfast, the accompaniments being hot beefsteaks, fish, &c. Rice is the invariable accompaniment of dinner, served up with boiled beef, ham, and fried sausages, all which are eaten promiscuously. The *cuisine*, however, of the higher classes is somewhat better conducted; but want of taste in these matters is universal. Fish is excellent, and cheap; and its market, in quality and variety at least, might vie with that of London. Abstemiousness in eating is little practised, even by the tender sex; but temperance in the use of wine is almost universal. Domestic habits are much more common among the middle classes in Lisbon than in Madrid; but both men and women marry at a very early age, and the parties are generally indifferent, often even unknown, to each other, the parents being the only negotiators of these unions, which may justly be called *marriages de convenance*. This accounts for, and perhaps in some measure excuses, the prevalence of conjugal infidelity, which is quite as common here, though scarcely so obstructive, as in Spain.

The vicinity of Lisbon, ugly and uninteresting as is the city itself, presents most striking and delightful scenery. Orange and olive trees, cypresses, and judas trees, grow not only in the gardens, but in the open country. To the E. and N. of Lisbon are numerous quintas or country-houses, with rich plantations and vineyards; and about 6 m. N.W. of the capital is Cintra (which see), a place that holds the same relation to Lisbon as a resort of Sunday visitors, that Richmond does to London, and the romantic beauties of which have been celebrated by Byron, in language full of poetic beauty, and admirably descriptive of the scenery:

"The horrid crags by toppling convent crowns'd,
The cork-tree's hear, that clothe the shaggy steep,
The mountain moss by scorching dices imbrov'd,
The creaken glen, whose sunken shrubs must weep,
The tender acers of the unwarried deep,
The orange tints that gild the greenest bough,
The terraces that from cliff to valley leap,
The vine on high, the willow-branch below,
Mix'd in one mighty scene, with varied beauty glow."

Childs Harold, c. l.

The valley of Colares, extending W. from Cintra, is one of the best cultivated, as well as richest, spots in the kingdom, and may very correctly be termed the nursery-garden of Lisbon, since the markets of that city are chiefly supplied from this quarter with fruit and vegetables; neither must it be forgotten that the genuine Carcavello wine is made from a peculiar grape raised in this district. About 8 m. from Cintra is the palace and convent of Mafra, called, though very improperly, the *Estuário* of Portugal. (See *MAFRA*.) W. and S.W. of Lisbon the country is not so well cultivated, the hills (formed of basalt, covered with limestone) being more rocky and naked, and extending W. several miles beyond Belem. This suburb (for though Belem is 2½ m. from the Praça do Commercio, it is connected by a nearly continuous line of streets), inhabited by a population of about 8000 persons, chiefly belonging to the nobility and wealthy citizens, may justly be called the west end of Lisbon. The church of San Geronimo has already been mentioned. The tower of Belem, another striking object, is the great customs-station of the port, whence the officers board all vessels entering the Tagus; close to it is a good quay, and without the village are the castle of Ajuda, and the quinta da Rainha, with gardens, menageries, &c., open to strangers.

Lisbon was anciently called *Olisipo*, a name derived, as some say, from a legend that it was founded by Ulysses! The Romans changed its name to *Felicitas Julia*, giving it the privilege of a *municipium*, and the ruins of an ancient theatre near the cathedral warrant the inference that it was then a place of some note. The Moors captured the city in A.D. 716, and, with some slight exceptions, it remained under their power till, in 1145, Alphonso I. made it one of the capitals of Christendom. In the 14th century, Ferdinand I. surrounded the city with walls; but it attained no great importance till the reign of Emanuel the Great (1495—1521), who made it the principal port of the kingdom at a time when the Portuguese were distinguishing themselves above the other nations of Europe in maritime discovery, and wealth was fast pouring in from the recently explored regions of the east. Its subsequent history is so intimately connected with that of Por-

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that, that we beg to refer the reader to that article. But we cannot conclude this brief account of Lisbon without noticing the earthquake of 1755, by far the most tremendous, and most extensively felt, that has occurred in modern times. On the first of November, in the above year (a festival-day, on which all the churches were lighted up, and crowded with devotees), a sound like that of thunder was heard under ground, and immediately afterwards a violent shock threw down the greater part of the city, destroying about 60,000 human beings in six minutes! The sea first retired and laid the bar dry; it then immediately rolled in, rising 50 feet, or more, above its ordinary level. The neighbouring mountains, among the highest in Portugal, were impetuously shaken, and some of them opened at their summits, which were split and rent, huge masses of rock being thrown down into the subjacent valleys. But the most extraordinary circumstance was the subsidence of an extensive marble quarry, on which great crowds had collected for safety. It suddenly sunk with all the people on it, and not one of their bodies ever floated to the surface; nor were those in boats and vessels, on the Tagus, much more fortunate, great numbers being destroyed in the whirlpool occasioned by this catastrophe. This earthquake destroyed also the seaport of Setubal, and a village about 20 m. from Morocco, with nearly all their inhabitants; violent shocks being, at the same time, felt all over W. Europe, in N. Africa, and even in the W. Indies and S. America. (*Lyell's Geology*, ii., 230.) From this disaster, Lisbon has never entirely recovered. The celebrated Marquis de Pombal, the chief minister of Portugal at the time, exerted himself to have it rebuilt on a regular plan, and to him it owes the few good streets in the neighbourhood of Rocio, the rest of the city presenting either ancient and crazy buildings crowded together in the greatest disorder, or heaps of ruins and rubbish allowed to lie where they fell 85 years ago, monuments, at once, of the intolerance of the Portuguese, and of a calamity which all but annihilated one of the capitals of Europe. In 1807, the French army, under Junot, occupied Lisbon for a short time after their defeat at Vimiera; but they were soon driven from it by the combined Anglo-Portuguese army. Lord Wellington, in the same year, fortified the famous lines of Torres Vedras, which, in 1809, proved a sufficient defence against a fresh invasion of the French under Massena. (*Bellie's Lisbon*, 2 vols. passim; *Matthew's Diary of an Invalid*, p. 10-26; *Sir C. Brooke's Travels in Spain and Morocco*, i., p. 8-11; *Wilde's Narr.*, i., p. 40-22; *and Trevelyan's Prio. Information*.)

Lisson, p. t., Lincoln co., Me., 33 m. S.S.W. Augusta; 579 W. Bounded S. by Androscoggin river, which has here considerable falls, and across which is a bridge to Durham. It has two fulling-mills, one woollen-factory, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries; 11 schools, 430 scholars. Pop. 1532.

Lisson, p. t., Grafton co., N. H., 80 m. N.N.W. Concord, 534 W. Chartered in 1763. Watered by Great Ammonoosuc river and its branches. Limestone and iron ore are found. It was called Concord until 1894. It contains four churches, two Freewill Baptist and two Methodist; four stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; 13 schools, 687 scholars. Pop. 1692.

Lisson, p. t., New-London co., Ct., 7 m. N. Norwich, 43 m. S.E. Hartford, 361 W. Watered by Quinnebaug and Sketucket rivers, which unite in the S. part of the township, and take the name of the latter. It contains two Congregational churches, three stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, one cotton factory, with 1036 spindles, two grist-mills, six saw-mills; nine schools, 345 scholars. Pop. 1052.

Lisson, p. t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 10 m. W. Canton, 218 m. N.N.W. Albany, 485 W. Bounded N.W. by St. Lawrence river. Watered by Grass river. It has five saw-mills; 25 schools, 796 scholars. Pop. 3508.

Lisson, v., capital of Calcaesau par., La. Situated on the E. side of Calcaesau river, and contains a courthouse, a store, and several dwellings.

LISBURN, an inland town and parl. bor. of Ireland, co. Antrim, prov. Ulster, on the Lagan, and on the high road from Belfast to Dublin, 8 m. S.S.W. the former, and 80 m. N. by E. the latter. Pop. of old bor. in 1831, 4684; do., in 1851, 5218.

This is one of the handsomest, best built, and cleanest towns in the N. of Ireland. It consists principally of a main street along the great road. Its church has been constituted the cathedral of the united dioceses of Down and Connor. It has also a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian, two Methodist, and one Quaker meeting-house; a subscription school, Sunday schools, and a school for the education of Quaker children, supported by the voluntary subscriptions of its members, several almshouses, the infirmary for the county, a market-house, which contains a suite of assembly-rooms, and a courthouse, formerly a place of worship, for the Huguenot settlers. (See post.)

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"The Lagan river, on which the town is situated, runs into the head of Belfast lough, and divides the county of Antrim from that of Down: it also separates a small suburb from Lisburn, no part of which is in the borough, though in the same parish (now in parl. bor.). Great improvements have been effected of late years in Lisburn by the Marquis of Hereford, who is the owner of the fee of the whole town, and of a considerable part of the surrounding country. A canal runs from lough Neagh into the river Lagan near the town, by which agricultural produce is conveyed to Belfast. Damask of the most beautiful description is manufactured in the town, as well as muslin and linen, though the two latter branches have fallen off considerably. There are also extensive vitrol works on an island formed by the canal and river." (*Parl. Boundary Report*.)

Under a patent from Charles II., Lisburn sent two members to the Irish House of Commons. The franchise was originally vested in the potwallopers; but was restricted by the 35 Geo. 3, cap. 30, to the 25 householders. Since the Union it has sent one member to the Imperial House of Commons. The present parl. bor. comprises 1325 acres; and had, in 1831, a pop. of 6801. Registered electors, 1830-40, 319.

Court-leets are held twice a year; a manorial court of record, with jurisdiction to the amount of £20; and another for debts to 40s., every third Wednesday. Petty sessions are held every Tuesday. It is a constabulary station. Markets on Tuesday; fairs, July 21, and Oct. 5. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £245; in 1836, £813. A branch of the Northern Bank was opened here in 1835.

This, which was long an obscure place, owed its first rise to the erection of a castle by Lord Conway, about 1627. It repulsed the Irish forces under Sir Phelim O'Neal with great slaughter, at the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641, and in 1644 baffled a similar attempt by General Monro, who, a few years afterward, was defeated near the town by the parliamentary forces. Shortly after the Revolution, a body of Huguenots, who emigrated from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, settled here, and introduced the finer branches of the linen manufacture, to which the town is mainly indebted for its prosperity. The castle, which was burned down with a part of the town in 1707, has never been rebuilt.

LISLEUX (an. *Lexovium*), a town of France, dep. Calvados, cap. arrond., on the Tonques, 27 m. E. by S. Caen. Pop. in 1836, 11,473. It has but one good street, which forms part of the road between Caen and Evreux; all the others are narrow and crooked, and the houses built of wood, antiquated, and triste. It is, however, very well situated, and has environs of much beauty. Its cathedral, a Gothic edifice of the 12th century, has attached to it a fine chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, of a later date than the rest of the building. The bishop's palace, surrounded by noble gardens, the hospital, and the theatre, are all good buildings. Lisleux is the seat of courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and of a communal college, and has manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths, flannel, cotton and linen yarn, leather and brandy, and many bleaching factories and dyeing houses. It was formerly a fortress of some consequence, and was frequently besieged and captured during the middle ages. (*Hugo, art. Calvados*, &c.)

LISKEARD, or LESKARET, a parl. and mun. bor. market town, and par. of England, co. Cornwall, hund. West, 11 m. E. Bodmin, and 305 m. W. by S. London. Area of par., which is very nearly co-extensive with the parl. bor., 7740 acres. Pop. of parl. bor. in 1841, 4287. The town, which is meanly built with narrow streets, appears still more irregular in consequence of its site, partly in a hollow and partly on rocky heights, the foundations of some of the houses being on a level with the chimneys of others. Of late years, however, it has been considerably improved by the erection of large and handsome modern houses in the immediate environs. The town-hall, built at the beginning of the 18th century, is a large and somewhat elegant building supported by granite pillars. The church is a spacious Gothic structure, with a tower of more recent erection: the living is a vicarage, of the net annual value of £303. An ancient free grammar school has been allowed, with other charities, to go to decay (*Comm. 22d Report*, part i.); but a national school for both sexes, and a school of industry for girls, are efficiently conducted and well attended.

Liskeard, once a town of some consequence in the decay as the principal place for the coining and stamping of tin, has at present neither manufactures nor commerce, but it is the market of an extensive agricultural district. It has some trade in the metals of the adjacent mining districts, and there are likewise tanneries, rope-walks, &c. Markets on Saturday; fairs, Shrove-Monday, Monday before Palm-Sunday, Holy-Thursday, Aug. 15; Oct. 2, and the Monday after Dec. 6, for horses, cattle, sheep, and corn.

Liskeard (an. *Lis-kerrit*, meaning a fortified post) received its charter of incorporation in 1940, from Richard,

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out of Cornwall, which was subsequently confirmed by several sovereigns, and among others by Queen Elizabeth. According to the Municipal Reform Act, it is governed by a mayor, three other aldermen, and 12 councillors; it has a commission of the peace under a recorder. Corporation revenue, in 1836, £257. From the reign of Edward III. down to the passing of the Reform Act this borough enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to the House of Commons, who, for many years previously, though formally elected by the freemen, were, in fact, nominees of the Earl of St. Germain. The Reform Act deprived Lille of one of its members, and at the same time enlarged the borough so as to comprise the entire parish with such parts of the old borough as are without the parish. Registered electors in 1836-40, 285.

LILLE, or LILLÉ (Flem. *Ryssel*), a strongly fortified city of France, dep. du Nord, of which it is the capital, on the canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys, in a spacious plain 9 m. from the Belgian frontier, and 194 m. N.N.E. Paris. Lat. 50° 37' 50" N.; long. 3° 4' 31" E. Pop., in 1836, 74,000. The shape of the city is oval; length, N.W. to S.E. 1½ m., and greatest breadth about half as much. It is surrounded by a line of walls and bastions; beyond which, on N.W. side, is the citadel, a regular pentagon, with a double ditch and extensive outworks, containing excellent barracks, officers' quarters, and magazines. This fortress has been considered the *chef-d'œuvre* of Vauban; and, in fact, Lille is one of the strongest cities of Europe. It is entered by seven gates, the most southerly of which, or the *Porte de Paris*, is a handsome Doric arch, built in 1693, to commemorate the military exploits of Louis XIV., who is represented as crowned by Victory in a group over the centre, the sides of the arch being flanked by colossal statues of Hercules and Minerva (or Mars, according to Hugo). Few French towns are generally so well laid out as this, though some parts, principally inhabited by the manufacturing population, are of the most wretched description. There are nearly 300 streets, the principal of which are straight and wide; and 37 squares and market places, the largest, the *Grande Place*, being 170 yards in length by nearly 80 in breadth. The houses are mostly modern, and in a solid, plain style, built chiefly of brick, but in part of stone from the neighbouring quarries. Few have more than two or three stories. Of late years, many have been built with areas in front; and foot-pavements are becoming pretty general in the principal thoroughfares. Lille has many large and conspicuous public edifices. The *Hôtel de Ville* is the most remarkable, though without any great beauty. It is a heterogeneous assemblage of buildings of different epochs, appropriated to various purposes, as the tribunal of commerce, council of *prud'hommes*, *dépot* for the *écrois*, police office, the residences of the chief civil and military authorities, society of sciences and arts, museum of natural history, cabinet of physical objects, library of archives, &c. It was originally a palace, constructed by the dukes of Burgundy in the 13th century; and was inhabited in 1594 by the Emperor Charles V. In 1700 it was partly destroyed by fire; but its ancient hall of convales still exists, ornamented with some fine wainscoting, and several good paintings by Arnold de Vuez. In its chapel are preserved the likenesses of all the counts and countesses of Flanders, of the House of Burgundy. The church of St. Catherine, of simple and elegant architecture, is unfortunately hidden by mean buildings: it still possesses the magnificent painting by Rubens, of the martyrdom of St. Catherine, which luckily escaped destruction during the phrensy of the Revolution; though the elaborately ornamented door of the choir was then carried off. A telegraph is erected on the tower of this edifice. The church of St. Maurice, built in the 12th century, is the largest and oldest in the city, but its tower, which had become unsafe, has been removed. Previously to the Revolution, it possessed numerous excellent paintings; and it has still a St. Nicholas by Vanderburgh, and a martyrdom of St. Maurice by L. Jan. St. Madeleine, with a handsome cupola, is the only other church worthy of remark. There are five hospitals. The *Hôpital Général*, founded in 1733, is a fine but unfinished pile of building, of great extent, and usually accommodating 1500 patients. The *Hôpital Comtesse*, founded in the 13th century, by the daughter of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and emperor of Constantinople, though it suffered greatly from fire in 1467, preserves all the characteristics of its original style of architecture. Its chapel has some good paintings by Vuez. The military hospital is large, well aired, and altogether one of the best in France. In 1814, a school of military surgery was established in it. Several large barracks are situated in different parts of the city. Lille has had a mint since a very early period; and of late, steam has been used in its machinery. The Protestant church, synagogue, *abbatoir* or public slaughter-house, exchange, the prisons, the theatre, constructed in 1785, concert-hall, and prefecture, the last

three being handsome buildings, are the remaining principal public edifices. Lille has numerous benevolent institutions, a communal college, a public library with 21,000 volumes, well arranged, and comprising some valuable MSS., and a gallery of paintings comprising some admirable works of Vanduyke, Rubens, Vuez, and other masters of the Flemish, French, and other schools. In 1834, this gallery was enriched by a collection of designs from the Italian school. A royal academy of music, academies of drawing, architecture, botany, &c.; a botanic garden, and various learned societies, nearly complete the list of public establishments. The canal on which Lille is built has several branches navigable for small trading vessels, which pervade the city. In its progress by and through Lille, different parts of this canal are called the upper, middle, and lower Doule; along the middle Doule, or portion between the town and the citadel, is a fine *esplanade*, the favourite resort of the upper classes. The middle Doule is here crossed by a handsome bridge, the *Pont Royal*, or *Pont Napoléon*; the other bridges are in no wise remarkable. Lille has few public fountains, and, in fact, the want of good water is the greatest inconvenience suffered by the city: nearly the whole supply has to be drawn from the canal, and is of very indifferent quality. Beyond the walls are several suburbs, chiefly inhabited by the manufacturing population.

Lille is one of the chief seats of the French cotton manufacture. Calicoes, cotton handkerchiefs, *indianes*, stockings, and cotton yarn, are the goods principally produced. The manufacture of table-linen, linen thread, and lace, is also considerable; and fine woollen cloths, velvets, serges, hats, leather, paper, beet-root sugar, Geneva, soap, and mineral acids, are made, some to a greater, and some to a less extent. Government has here a tobacco manufactory and a saltpetre refinery; and the neighbourhood is studded with bleaching grounds and oil-mills; and it is in the centre of some very extensive beet-root plantations. Steam power is extensively employed in the different manufactures. We regret to have to add, that the condition of the work-people employed in the different factories appears to be, speaking generally, exceedingly bad, and decidedly worse, indeed, than in any other town of France. M. Villermé says, that four out of every 13 persons are in a state of absolute indigence. Between 3000 and 4000 cotton weavers and twisters live in small, damp, ill-ventilated, under-ground cellars, crowded to excess, and in the most deplorable state of poverty. After describing these wretched hovels, and the still more wretched furniture, M. Villermé adds: "*Je voudrais ne rien ajouter à ce détail des choses hideuses qui résistent au premier coup d'œil, la profonde misère des malheureux habitants; mais je dois dire que, dans plusieurs de ces lits dont je viens de parler, j'ai vu reposer ensemble des individus des deux sexes et d'âges très différents, la plupart sans chemises et d'un sale et repoussant. Père, mère, vieillards, enfans, adultes, s'y pressent, s'y entassent.*" (Tableau Physique, &c., des Ouvriers, l. 82, 83.* After all, however, the cellars do not appear to be the worst lodgings, for the garrets, which are quite as ill furnished, are much more exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, and are inhabited by those who cannot afford to buy fuel. The linen thread spinners, the most numerous class next to the cotton spinners and weavers, are said to be favourably distinguished from the latter by their greater cleanliness, sobriety, and better general conduct, though their wages be even lower. Villermé roughly estimates that a workman's family, consisting of a father, wife, and child of from 10 to 12 years of age, who are all employed, might make, at an average, about 915 fr. (£36) a year; of which the rent would absorb from 40 to 60 fr. (say 60 fr.), and food nearly 640; leaving less than 190 fr. for the expenses of furniture, clothing, washing, fire, candle, and tools; so that any slight indigence, want of employment, or illness, could not fail to plunge the family into the utmost want. It is not easy, however, to see why, with such average wages, the labouring population of Lille should be so much depressed. A family of three persons, who should receive £30 a year in England, would be reckoned anything but badly off; and if it were true, as is commonly affirmed, that the cost of living is a third less in France than in England, a Lille workman with £36 a year should be as well off as a Manchester workman with £50. In truth and reality, however, there is no such difference between the cost of living in the two countries; and both it and the rates of wages in each approach much more nearly to an equality than is generally supposed. The Lille workmen, unlike those of Lyons, are not prone to engage in insurrections; and no French manufacturing town has, in proportion, so many mutual benefit societies. These, however, are so badly organized and conducted as to be next to useless; their meetings are always

* The details by M. de V. Burgomont, formerly prefect of the dep., are still more revolting. (See his *Support*, &c., contre le Chol. Morb., 1842.)

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held in a *beer shop*; and at the end of the year, all the money in the chest above a small amount is divided among the contributors, to be spent on the spot, "and the new year commences with the formation of a new fund, the ultimate destination of which is the same." (*De Villeneuve-Bargemont*.) Drinking is, in fact, the prevailing vice and sole amusement of the workmen of Lille. Though most prevalent among the cotton weavers, &c., it is not a consequence of the introduction of the cotton manufacture; for long previously to that epoch many of the work-people were accustomed to work only three days in the seven, and to spend the other four in pot-houses.

Lille is the seat of courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a *council des prud'hommes*, forest inspection, &c., and is the head quarters of the 16th military division of France.

It is supposed to have been founded in 640; and successively belonged to the counts of Flanders, the kings of France, and the dukes of Burgundy. In 1067 it was taken by Louis XIV.; and being improved and fortified by Vauban, was definitely annexed to the crown of France. It has sustained several sieges, of which the most celebrated was that by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene in 1708. It was bravely defended by Marshal Boufflers; but notwithstanding the gallantry of the garrison, and the fact that the French had a powerful army in the field, it was ultimately obliged to surrender. In 1793 it was bombarded by the Austrians. (*Hugo, art. Nord; Villard, Tableau Physique, &c., des Ouvriers*, l. 76-107; *Guide du Voyageur; Diet. Gég., &c.*)

LILLE, p. t., Broome co., N. Y., 133 m. W.S.W. Albany, 310 W. Watered by Tonawanda river and its tributaries. It contains six stores, two fulling-mills, three grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, two tanneries; 11 schools, 543 scholars. Pop. 1580.

L'ISLE, or L'ILE, a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. cant., on an island in the Sorgues, a tributary of the Rhone, 13 m. E. by S. Avignon. Pop., in 1836, 4918. It manufactures woollen fabrics and yarn, tram and organzine silk, and leather, and has some trade in silk, madder, oil, and wine.

LISMORE, an inland town of Ireland, cos. Waterford and Cork, on the Blackwater, 28 m. E.N.E. Cork. Pop., in 1851, 3694. The town has been much improved of late years, principally through the exertions, and at the expense, of the Devonshire family, who have large possessions in this part of Ireland. It stands on an eminence overlooking the river, across which is a fine bridge, built at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire. Lismore was formerly the seat of a bishopric, now united with Cashel and Waterford. The cathedral is in good preservation, and handsomely fitted up; it has also a large Roman Catholic chapel, a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting-house, an excellent grammar-school, built and endowed by the Devonshire family, some almshouses, a courthouse, a fever hospital, and a dispensary. But the great attraction of Lismore is its magnificent castle, founded by King John, in 1185. It is nobly situated on a rock rising perpendicularly from the river. This large and venerable pile was once the property of the famous Sir Walter Raleigh; and after numerous vicissitudes, came through the Boyles, into the possession of the Devonshire family, by whom it has been greatly improved and embellished. It is now in complete repair, and is occasionally visited by its noble owner. It has withstood several sieges. In 1785, the Duke of Rutland, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, held a court here, and issued some proclamations, dated from the castle.

Lismore returned two members to the Irish House of Commons till the Union, when it was disfranchised. A manor court holds place to the extent of £10 every third week. Petty sessions are held on alternate Wednesdays. It is a constabulary station. The trade of the town is inconsiderable, though a canal has been constructed, by the Duke of Devonshire, from it to near Cappoquin, where the river becomes navigable. There is a salmon fishery close to the town, the produce of which is mostly sent to London. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £373; in 1836, £371.

LISZA (Polish *Lessa*), a town of the Prussian dom., prov. Posen, circ. Fraustadt, near the border of Silesia, 19 m. E.N.E. Fraustadt. Pop. about 8600, of whom 4000 are Jews. It is walled, and has three Lutheran churches, a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue and Jewish school, a gymnasium, two hospitals, a fine council-house, and a theatre. Its streets are mostly narrow and dirty; and the greater number of the houses are of wood. The neighbouring castle was formerly the property of the Leczynski family, of which Stanislaus, the last king of Poland, was a member; but it is now the residence of the princes Sulkowski, to whom the town belongs. Lisza is the seat of a police court, and a board of taxation: a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on in it and its neighbourhood; and, besides woollen stuffs, it trades in furs, wines, and hardware. Lisza was an unimportant village, when a num-

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ber of Protestants, driven from Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, by the persecutions of the 17th century, settled in it; and to these immigrants it owes its present consequence. (*Von Zöllitz, Des Preussische Staat*, iii., 156, &c.)

LISZA. See LEMBA.

LITCHFIELD, county, Ct. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 855 sq. m. Watered by Housatonic river and its branches, and by branches of Naugatuck and Farmington rivers, which afford extensive water power. Iron ore is found in Salisbury and Kent, and is extensively manufactured. The surface is elevated, and in some parts mountainous. It contained in 1840, 32,749 neat cattle, 119,900 sheep, 30,431 swine; and produced 23,574 bushels of wheat, 128,143 of rye, 219,378 of Indian corn, 39,625 of buckwheat, 316,057 of oats, 568,590 of potatoes, 753 pounds of silk cocoons, 42,354 of sugar. It had 131 stores, 14 furnaces, and 36 forges, employing a capital of \$413,968, 34 fulling mills, 18 woollen factories, five cotton factories, with 6334 spindles, 49 grist-mills, 139 saw-mills, one oil-mill, two paper-mills, 49 tanneries, six distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; total capital in manufactures \$694,947; 15 academies, 450 students; 928 schools, 9667 scholars. Pop. 40,443. Capital, Litchfield.

LITCHFIELD, p. t., Kennebec co., Me., 11 m. S.S.W. Augusta, 384 W. Incorporated in 1793. Watered by Cobbeneate river and its branches. It contains six stores, three grist mills, two saw-mills; 17 schools, 753 scholars. Pop. 3283.

LITCHFIELD, t., Hillsborough co., N. H., 30 m. S. by E. Concord. Bounded W. by Merrimack river, across which are two ferries. It contains a Christian church, two stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; five schools, 161 scholars. Pop. 450.

LITCHFIELD, p. t., capital of Litchfield co., Ct., 100 m. N.N.E. New York, 32 m. W. Hartford, 386 W. Incorporated in 1784, when it was a frontier town. It contained four ecclesiastical societies, Litchfield proper, south Farms, Northfield and Milton. The village, incorporated in 1818, is pleasantly situated on the level summit of a hill, and is chiefly built on two streets, crossing each other at right angles, at the intersection of which is a handsome public square. It contains a neat courthouse, a jail, two churches, a Congregational and Episcopal, a female academy, one of the oldest, and long the most respectable in the state, a branch of the Phoenix bank of Hartford, two printing-offices, 50 dwellings, many of these neat and handsome, and about 500 inhabitants. A law school was established here in 1784 by Hon. Tapping Reeve, with whom Hon. James Gould was associated in 1788. This was long the most celebrated institution of the kind in the United States, and here many of its principal civilians have been educated. It has been discontinued since the death of its distinguished conductor. In the S. part of the town is the largest pond in the state, a beautiful sheet of water, containing 900 acres. It is watered by head branches of Naugatuck and Shepaug rivers, which afford water-power. South Farms, in the S. part of the town, contains a congregational church, an academy, and a considerable number of dwellings. The town contains 91 stores, seven fulling-mills, five woollen factories, one forge, one paper-mill, six grist-mills, four saw-mills, one oil-mill, six tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; three academies, 63 students; 31 schools, 940 scholars. Pop. 4038.

LITCHFIELD, p. t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 63 m. N.W. Albany, 387 W. Organized in 1798. Drained by head branches of Unadilla river, and by Steele's creek. It contains four stores, two grist mills, 19 saw-mills, three tanneries, one distillery; 11 schools, 453 scholars. Pop. 1672.

LITCHFIELD, p. t., Bradford co., Pa., 156 m. N. Harrisburg, 996 W. Drained by branches of Wapeseaning creek. It has one grist-mill, 11 saw-mills; five schools, 943 scholars. Pop. 817.

LITCHFIELD, p. t., Medina co., O., 113 m. N.E. by N. Columbus, 360 W. It has two stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; six schools, 245 scholars. Pop. 767.

LITCHFIELD, p. t., Hillsdale co., Mich. Watered by St. Joseph's river and its branches. It has one saw-mill, three schools, 119 scholars. Pop. 691.

LITCHFIELD, p. v., capital of Grayson co., Ky., 109 m. S.W. by W. Frankfort, 631 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings.

LITTLE BEAVER, t., Beaver co., Pa. Drained by a branch of Little Beaver creek. It contains six stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, four tanneries, one pottery; seven schools, 244 scholars. Pop. 1254.

LITTLE BRITAIN, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 90 m. S.E. Lancaster. Watered by Octara creek and Onawego creek. It contains 10 stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, eight flouring-mills, nine grist-mills, eight saw-mills, five tanneries; nine schools, 360 scholars. Pop. 3042.

LITTLE COMPTON, p. t., Newport co., R. I., 38 m.

LITTLE CREEK.

LEE Providence, 438 W. Bounded S. by the Atlantic, W. by the E. entrance of Narragansett bay. First settled in 1674. It contains two churches, a Congregational and a Baptist, six stores; seven schools, 144 scholars. Pop. 1387.

LITTLE CREEK, Ind., Kent county, Del. It has six stores; three schools, 524 scholars. Pop. 3069.

LITTLE CREEK, Ind., Summit co., Del. It has 13 stores, six farms, 11 grist-mills, 32 saw-mills, four tanneries; one academy, 23 students; 19 schools, 274 scholars. Pop. 2873.

LITTLE FALLS, p. L., Berks co., N. Y., 91 m. W.N.W. Albany, 260 W. Organized in 1599. Watered by Mohawk river, on the S. side of which runs the Erie canal, and on the N. side, the Utica and Schenectady railroad. The Mohawk here passes a mountain barrier, and the river descends 45 feet in three-fourths of a mile, chiefly by two long rapids. The mountain abounds with rock crystals. The village, in a most romantic situation, contains five churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic, an academy, and various mills and manufactories. A fine marble aqueduct crosses the river, and forms a foundation of the Erie canal. It is 214 feet long, 16 feet wide, with walls 14 feet high and 4 broad at top, with three arches, the central one of 70 feet span, and the side ones of 50 feet each. The canal originally passed the brow of the mountain here with difficulty, by expensive digging and embankment. In widening the canal, more ample room is obtained by occupying a part of the bed of the river, between an island and the S. bank. There are in the town, mostly in the village, 34 stores, three furnaces, two forges, one fulling-mill, one flouring-mill, two grist-mills, four saw-mills, three paper-mills, four tanneries, one distillery, one brewery; eight schools, 810 scholars. Pop. 3681.

LITTLE FALLS, p. V., Putnam co., N. J., 79 m. N.N.E. Trenton, 4 m. W.S.W. Paterson, 345 W. Situated chiefly on the S. bank of Passaic river, which here has a fall which may be used under a head of 33 feet, affording a great water-power. It contains four stores, two cotton factories, with 9400 spindles, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, one woollen carpet factory, a schoolhouse, used also as a church, 50 dwellings and about 350 inhabitants. The Morris canal passes the river by an aqueduct, below the falls. It is five and a half miles from Acquackanonk landing.

LITTLE ROCK, city, capital of Pulaski co., Ark., and of the state, in 1095 m. from Washington city. It is in 34° 40' N. lat., and 92° 15' W. lon. on the S. bank of Arkansas river, 308 m. from its mouth by the course of the river. It is on a high bluff, elevated from 150 to 300 feet above the river, and is the first place in which rocks occur, above its mouth. Steamboats navigate to this place at all stages of the water, and in high water, above it to Fort Gibson, in the Indian territory, about 1400 m. from its mouth, which renders Little Rock extensively accessible by water from the interior. It is regularly laid out, and contains a statehouse, courthouse, jail, five churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic, two banking houses, a theatre, an academy, a United States arsenal, a United States land office, a penitentiary, 31 stores, two steam saw and grist mills, two printing-offices, 500 dwelling, and about 2000 inhabitants. It was laid out and first settled in 1820.

LITTLETON, p. V., Grafton co., N. H., 83 m. N.N.W. Concord, 544 W. Bounded N.W. by Connecticut river. The rapids, called Fifteen-mile falls, are opposite to this town, and the river runs in foaming waves, which cannot be passed by boats. Three bridges cross the river in this town. Watered by Ammonoosuc river. Incorporated in 1784, though previously granted by another name. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Baptist, four stores, one grist-mill, six saw-mills. Pop. 1778.

LITTLETON, p. L., Middlesex co., Mass., 96 m. W.N.W. Boston, 436 W. Incorporated in 1715. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Baptist, four stores, two grist-mills, two saw-mills; six schools, 303 scholars. Pop. 827.

LITTLE VALLEY, p. L., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 300 m. W. by S. Albany, 343 W. Watered by Alleghany river, and its branches. It has three stores, one grist-mill, seven saw-mills; four schools, 905 scholars. Pop. 700.

LIVERMORE, p. L., Oxford co., Me., 30 m. W. Augusta, 586 W. Watered by Androscoggin river, which affords water-power. Incorporated in 1715. It contains nine stores, two fulling-mills, three grist mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries; 22 schools, 1146 scholars. Pop. 2745.

LITHUANIA, a country comprising a considerable portion of the ancient kingdom of Poland, at present parcelled among the Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk (which see).

LITTOREALE (AUSTRIAN). See **ILTRIA, TRIESTE, &c.**

LITTOREALE (HUNGARIAN). See **HUNGARY, CROATIA, FYUM, &c.**

LIVADIA.

LIVADIA (an. *Labadia* or *Labadia*), a city of indep. Greece, which, under the Turks, gave its name to the prov. comprising E. and W. Hellas, in Bœotia, on the Hercyna, about 6 m. W. the lake Copais, 25 m. W.N.W. Thebes, and 50 m. N.W. Athens; lat. 38° 30' N.; long. 23° 50' E. Pop. uncensured; but before the Greek revolution it was estimated at 10,000. At that period it had 1500 houses, many of which were good, though its streets were dirty, narrow, and inconvenient. Its site is very striking, occupying several fantastic knolls and crags at the entrance of a deep defile in a branch of the Heliconian chain. The river Hercyna, which rises in a full stream and with great force from beneath a rock close to the town, rolls in foaming torrents over masses of rock: it is augmented near its source, by a tributary stream from the cavern of Trophœus. The ancient city, called Mideia by Homer, is supposed to have been built, in part at least, upon the lofty heights which overhang the modern town, and upon which the remains of a citadel are still visible; with additional buildings constructed by the Catalans, when they were in possession of this country.

Previously to the revolution, Livadia was the seat of a voivode or governor, and a cadl and had six mosques and as many Greek churches. It had also a considerable trade in the produce of the surrounding territory, and of Attica, with Constantinople, and foreign countries. Madder, corn, oil, kormes, cotton, and honey, were among its principal exports, which it formerly sent to Trieste, Venice, Leghorn, Genoa, and even London. Its port at Aspropiti, the ancient *Antipatre*, on the Corinthian gulf, is 18 m. W.S.W. from the town. Livadia was burned by the Turks in 1821, and subsequently in part destroyed by the Greeks in an attack upon the Turkish garrisons. There can be little doubt, however, that since the revolution it has recovered some portion of its former trade and prosperity. Its greatest drawback is the unhealthiness of its situation. It suffers from great extremes of temperature; the air is frequently loaded with dense fog, and in summer is vitiated by pestilential effluvia from the neighbouring lake of Copais. In 1785-86, the plague carried off 6000 of the inhabitants. (*Clarke's Travels*, vii., 146-170; *Hughes*, i., 337-349; *Hobhouse*, p. 360-364.)

The entire celebrity and, perhaps, even existence of Livadia, was owing to its being the seat of the famous oracle or cavern of Trophœus. Dr. Clarke has sufficiently identified the site of this celebrated cavern; but the reasons he has alleged in favour of the hypothesis, that the Hercyna is identical with the fountain of *Lethæ*, or waters of oblivion, are far from conclusive. (*Clarke*, vii., 161, 8vo. ed.) Clarke supposes the fountain that now issues from below the cavern to be that which anciently received the name of *Maemosyne*, or waters of memory; but this fountain may formerly have been divided into two, or one of the ancient fountains may have disappeared through some convulsion of nature: at all events, it would seem to be pretty clear from the statement of Pausanias, that there were within the sacred precinct the two fountains of *Lethæ* and *Maemosyne*, exclusive of the source of the Hercyna. (*Pausanias*, lib. ix., cap. 36.)

This was one of the most formidable of the Greek oracles. The *Hieræa*, or sacred cavern, was surrounded by bare, rugged, and high precipitous rocks. Thither those anxious to consult the oracle were, after long preparation, conducted at night through a grove; and could not fail to be deeply impressed by the solemnity of the place, and by the roaring of the waters of the Hercyna bursting forth from their subterranean caverns. Having arrived at the *Hieræa*, the votary, after addressing a prayer to the statue of Trophœus by Dedalus, descended into the *adytum*, a narrow and deep aperture excavated in the rock, and, no doubt, leading to some great natural cave or chasm. Those who ventured down into this hidden recess seem, generally, to have experienced rather rough treatment. Trophœus was not to be questioned with impunity. The votaries, when they came forth from the abyss, were usually much exhausted, and had no distinct recollection of what they either heard or saw. Generally, however, the mysteries of this dread cavern made a deep impression on their minds, and entailed upon them a settled melancholy the remainder of their lives; so that it was a proverbial expression in Greece to say of a gloomy or melancholy individual, that "he had come from the cave of Trophœus." No doubt, however, the priests took care to modify their treatment of the votaries, as well as their responses, according to their rank and their bounty to the temple. Pausanias, who descended into the *adytum*, and describes what occurred to himself, states, that when he came out he was so confused as to have lost his senses. But this visit must have taken place so late as the middle of the second century, after the oracle had been long on the decline; and when, probably, it had been stripped of half the horrors by which it had formerly struck terror into those who at-

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tempted to penetrate by its means through the veil that enshrouds fatality from mortal eyes.

The accounts of Trophœnus, the reputed founder of the oracle, vary extremely. This much, however, seems to be agreed upon; that he was a mortal to whom, after his death, divine honours were paid; and that he was supposed to be endowed, like Apollo, with the power of foreseeing and predicting future events. It is probable that the gloomy grandeur of the place, and the discovery of some hidden cavern, where all sorts of impostures might be easily practised, first suggested the idea of making it the seat of an oracle; and there seems little doubt that it was indebted to the same circumstances for its celebrity and its votaries.

According to Dr. Clarke, the present town of Livadia occupies that part of the consecrated ground formerly covered by the grove of Trophœnus; but this is merely one of those conjectures in which that ingenious person is, on all occasions, too prone to indulge. Pausanias says, that Lebæda was as much ornamented by temples, statues, and other splendid works of art, as any city of Greece. A statue of Trophœnus by Praxiteles was deservedly reckoned among its principal treasures. (For further particulars as to Lebæda, see *Pausanias*, lib. ix., cap. 30; *Voyage D'Anacharsis*, cap. 24; *Potter's Grecian Antiquities*, book ii., cap. 10, &c.)

LIVERPOOL, a pari. and mun. bor. and seaport of England, being, next to London, the greatest emporium of the British empire, and, in fact, of the world, in the county Lancaster, hund. W. Derby, on the E. or right bank of the Mersey, 33 m. W. by S. Manchester, 67 m. W.S.W. Leeds, and 196 m. N.N.W. London; lat. 53° 25' 30" N., long. 9° 57' W. The pop. of the pari. and mun. bor., at the under-mentioned periods, has been:

Townships.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.
Liverpool	77,663	98,576	118,572	166,126
Kirkdale	...	...	...	2,261
Everton	699	918	2,109	4,418
W. Derby	2,626	2,688	3,594	9,615
Toxteth Park	2,049	2,364	12,520	24,597
Total of pari. bor.	82,967	106,561	140,511	205,964

The present (1841) population of the parliamentary borough is 395,487.

Liverpool stands partly on flat ground, along the edge of the river, and partly and principally on a gently rising declivity. Besides quintupling its population during the last half century, it has been more improved, during that period, than any other town in England, not excepting Manchester. Before that time, narrow, inconvenient, and ill-paved streets, lined with dull, heavy looking houses, were its characteristic features; but so great is the alteration effected chiefly through the exertions of the corporation and the public spirit of the citizens, that at present no town or city in the three kingdoms, except their capitals, has wider or handomer streets, more sumptuous public buildings, or better constructed and more substantial private dwellings. The corporation is alleged to have expended on improvements, between 1786 and the present time, no less than £1,700,000! The present limits of the town comprise about two-thirds of the parliamentary borough: its length from N. to S. (measured from Brunswick dock to the gas-works in Vauxhall road) is about two and a half miles, its breadth from the river to the church at Edgehill, one and three quarter miles, and its area somewhat exceeds 2500 acres. The central point, from which many of the principal avenues diverge, is the open space partly occupied by St. John's church, and the railway station: the diverging roads are, 1. Dale-street, a fine broad avenue running S.W. to the townhall and exchange buildings, and continued under the name of Water-street, to George's dock; 2. White-chapel, and Paradise-street, leading to the custom-house; 3. Lime-street, Renshaw-street, Berry-street, and Great George-street, running nearly S. towards Toxteth park; 4. the London road, taking an E. direction towards the Zoological gardens; and, lastly, Byron-street, and Scotland road, leading to the house of correction in Kirkdale. The principal streets, independent of those above mentioned, are Castle-street, opposite the townhall, Lord-street, Church-street, Hanover-street, Bold-street, Rodney-street, Mount Pleasant, St. Anne's-street, and the Vauxhall road; and among the principal squares may be mentioned Great George's, Queen's, Abercrombie, Clayton, and Cleveland. Liverpool is abundantly supplied with good water by two companies, from 10 large reservoirs in various quarters of the town; and there are two gas companies, which supply gas not only to the streets, shops, and factories, but likewise to a large proportion of the most respectable private houses.

Corporation and Government Buildings.—The townhall, which stands at the N. end of Castle-street, was commenced in 1749; its interior having been destroyed by fire

in 1785, it has been since rebuilt at a cost of more than £110,000. It has a rustic basement, supporting a range of Corinthian columns and pilasters: in the S. front is a handsome portico, and the building is surmounted by a light and elegant cupola, above which is a colossal figure of Britannia. The interior comprises, besides a handsome suite of apartments for the mayor, a noble hall-room, 90 feet long by 40 feet both in breadth and height; a council-room, committee-room, town-clerk's, treasurer's, and surveyor's offices, &c.; the grand stair-case, under the cupola, is a magnificent specimen of modern architecture; on the landing is a colossal statue of Oanning. The exchange building, which forms three sides of the square in which the townhall stands, were completed in 1808, at a cost of £110,848, raised by 2100 shares. The principal front is 197 feet in length; and the area, enclosed by the entire building, somewhat above 11,000 square yards: in the N. and S. fronts are two magnificent porticos, each supported by eight Corinthian columns and surmounted by a carved entablature with stone figures: a very handsome balustrade runs round the entire building. Pilasters extend round the basement, for the convenience of the merchants, in hot or rainy weather. In the interior is a magnificent news-room, originally 94 but now 195 feet in length, by 51 feet 9 inches in width, having an arched roof supported by two rows of columns: above this is a splendid room for the underwriters, while, in other parts of the building, are numerous counting-houses and offices, warehouses, &c. The Liverpool exchange is, in fact, one of the best specimens of Grecian architecture in England; and, perhaps, the noblest structure erected in modern times for purely commercial purposes. In the centre of the square is a monument in honour of Nelson, executed in bronze, on a marble basement: it represents the dying hero his foot on a prostrate enemy, receiving a naval crown from Victory. The principal group is surrounded by emblematical figures; but the whole are stiff, affected, and unnatural; and it neither redounds to the credit of the town nor of the artists. W. of the exchange stands the sea-side-house, a low, plain, stone building, with two principal entrances; in the interior are two spacious rooms, used as aid prisons and crown courts, with various other apartments for the judges, magistrates, jurors, &c.; the whole was erected, in 1839, at a cost of £19,313, exclusive of some recent alterations occasioned by the removal of the assizes of the W. Derby and Salford hundred from Lancaster. The buildings for the custom-house, excise-office, &c., at the S. end of Castle-street, recently erected on the site of the old dock, which was filled up for the purpose, form a very extensive pile, remarkable for simplicity and massiveness; it covers an area of 6700 square yards, and has an extreme length of 467 feet measured from E. to W., with a total height of 67 feet, the length of its wings being 325 feet, and their breadth 94 feet. Grand porticos, supported by Ionic columns adorn the centre, and E. and W. fronts; and above the centre is a large dome, lighted by 16 windows, and embellished with pilasters. The basement, through which there is a public passage connecting Castle-street with Park-lane, is used for storing bonded goods: the centre is occupied by the great stair-cases and the long room, 146 feet in length, 70 feet wide, and 45 feet high, lighted from the great dome: the W. or river wing is occupied by the various offices of the custom-house; and the E. wing contains the excise-office, dock-offices, postoffice, and stamp-office. This splendid and useful building was erected in consequence of an arrangement between the corporation of Liverpool and the government, brought about through the mediation of Messrs. Canning and Huskisson. The corporation gave the land, valued at £200,000, and erected the building, which, at the end of 90 years, is to be ceded to government, on the latter paying for it the sum of £150,000, by annual instalments of £25,000. A splendid building, called St. George's hall, on the site of the old barracks, near St. John's church, is about to be erected by the corporation, at a cost of £80,000, for the accommodation of the assize courts, and which is also to comprise a room for public meetings, a music hall, &c.

Literary Establishments, &c.—Though so extensively busied in trade and commerce, the merchants of Liverpool are honourably distinguished by their attention to, and patronage of, science and literature; and the town has several valuable institutions for their promotion. The principal among these is the Royal Institution in Colquhoun-street, formed, in 1814, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Roscoe, by the subscription of £100 shares, and chartered in 1833: it comprises academical schools, public lectures on various subjects, laboratories and philosophical apparatus, a collection of books, and a museum. The building, with a portico and two wings, contains suites of rooms well adapted to the purposes of the institution. The lecture-room is capable of accommodating 500 persons; and the natural history department of the museum, occupying two

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floors of this building, is, perhaps, the largest and most valuable in the kingdom, after the British museum, and that of the Zoological Society in London. The institution has also a fine collection of casts from the Elgin, Aginetina, and Phigalia marbles, and from some of the most celebrated statues of antiquity. A school of medicine, with an anatomical theatre and dissecting-rooms, is attached to the establishment, which has also very recently opened a grammar school, in a neat-looking Doric building, in Peel-street. The mechanics' institute, in Mount-street, near St. James's cemetery, intended not only to meet the wants of the working classes, but also to bring them in contact with those in higher spheres of life, was opened in 1857: its buildings, which, with courts, &c., cover nearly an acre of land, given by the corporation, were erected at a cost of above £11,000. The front, in the Ionic style, has a heavy appearance: the grand theatre is capable of accommodating 1900 persons: it has a museum, and a library, with 7530 volumes. It has attached to it three schools: one for the children of tradesmen and mechanics, furnishing a plain and useful education at a cost of £3 3s. a year; another for the children of those in more affluent circumstances, or who choose to pay the fees, which amount to £10 10s. a year; and a third school for adults, held only in the evening. Lectures are delivered twice a week; and prizes are given twice a year, for proficiency in the various branches of study. The institute has upwards of 3500 members and 1500 pupils, at the different schools, and is, unquestionably, a most important educational establishment. The Literary, Scientific, and Commercial Institution, in St. Anne's-moor, established in 1835, has a library of 2000 volumes, a news-room, and a theatre for lectures; classes are formed for languages, &c.; lectures are delivered on different branches of science and literature, and meetings are held for discussion. The annual subscription is 30s.; and it is well attended, chiefly by commercial and law clerks, medical students, &c. The Medical Institution, in Mount Pleasant, lately built at a cost of about £4000 (one third of which, with the land, was contributed by the corporation, and the rest by the medical practitioners of the town), has a circular-shaped front, of the Ionic order, 166 feet in length, and 35 feet in height; and in the interior are various large apartments, used as libraries, museums, lecture-rooms, &c. Apothecaries' hall, belonging to a joint-stock company, may be mentioned here, not as a place of medical instruction, but as conferring important benefits on the profession and the public, by importing and manufacturing medicines of the purest quality: the building is handsome, and all the arrangements most complete. The Collegiate Institution, intended to furnish a superior education on conservative principles, is now (1841) being erected in Shaw-street, at an expense of £30,000.

Closely connected with the above are the news-rooms, among which the Athenaeum holds the highest station. The building, opened in 1798, is large, but plain; 500 proprietors subscribe to form a yearly income of £1300; the library comprises 17,500 volumes; and the news-room is spacious, and well provided with the publications of the day. The Lyceum, a much handsomer building, erected at an expense of more than £11,000, supported by about 800 proprietors, paying guinea-subscriptions, has a library of about 30,000 volumes, in an elegant circular room lighted from a cupola. The Union news-room in Duke-street is also a very respectable building; and there is an important news-room, already noticed, in the Exchange.

The celebrity and example of Mr. Keble, the most distinguished of all the citizens of Liverpool, had a wonderful influence in creating and diffusing a taste for literature among all classes of his townsmen. The first editions of his valuable and standard works, the lives of Lorenzo de Medici and of Leo X., were published here. They were printed by Mr. Creery, the author of the poem entitled the "Press," and are enduring monuments of his skill and excellence as a typographer. The life of Poggio Bracciolini, by the Rev. William Shepherd, a distinguished Unitarian minister of the town, is also one of the products of the Liverpool press; as is the edition of Burns' works, with his life, in four volumes, by the justly celebrated Dr. Currie.

A newspaper, entitled the *Evening*, was published at Liverpool in 1719; but it did not succeed; and the earliest of the existing Liverpool papers appeared on the 28th of May, 1734, having been continued, under different names, to the present time. At this moment, Liverpool has the following newspapers, viz: *The Advertiser*, *Times*, *Mercury*, *Chronicle*, and *Journal*, which, more or less, strongly advocate reform principles; and the *Courier*, which is Conservative, are published once a week. *The Mail*, a Tory journal, appears on alternate days; and *The Standard*, of similar politics, twice a week. *Gore's Advertiser* and *Myers' Commercial Advertiser*, are devoted wholly to commercial matters.

Places of Amusement, &c.—Liverpool has three theatres and an assembly-room. The Theatre Royal, built in 1817, has a plain, uninteresting exterior; but the inside is large, elegantly fitted up, and well adapted for hearing. The company of comedians ranks as the best out of the metropolis. The Amphitheatre, in Great Charlotte-street, is used for equestrian exercises; and the Liver theatre, open during the winter months, exhibits burlettas and melodramas, equally gaudy and noisy with those presented in the minor theatres of London. The Wellington Rooms in Mount Pleasant, erected by subscription in 1815, comprise a fine suite of saloons, the largest of which, the ball-room, is 80 feet in length. Among other places of amusement, may be mentioned the Zoological and Botanic Gardens, and the race-course at Aintree, where meetings are held in May and July. The first of these, now an object of considerable attraction, in consequence of its rich and rapidly increasing collection, is situated in the E. suburbs. The grounds, comprising about 10 acres, are tastefully laid out; and the disposition of the buildings is well adapted for the accommodation of the animals. The Botanic Garden is chiefly interesting to the student; but admission is easy to all who are disposed to visit the grounds, situated in Edge lane, close to the E. boundary of the borough. The baths, on the W. side of George's Dock, forming a handsome feature in the town, are extremely well constructed, sufficiently large, and admirably provided with accommodation for visitors. There is, also, a floating bath for more adventurous bathers. Liverpool, however, like London, Manchester, and other densely peopled towns, is very imperfectly supplied with means for the healthy amusement of the great bulk of its inhabitants. St. James's Walk, near the Cemetery, and the Prince's Parade, on the river-bank, are fashionable and well-kept promenades; but there are no exercising-grounds, so open parks, no breathing-places for the use of the labouring population, the majority of whom, we are sorry to say, have for their homes, at most, two small rooms, more frequently only one, and often only a damp, miserable cellar. Such an addition to Liverpool would be a great boon; and a corporation which, unlike many others, has honourably distinguished itself by its attention to improvements, will, it is to be hoped, lend its powerful aid to the bringing about so desirable a result.

Markets, &c.—The markets of Liverpool are better supplied, perhaps, than any town in the British empire. Ireland and Scotland, particularly the former, furnish grain, live stock, bacon and butter, in immense quantities; and the Isle of Man, Anglesea, North Wales, and Cheshire, send excellent poultry and eggs, with butter and other farm produce; neither can any town in England, the metropolis not excepted, boast of market accommodation equal to Liverpool. The largest market building is St. John's, completed in 1833, at a cost of £36,812, covering a space of nearly two acres, being 183 yards in length, by 46 in breadth. It is a light and lofty structure, having its roof supported by 116 cast iron pillars; the walls are lined with 58 shops, and upwards of 400 stalls and standings run in four ranges up and down the interior. It is brilliantly lighted with gas; and on the whole, the regulations are so good, that it may be said to be unrivalled both for size and convenience. St. James's market, at the end of Great George-street, though only one-third the size of that last mentioned, is still a large and well constructed building, regulated by the corporation; as is St. Martin's market in Scotland road. There are six other markets, besides a fish hall. The total expenditure by the corporation for these buildings has amounted to about £53,000. The Corn Exchange, in Brunswick-street, erected by a subscription of £10,000 in £100 shares, has a plain but handsome frontage, and affords every convenience for business.

Chapels, Chapels, and Cemeteries.—Liverpool, which, till 1600, was a chapelry attached to Walton-on-the-hill, was constituted by act 10 & 11 Will. 3. c. 36, a distinct parish divided into two mediætes: the parish churches are St. Nicholas and St. Peter's, and the livings are rectories, each valued at £615 a year, and in the gift of the corporation. There are, however, 33 other churches, and their number is increasing every year. Large sums of money have been expended in their erection and internal decorations; but with the exception of the most recent buildings, their exterior architecture is heavy, bizarre, and inappropriate. The following table exhibits the gradual increase of these buildings, their means of accommodation, the value of the incumbencies, and the nature of the patronage, the latter C meaning corporation patronage, and R that of the rectors of Liverpool, the rest marked F, being in the hands of trustees or private individuals. It is necessary to premise, however, that by the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, the corporation to which so many of the churches now belong, is to dispose of the advowsons, and to apply the produce to the improvement of the town, and, in point of fact, several of them have been already sold.

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Patron.	Names of Churches.	Com- pletion.	Church Rooms.	Annual Value.
P	St. Nicholas'	1699	1,222	615
P	St. Peter's	1708	1,377	616
P	St. Matthew's	1707	520	107
R	St. Stephen's	1722	540	120
C	St. George's	1724	806	120
C	St. Thomas'	1725	1,470	125
C	St. Paul's	1728	2,000	125
P	St. Anne's	1773	700	30
P	St. James's, Tennoch Park	1774	800	120
P	St. John's	1706	1,608	270
P	All Saints'	1709	1,400	200
P	Trinity Church	1701	1,300	125
P	Christ Church	1797	2,300	125
P	St. Mark's	1808	1,714	370
P	St. George's, Everton	1814	846	220
P	St. Andrew's	1815	1,000	225
P	St. Philip's	1815	1,300	225
P	St. Mary's, Blythall	1820	1,300	170
P	St. Michael's, Tennoch Park	1820	600	210
P	St. David's (Welsh church)	1827	1,300	400
P	St. Michael's	1821	1,200	220
P	St. Martin's	1823	2,000	220
P	St. Bride's	1829	1,400	225
P	St. Catherine's	1824	1,300	220
P	St. Luke's	1821	1,250	400
P	St. Andrew's, Everton	1821	1,200	220
P	St. Matthias'	1824	1,000	220
P	St. Jude's, Edgehill	1824	1,000	220
P	St. John Baptist, Tennoch Park	1828	1,000	220
P	St. Mary's, Kirkdale	1844	1,000	220
P	St. Bartholomew's	1841	1,000	220
P	St. Giles'	1841	1,000	220
P	St. Clement's, Windsor	1841	1,000	220
P	St. Barnabas'	1841	1,000	220
P	Another building	1841	1,000	220

Besides these churches there are three or four episcopal chapels not recognised by the authorities. The dissenters, likewise, are highly important and respectable, whether considered in respect of station, numbers, or character. Several of the churches and chapels have contiguous grave-yards; but the noxious practice of burying the dead within the town will probably be soon discontinued, in consequence of the formation of three large and well laid out cemeteries. St. James's cemetery, formed out of a stone quarry behind St. James's Walk, is planned with great elegance; another at Low Hill, is called the Necropolis; the third, or St. Mary's cemetery, is at Kirkdale.

The first Presbyterian congregation was established in 1673, and a second about thirty years afterward: the Baptists settled themselves here in 1714, and the Independents in 1777. The first Wesleyan Methodist chapel was opened in Mount Pleasant in 1791; and the New-connection Methodists (or Kilhamites) built a chapel in 1798. Many of these places of worship are large and commodious, though few exhibit much exterior elegance, except perhaps those in Brunswick-street and Paradise-street, and the Scotch Kirk in Rodney-street. The dissenting places of worship existing in 1839 may be thus classified:

Wesleyan Methodists	8	Roman Catholics	5
Baptists	7	New-connection Metho- dists	3
Welsh dissenters	7	Society of Friends	1
Scottish Kirk and dis- senters	6	Other dissenters	6
Unitarians	3	Total	51
Independents	5		

There are also two ships in the river set apart for religious service, the Marine church belonging to the establishment, and the Bethel ship for various denominations of dissenters.

Schools.—The Manchester Statistical Society was engaged during nearly a year collecting statistics on the state of education in Liverpool; and from their report of 1836 we learn that 23,709 children, of both sexes and all ages, were then being instructed, being rather more than half the entire population between the ages of 5 and 15: of this number, 4000 belonging to the upper classes were in private schools, 15,000 of the lowest order were in dame's schools, and the remainder in schools either endowed or supported by subscriptions. Among the endowed schools, the principal are the two corporation schools, formed in 1835, on the foundation of an old grammar school, that had been extinct since 1803: both are conducted on the national system, and infant schools are attached to each, so that, in all, above 1900 children are taught in them. There are two Church of England schools recently opened, which instruct 682 boys, 403 girls, and 526 infants. The Blue-coat Hospital, instituted in 1709, provides clothing, food, diet, and instruction for 250 boys and 100 girls. The building, which is of brick, has a handsome appearance, and the instruction, on the Madras system, is said to be as perfect as that of any school in England conducted on the same plan. The school of industry, established in 1810, is intended for training girls for domestic service. The number is limited to 100, and a few of the more deserving scholars have board and

lodging, as well as a good plain education. Christ-church National schools educate 210 boys, 350 girls, and 280 infants; and Everton National school has 66 boys and 60 girls. Among the other schools, the best conducted are, Waterworth's school, in Hunter-street; St. Patrick's charity-school; the Duncan-street schools, supported by the Society of Friends; the Kenshaw-street school (perhaps the best of all), maintained by the Unitarians, and the Odeon school in Oldham-street. There is likewise a blind school, with 105 pupils, and a school for the deaf and dumb, attended by 30 children.

These statements are highly creditable to the liberality of all classes in Liverpool. The principal schools, too, are, speaking generally, well conducted; their buildings are airy and suitable, and the means of instruction, slates, books, &c., are abundantly provided. Still, however, when it is considered that 12,000 children belong to dame's schools, kept in small, ill-ventilated, and almost unformed rooms, and often in damp cellars, by persons wholly incapable, from age and ignorance, of giving instruction, it must be acknowledged that there is a great deficiency of the means of education, for so large a town: so important a matter should not be left to the avarice and caprice of parents, nor to the voluntary charity of individuals and societies, but should be taken up by the authorities, who should establish schools, under competent masters, in every parochial district, at the expense of the town at large. (*Corp. Rep., App. p. 17, p. 9736; Manx. Stat. Soc. Report, 1836.*)

Charitable Institutions, &c.—Liverpool has many handsome and respectable edifices devoted to charitable purposes, among which may be mentioned, the Charitable Institution-house in Slater-street, intended, though on a much smaller scale than the Exeter Hall of London, to give similar accommodation (without charge) to all religious and charitable institutions established in Liverpool, for committees, public meetings, &c. The Infirmary in Brownlow-street (removed from Shaw's-brow in 1834), was erected at a cost of £37,800: it is a large, elegant, and elegant building, with an extent of masonry, and a number of front windows, that give it, when seen from the street, an appearance of grandeur exceeded by few other buildings in the town. There are 30 wards, comprising excellent accommodation for 334 patients, and the medical staff attached to the institution equals in ability and attention that of any hospital out of the metropolis. The fever hospital, with 110 beds, supported out of the poor-rate, is a valuable institution. The lunatic asylum, lately erected at a cost of £11,000, to supply the place of an older establishment, has a handsome exterior, and comprises accommodation, with spacious surroundings for 60 patients, many of whom, as at York, belong to the higher classes. The Lock hospital, connected with the infirmary, was opened in 1834, with accommodation for 60 patients; and the same number of persons suffering from accidents and acute diseases, are received at the Northern hospital in Leeds-street, opened in 1834, which has 60 beds. Three dispensaries (one of which, in Vauxhall-road, is a large and elegant building, comprising accommodation for in-patients and medical students,) furnish gratuitous advice and medicine for the sick-poor, who are likewise attended by the resident officers at their own habitations; and there is an ophthalmic infirmary and dispensary, which with is connected an institution for diseases of the ear. The Ladies' charity affords relief to about 1900 lying-in women every year, with supplies of linen, &c.; the other principal charities are the Stranger's Friend Society, relieving about 1000 persons yearly, with a similar institution called the Charitable Society, the Penitentiary and Refuge for the Destitute, both intended for the reformation of degraded females, the Marine Humane Society, and the District Provident Society.

There are likewise many religious societies, the chief of which are the Bible Society (by far the largest in point of income), the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Marine's Church Society.

Port and Docks.—The rapid rise of the port of Liverpool to its present consequence, though, no doubt, principally owing, like that of the town itself, to the astonishing increase of manufactures and population in the extensive district of which it is the grand emporium, is also, in part, owing to the facilities that have been given to navigation and commerce by the construction of wet and dry docks. The entrance to the estuary of the Mersey is a good deal encumbered with sand-banks, and is crossed by a bar, which, however, has at low water spring tides, where deepest, 11 feet water; and as the tides rise 2½ feet at ebb and 3½ feet at spring tides, there is water for the largest ships; and as the channels are indicated by light vessels, and well marked with buoys, there is no difficulty in making the port. In fact, since the opening of the Victoria channel (by dredging) in Oct. 1830, vessels of the largest size cross the bar at least quarter flood: 14,000 vessels passed this channel in 13 months from its opening.

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But the land around being low, the ships in the river are exposed to risk from gales of wind; and to obviate this inconvenience, and to facilitate their loading and unloading, the docks have been constructed, which constitute the great glory of the town. The first wet dock in the British empire was opened here in 1708, a second about half a century afterward, and since that period many more have been constructed on a very magnificent scale, and furnished with all sorts of conveniences, so that the aggregate area of these now in use amounts to above 110 acres, and the quayspace is nearly 7½ m. in length. The following table shows the water-area and length of quay-space, with the date of construction of the different docks.

Docks.	Date of Completion.	Water-area.	Length of Quay-space.
<i>A. Dry Basins.</i>		<i>Sq. Yards.</i>	<i>Yards.</i>
Prince's Basin	1881	30,309	800
Summers do.		1,905	180
George's do.	1788	14,572	445
George's Ferry do.		1,244	169
Old Dock Gt.	1716	7,737	647
Queen's Basin	1788	24,291	801
S. Ferry do.		2,267	205
Total of dry Basins		75,658	2,588
<i>B. Wet Docks.</i>			
Charles Dock & Lock	1880	28,213	914
Baltic Basin		17,025	885
Warrington Dock & Lock	1884	30,745	1,018
Traveller do.	1840	33,642	1,200
Victoria do.	1840	27,898	820
Prince's do.	1881	37,189	1,012
George's do.	1788	24,704	1,001
Canal do.		10,980	800
Baltimore do.	1788	25,025	720
King's do.	1788	27,776	875
Queen's do.		51,005	1,585
Baltic do.	1788	18,185	673
Brunswick do.	1880	60,284	1,082
Union Dock		9,345	438
Colony Dock	1880	26,623	873
Total of dock rooms		462,505	18,006

Among these the King's Dock, being contiguous to the King's Tobacco Warehouse, receives all the vessels from Virginia and other parts laden with tobacco; the Queen's and Brunswick Docks are occupied by ships laden with timber from Honduras, Canada, and the Baltic; the Canal Dock receives coasting vessels which exchange corn and provisions for colonial produce. Baltimore Dock accommodates ships from the Levant, Irish traders, and English coasting vessels; and the Clarence, Traveller, and Colony Docks, are exclusively for the accommodation of steamers, the latter being appropriated to the Transatlantic and Mediterranean steamers. All these works are defended on the side next the river by a strong sea-wall upward of 2½ m. in length. All precautions are taken to prevent the accumulation of mud in the docks by the use of steam-dredging machines, and strict rules, enforced by a vigilant police force, are established to maintain good order and prevent both fire and depredations.

The docks are all constructed on the estate of the corporation, and are managed by commissioners appointed by act of parliament. The bonding and other warehouses do not, however, belong to the dock estate, but are private property. Most of them are in the immediate vicinity of the docks, but some are at a considerable distance; and there is not, in this respect, the same accommodation in the Liverpool as in the London docks, where, the warehouses being built along the dock-quays, goods are loaded and unloaded with the greatest possible facility. This difference in the situation of the warehouses in the two ports leads to a difference in the mode of discharging and loading ships in each: in London this is done by the servants of the different dock companies; whereas in Liverpool it is effected by gangs of private labourers, called *lumpers*, who contract, for a specific sum, to load or unload a vessel. A great reduction was effected in the Liverpool dock dues in 1836, and they are now extremely moderate.

Commerce.—Though now of such paramount importance,

little more than two centuries have elapsed since this great emporium was correctly described as "the little creek of Liverpool," being then merely a dependency of Chester! And so late as 1708, it had only about 8000 inhabitants, and 84 ships, of the burden of 5789 tons! The progress of the town in the interval in commerce, and in the accumulation of wealth and population, has been quite unprecedented in the history of industry. It is not, however, difficult to discover the causes of the all but apparently miraculous progress of Liverpool. A good deal must be ascribed to the enterprise, sagacity, and persevering industry of the merchants; but she is, no doubt, mainly indebted for her rise and the vast magnitude of her commerce, to her fortunate position, and, above all, to the increase of manufactures in Manchester and the surrounding district. The situation of Liverpool necessarily renders her a principal seat of the trade between Ireland and Great Britain; and as the population and trade of the former increased, it could not fail proportionally to increase the trade of this port. The gradual filling up of the Dee, and the consequent decline of Chester as a harbour, has also proved of no little advantage to Liverpool, by rendering her the great mart for the salt of Northwich, and other places in Cheshire, the exportation of which to foreign parts, employs a great amount of shipping. Unquestionably, however, Liverpool would never have attained to half her present size, or importance, but for the cotton manufacture. But being the port through which Manchester, Oldham, Bury, Bolton, Ashton, and other great seats of that manufacture, could most conveniently obtain supplies of the raw material, and export their manufactured products, she has increased with every increase in this great department of industry; and it is no exaggeration to affirm, that the creative influence of the wonderful inventions and discoveries of Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright, and the other founders and improvers of the cotton manufacture, has been, though not so direct, quite as powerful, in the docks and warehouses of Liverpool as in the mills of Manchester.

The congenuous businesses of the slave trade and privateering appear to be the only departments of an exotic character, and not bottomed on any natural facility, that have ever been carried on to any great extent from Liverpool. The slave trade began in 1723; and was prosecuted vigorously and successfully down to the abolition of the trade in 1808, when it employed 111 ships, of the burden of 25,949 tons. It was apprehended by many that the abolition of this nefarious, though lucrative, traffic, would be a severe blow to the prosperity of the port. But so rapid was the increase of the legitimate and more natural branches of her trade, that it was but little felt at the time, and was very soon forgotten.

It is probable that the acquaintance with the slave trade may have given a stimulus to privateering; but, at all events, it was carried on to a great extent from Liverpool, both in the American and last French wars, especially in the former. In 1776, no fewer than 180 privateers belonged to the port, carrying each from 10 to 90 guns!

It is extremely difficult, or rather we should say quite impossible, to form any correct estimate of the total amount of the trade of Liverpool. Probably, however, the aggregate annual value of the imports and exports do not fall much short of the amazing sum of £40,000,000. If they do not rather exceed that amount! In 1834 it was estimated as follows by Mr. Myers, an extensive and intelligent merchant of the town:—

Exports.	£.	Imports.	£.
Woolens	4,800,000	Irish trade	5,000,000
Cotton stuffs and yarns	18,000,000	Ree cottons	5,000,000
Linen	1,000,000	Other articles	5,000,000
Hardware	1,280,000		
Exportware	250,000		
Silk	150,000		
Salt and other articles	1,000,000		
Total	18,760,000		15,000,000

The vast preponderance of Liverpool in the Cotton Trade is obvious from the following

Account of the Quantities (in Packages) of the different Species of Cotton Imported into Great Britain from 1830 to 1840, both inclusive; specifying the whole Quantity Imported into Liverpool:—

Descriptions of Cotton.	1830.	1831.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>	<i>Packages</i>
American	618,537	608,887	693,766	654,766	733,586	763,190	164,797	844,812	1,194,800	814,500	1,337,500
Brazil	191,468	168,989	114,395	163,193	103,646	143,575	146,715	117,005	137,500	90,300	85,300
Egyptian	14,732	26,194	41,183	3,803	7,277	43,721	34,932	41,193	20,700	33,500	38,000
East India	25,019	78,764	100,398	94,088	89,088	117,904	219,689	145,174	167,300	128,900	216,300
W. India, &c.	11,731	11,304	8,490	12,646	17,455	28,798	33,696	27,791	29,400	56,600	22,300
Total imports into G. Britain	871,497	903,367	908,393	930,316	951,034	1,091,933	1,301,374	1,175,975	1,498,600	1,116,900	1,599,500
Total imports into Liverpool	793,605	791,569	779,071	840,953	841,474	976,717	1,023,578	1,036,005	1,326,415	1,019,889	1,415,841

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Four fifths of the trade between the United Kingdom and the United States now centres in Liverpool; and she also has a large share of the trade with S. America and the W. Indies. She also carries on a considerable trade with the

E. Indies and China, though in this department she is far surpassed by London. Indeed, the ships and products of Liverpool are to be found in every port, in every part of the world, accessible to merchantmen.

Account of the Principal Articles of East and West Indian and other Produce imported into Liverpool during each of the five Years ending the 31st December, 1840; and the Stocks on Hand on the 31st December, each Year. (From the Tables published by the Brokers' Association).—

Packages and Quantities.	Imports.					Stocks.				
	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
Antica, Canadian	17,800	14,600	45,700	19,000	9,300	Per 6,500	4,500	7,500	7,500	9,000
Bristow	15,100	11,400	16,300	6,700	15,000	Per 2,400	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,500
Castor, Ligum	9,900	5,100	1,400	1,550	1,100	7,000	7,400	11,000	8,400	16,800
Cocoa	8,500	6,500	2,300	750	5,120	5,300	4,400	2,500	800	800
Coffee, West India, Br. Fl.	5,700	5,700	6,100	5,240	6,445	5,300	3,000	1,200	200	1,200
Do. and Ceylon	4,450	5,300	8,530	8,700	4,255	2,400	1,200	3,000	1,800	1,800
East India and Cape	6,900	4,650	1,430	6,400	38,700	9,000	6,000	8,300	12,000	10,000
Foreign	1,050	9,000	7,350	14,610	5,700					
Dry-wood Logwood	8,500	9,000	9,200	11,000	14,300	2,300	1,000	350	1,300	1,300
Tea	5,400	3,100	3,200	7,400	7,000	3,200	1,900	200	1,500	1,500
Nicaragua Wood	9,300	1,700	700	900	1,740	4,300	4,300	4,300	3,400	3,400
Ginger, West India	2,000	2,450	2,000	1,800	1,015	6,000	1,500	2,700	2,700	1,800
East India	27,000	22,000	28,000	36,300	7,150	Teas 350	500	450	600	500
Gum, Arabic	1,250	1,740	1,250	2,000	1,740	450	000	610	710	1,200
Hides, Ox and Cow	200,000	220,000	250,000	265,000	315,000	31,000	28,500	44,400	12,000	15,000
East India	200,000	220,000	250,000	265,000	315,000	20,000	21,000	50,000	30,000	30,000
Horse, Bosque Ayra	28,500	26,100	62,000	47,000	20,600	11,000	8,800	3,300	200	200
Indigo, East India	2,000	800	1,500	1,450	1,590	400	300	300	650	1,150
Squash	1,100	9,700	1,120	2,300	1,175	800	70	40	80	100
Lac Dye	850	1,350	2,000	1,610	1,610	500	1,150	1,750	1,500	5,250
Sisal	2,040	2,550	2,400	5,500	4,020	800	1,200	1,400	4,500	1,200
Lined	22,000	34,000	27,350	15,050	18,400	2,300	1,300	none		200
Madder, Dutch	3,350	3,200	3,200	3,150	1,510	200	400	110	250	400
French					2,775	550	820	40	100	400
Madder Rins	14,500	10,500	4,700	11,250	12,400	3,100	4,200	1,070	2,200	2,200
Molasses	12,000	11,200	10,100	8,200	7,200	1,800	1,800	2,500	1,600	2,500
Olives Oil	3,020	8,510	4,910	3,400	2,400	1,200	1,300	1,100	600	700
Palm Oil	11,000	9,000	10,500	14,200	12,270	1,200	1,800	2,100	6,500	4,000
Pepper, East India	39,000	35,000	13,000	18,000	13,550	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	15,000
Pimento	4,000	3,200	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,000
Rice, East India	24,500	103,000	68,000	96,000	77,000	1,500	3,000	18,000	10,000	6,500
Rice, West India	11,300	8,700	7,800	8,000	7,300	6,000	5,800	5,800	4,300	4,100
East India					800					
Foreign					20					
Sulphur, East India	35,600	40,000	30,000	28,000	24,200	13,000	15,000	7,000	22,000	14,000
Nitre of Soda	31,900	22,000	31,400	35,000	35,000	16,500	24,000	21,000	17,000	4,000
Sugar, British Plantation	66,500	47,300	46,800	30,000	29,800	17,000	7,200	14,000	10,000	6,000
East India	45,900	31,000	30,000	32,000	107,200	20,000	35,000	20,000	22,000	11,500
Mauritius	62,500	51,000	64,500	32,000	30,300	15,000	11,200	13,500	17,000	10,000
Mauville, Java, &c.	20,000	20,000	18,000	8,500	6,000	15,000	10,500	6,500	6,500	1,000
Havana										
Brazil	4,600	2,500	3,200	5,800	7,150	1,070	1,000	1,300	2,000	4,070
Do. and other Foreign	7,000	6,500	10,500	11,000	18,510	1,000	3,500	7,000	7,000	8,000
Sunac	65,500	33,000	28,000	61,200	36,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	8,000	7,500
Tar	36,500	25,000	25,000	42,000	42,100	7,000	8,500	10,000	15,000	14,000
Tallow, European	21,500	19,000	25,000	38,100	23,150	3,500	1,800	3,000	8,500	7,000
Tinical	450	400	300	700	1,070	60	220	80	450	300
Tobacco	16,800	6,600	8,100	10,750	10,750	9,800	6,100	5,200	7,200	7,800
Turpentine	102,000	102,000	120,000	70,000	69,000	23,000	21,000	62,000	35,000	20,000

The following Table shows the distribution of the foreign and domestic trade of Liverpool:—

Account of the Number and Tonnage of the Vessels that entered and cleared from the Port of Liverpool, in 1839, specifying the Countries from whence they came, or for which they cleared, or the Departments in which they were engaged.

Countries.	Inward.				Outward.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
EUROPE generally	850	129,977	658	113,658	739	106,104	752	196,259
AFRICA	78	21,435	13	1,397	116	29,898	14	3,098
ASIA	191	46,379	1	168	150	50,693	5	1,759
AMERICA, viz.—								
British North Colonies	371	108,518			368	145,139		
British West Indies	171	44,781			257	57,645		
Foreign	23	4,015	9	1,401	49	9,639	36	8,890
United States	152	73,850	474	944,504	141	76,296	400	942,321
South American States	298	54,927	6	1,157	948	59,004	16	3,848
Total	1,994	543,838	1,161	308,985	2,038	543,607	1,254	306,051
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, &c.	17	1,500	1	50	27	2,574		
Isle of Man	98	14,519	3	961	954	12,949		
Irish trade	3,008	491,434			2,703	417,730		
Other coasts	5,130	505,456			5,676	522,195		
Total	10,401	1,546,810	1,165	309,605	10,700	1,498,033	1,254	306,051

Subjoined is—

A STATEMENT of the total Number of Vessels, of all Descriptions, with their total Tonnage, that entered the Liverpool Docks in the Years ending the 24th of June, 1840 and 1839, with the Amount of the Tonnage and other Duties payable by the same.

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Duties on Tonnage.			Duties on Goods.			Lighthouse Duties.			Floating Light Duties.			Other Duties.	Total.
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
1840	15,998	2,445,708	92,321	9	3	85,975	11	9	6,937	6	11	3,118	19	4	9,224	18 9
1839	15,445	2,158,691	81,680	8	5	74,874	13	1	6,158	3	4	2,738	9	4	8,771	18 11

There belonged to Liverpool, on the first of Jan. 1840, 1123 ships, of the registered burden of 208,176 tons, manned by 13,938 seamen.

The gross customs revenue of Liverpool, in 1840, amounted to £4,004,144, while that of London, in the same year, 300

amounted to £11,088,053. But it would be a great error to suppose that the trade of the metropolis exceeded that of Liverpool in this proportion. Cotton wool, and other raw materials for manufactures, on which low duties are paid, form the principal part of the foreign imports at Liverpool;

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whereas London imports comparatively few of these articles, her trade being principally in articles of direct consumption, as sugar, tea, coffee, wines, corn, &c., on which high duties are paid. This circumstance accounts, in part

at least, for the comparatively large amount of the customs revenue received in the latter; and, allowing for it, we doubt whether the foreign trade of London very materially exceeds that of Liverpool. We subjoin an

Account of the Number of Ships, and their Tonnage, that entered the Ports of London and Liverpool, from foreign parts, during each of the Three Years ending the 5th of January, 1841.

Years ended 5th January.	London.				Liverpool.			
	British Ships.		Foreign Ships.		British Ships.		Foreign Ships.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1839	4,366	893,935	1,737	377,909	2,048	507,791	1,198	403,687
1840	4,690	989,887	2,375	357,163	2,279	559,930	1,165	396,605
1841	4,547	934,680	2,321	354,456	2,187	573,359	1,305	468,873

But the extraordinary progress of the town, in population and commerce, will be best exhibited by the subjoined STATEMENT of the Christenings, Burials, Deaths, Marriages, and Population of the Parish of Liverpool, from 1700; with an Account of the Vessels and their Tonnage entering the Docks, and of the Amount of the Dock and other Duties on such Ships in different Years since 1700.

Year.	Christenings.	Burials.	Marriages.	Houss.	Population.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Dock Duties.		
								L.	s.	d.
1700	138	194	35	1,143	5,714					
1708	943	909	41			84	5,768			
1716	958	911	40	1,634	8,168					
1714	346	947	57							
1716	334	938	73			113	8,366			
1730	410	903	56	2,367	11,633					
1731	376	482	62							
1733	367	961	56			131	8,700	810	11	6
1738	359	439	79					847	15	11
1739	367	367	190	2,430	12,074	412	18,070			
1735	451	578	122							
1737	465	479	131			171	12,016			
1742	561	513	183	3,690	18,000					
1744	658	587	192			181	12,775			
1749	863	778	337							
1750	972	1,075	300							
1751	993	617	358			390	19,178			
1758	910	875	396	3,700	18,500			2,187	16	9
1760	986	500	408	5,156	26,787	1,345		2,330	6	7
1763	1,057	849	559			1,739		3,141	1	5
1770	1,317	1,362	433	6,800	35,000	2,073		4,482	17	2
1772	1,397	1,100	500	6,940	34,004	2,914		4,725	1	11
1777	1,578	1,186	491		34,107	2,361		4,610	4	9
1784	2,068	1,635	816	7,110		2,098		6,397	11	1
1790	2,344	1,763	805	8,865	55,793	4,293		10,037	6	24
1791	2,491	2,166	854			4,045		11,645	6	0
1796	2,677	2,164	1,101			4,478		19,057	18	3
1801	2,767	2,768	1,234	11,784	77,708	5,000	459,719	28,365	8	24
1805	3,482	2,841	1,239			4,618	463,482	33,364	13	1
1811	4,183	3,078	1,306	16,162	94,376	5,616	611,190	54,738	18	5
1812	3,680	2,546	1,116			4,589	446,788	44,403	7	11
1813	2,535	2,534	1,930			5,341	547,496	50,177	13	2
1815	4,068	3,968	1,735			6,440	709,849	76,915	8	8
1816	4,315	3,373	1,519			6,779	754,690	96,538	8	3
1819	4,548	3,738	1,664			7,849	867,318	110,197	1	10
1820	4,718	3,157	1,653			7,976	805,033	94,412	11	10
1821	4,620	3,467	1,632	20,330	118,973	7,810	836,848	94,556	9	1
1822	4,734	3,379	1,402			8,138	862,908	102,403	17	4
1823	5,020	3,538	1,736			8,916	1,010,619	115,783	1	6
1824	5,305	4,122	1,806			10,001	1,180,914	130,911	11	6
1825	5,527	4,143	2,006			10,837	1,223,290	128,691	19	8
1826	6,910	5,968	2,069			9,601	1,296,318	131,000	19	0
1827	6,587	3,964	2,094			9,569	1,295,313	134,473	14	3
1828	6,857	3,732	2,109			10,703	1,311,111	141,369	15	7
1829	6,812	2,747	2,130			11,363	1,267,957	147,397	4	11
1830	7,258	3,845	2,920			11,214	1,411,964	151,390	17	10
1831	7,667	5,049	2,390	97,361	165,221	12,537	1,502,436	163,455	4	3
1832	7,767	5,686	2,474			12,998	1,540,057	170,047	6	11
1833	7,756	5,925	2,535			12,964	1,590,461	182,900	16	4
1834	8,154	5,861	2,675			13,444	1,692,870	191,739	17	8
1835	8,556	4,740	2,806			13,941	1,768,496	198,637	18	9
1836	8,750	5,986	2,963			14,939	1,947,613	221,964	10	9
1837	9,389	6,675	2,781			15,038	1,958,984	173,833	10	1
1838	8,851	6,867	2,893			14,890	2,086,306	146,290	5	11
1839	9,502	5,965	3,198			15,445	2,158,691	156,555	1	6
1840						15,908	2,445,708	179,190	14	0

Next to the consequence of Liverpool as a trading port, is its high importance as a packet station, second probably to none in the world, except London. The packet-ships, or *hucers*, to New-York and other parts of the United States, which, for size, excellent accommodation, and speed, are justly the objects of general admiration, leave the port weekly; and five large steamships of unexampled magnitude are engaged in the same service. Packets are also regularly sent to the E. Indies, Rio de Janeiro, Laguayra, Buenos Ayres, Lima, Lisbon, Oporto, and the Mediterranean; and a steamer trades regularly between Liverpool and Havre. Of the numerous steam-vessels engaged in the home service, no fewer than 94 sail to and from Dublin; three on the Waterford, and three on the Belfast sta-

tion; seven ply to and from Glasgow; and several others connect Liverpool with the Isle of Man, Drogheda, Wexford, Cork, Bristol, Dumfries, Carlisle, Whitehaven, &c. A host of river-steamers, also, are constantly plying for passengers at the various ferries of the Mersey, or running up and down the stream. In short, nothing can be more striking, or better convince the stranger of the gigantic scale on which the entire business of Liverpool is conducted, than the view from the Cheshire shore of the forest of masts, extending upwards of 9 m. along the opposite banks; the activity ever visible in all the docks; the towering warehouses along the quays, instinct with life and labour; the ships constantly entering and leaving the Mersey, and the almost innumerable steamers of every size and

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quality, packets, ferry-boats, and tugs, rapidly coursing up and down the river to their several destinations.

A commercial town like Liverpool must necessarily have many joint-stock banking companies and private banks. Among the former are the Branch bank of England, the Royal bank of Liverpool, the Bank of Liverpool, the Borough bank, the Liverpool Union bank, the Commercial bank of England, the Liverpool Commercial bank, the Manchester and Liverpool district banking company, the Liverpool banking company, the Albion bank, the N. and S. Wales bank, and the Central bank of Liverpool; there are, also, four private banks and a savings' bank.

Manufactures.—Liverpool is not, properly speaking, a manufacturing town; but the vast magnitude of its foreign commerce necessarily demands the practice of a great number of domestic trades, some connected with the shipping, and others dependent on the peculiar nature of the traffic of the port. There are several large sugar refineries, an extensive pottery conducted by the Herculaneum company, iron and brass foundries, public breweries, roperies, glass-staining works, and alkali works. The manufacture of soap is more extensively carried on here than in any town of the kingdom, the quantity produced in 1839 being 43,546,119 lbs. of hard, and 6,390,950 lbs. of soft, soap. Ship-building is also carried on to a great extent; and not only capital merchant ships and steamers have been launched from the slips in different places of the town, but many large ships of war have been built for the government.

There are several wind-mills, and steam-engines for grinding corn, colours, dye-woods, &c., and numerous and large manufactures of chain cables, anchors, &c. The making of watches and watch-movements employs a great number of hands, and large quantities of these articles are exported, with files and tools, produced on a large scale in and near the town. Steam-engines of the best and most powerful kind are made in four establishments, from which have proceeded many of the engines employed on board the largest steamships; and this business is every year increasing in importance.

Canals and Railroads.—The commerce of Liverpool has been greatly promoted by the facilities which it enjoys for inland transport, greater perhaps than those belonging to any other town of Great Britain, except Manchester. The (Irwell) and Mersey navigation (for which an act was obtained in 1790), was the first effort to improve on the resources of nature, almost contemporary with which was the Weaver navigation. By means of the former, raw cotton and cotton goods were conveyed by water to and from Manchester, while, by the latter, the salt of Cheshire was furnished with equal facilities for its transit to Liverpool. The Saakey-brook navigation, completed in 1768, the duke of Bridgewater's canal, the Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk canal, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, were finished in rapid succession, so that, in 1818, the port of Liverpool had a complete water communication, directly or indirectly, not only with the great manufacturing towns of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, from which it derives its chief articles of export, but likewise with the S. counties, and, in fact, with nearly every part of England. The following table, drawn up from "Prestley's History of Canals," exhibits some particulars respecting the size, levels, &c., of the above-mentioned undertakings.

Canals.	Length Miles.	Surface breadth. Feet.	Depth. Feet.	Rise and Fall. Feet.	Estimated cost. £.
Mersey and Irwell navigation . . .	80	..	..	R. 70	..
Weaver do. . .	24	..	..	F. 60	..
Saakey-brook do. .	13	45	54	F. 78	..
Duke of Bridgewater's canal . . .	86½	..	..	F. 824	280,000 ?
Trent and Mersey . .	96	..	..	R. 320 F. 124	365,000
Leeds and Liverpool .	124	42	5	R. 415 F. 480½	1,500,000
Total length of canal communication . . .	351½				

* The cost of the above seems to have somewhat exceeded 360,000L.

Very large fortunes have been realized by the above undertakings; and, notwithstanding the successful competition of railways, they still bring in large incomes to the proprietors. The facility of transit, however, both for passengers and goods, has been vastly increased since the opening of the railways, by which Liverpool is brought within an hour's distance of Manchester, and both are brought within four hours of Birmingham, and both are brought within an hour's distance of the metropolis. The act for the Liverpool and Manchester railway was obtained in 1825; the works were completed in 1830, at a cost of £276,000, or more than double the estimate laid before parliament, and the line was finally opened on the

15th September of that year, a day that will be long remembered, from its connexion with the melancholy death of Mr. Huskisson, one of our most enlightened commercial statesmen. This railway, which is 33 m. in length, has crossed planes at Sutton, Rainhill, and Liverpool; the last part through two tunnels, both commencing at Edgehill, where are stationary engines for drawing the trains up the inclined planes. The tunnel, for the conveyance of goods down to Wapping, close by the King's dock, is 2250 yds. long, with a rise of 1 in 53, and the interior, which is lighted with gas, has a height of 18 ft., with a breadth of 22 ft. Another tunnel, for passengers, comes out in the open space at Lime-street: it was opened in 1836, and has a length of 2230 yds., with a rise of 1 in 62, a width of 25 ft., and a height of 17 ft. This station has a Corinthian facade of 320 ft. in length, built at a cost of nearly £7000. The whole is in a very elegant style, and will bear to be compared with the terminus of the London and Birmingham railway in that metropolis. This undertaking has been of immense advantage to the trade of Liverpool and Manchester, and the profits to the shareholders have been such as to allow, for some years back, dividends of 10 per cent., exclusive of the accumulation of a surplus fund. The traffic on this railway during the six years ending with 1836, was as follows:

Years.	Merchandise. Tons.	Cattle. Tons.	Number of Passengers.
1831	109,552	11,825	445,977
1832	129,445	69,293	386,945
1833	186,794	81,529	395,628
1834	310,738	95,237	424,627
1835	320,628	116,549	478,977
1836	385,617	125,255	622,948
Total of 6 years . . .	1,469,977	614,686	2,561,246

This return, which does not include immense quantities of cattle, sheep, and hogs, conveyed from Liverpool into the interior of the country, authorizes the supposition that the present yearly average may amount to about 500,000 passengers, and 350,000 tons of merchandise, besides about 150,000 tons of coals; and these numbers will no doubt be very much higher, as soon as the completion of the Manchester and Leeds, and the Sheffield and Manchester railways shall have established a connexion of this nature between Liverpool, the clothing district of Yorkshire, and the important hardware manufacturing town of Sheffield. The Grand Junction railway, running S. to Birmingham, leaves the line between Liverpool and Manchester at Newtown bridge: it is 97½ m. long, and was constructed at a cost of £1,600,000; the expenses have been found to average 35 per cent. on the gross returns, and the last dividends were £7 10s. per £100 share. A railway is opened to Birkenhead and Chester. The North Union railway connects Liverpool northward with Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, and Lancaster; nor, it is probable, will many years elapse before there be a railway communication with Glasgow and Edinburgh through Carlisle, thus bringing the great commercial port of W. England within 10 hours' distance, both of the English and Scotch metropolis, and within a much smaller distance of all the great manufacturing towns S. of the Tweed.

Corporate establishment, &c.—Liverpool received its first charter of incorporation in 1303, with others from subsequent monarchs. William III. granted it a new charter in 1693, which was confirmed, with a few alterations, by George II. and III.; and by the provisions of this charter the town was governed down to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act in 1835. The borough is now divided into 16 wards, the corporate officers comprising a mayor, with 15 other aldermen, and 48 councillors. Corporation revenues, in 1839 (exclusive of £43,101, the amount of interest and money borrowed, and £13,696 accruing from the sale of property), £307,537. The corporation has the right under an act passed in 1835, of nominating persons to fill subordinate corporate offices, and is empowered to make "laws for regulating the police of the town, the docks and the port generally, for lighting and watching the town, and for the suppression of disorderly and immoral practices." Quarter and petty sessions are held by the recorder, who is appointed by the crown, and a few years ago the assizes for W. Derby and Salford were removed here from Lancaster. The police, conducted under a commissioner, is formed, like that of the metropolis, into divisions, with apprentices, inspectors, sergeants, &c., and is said to be extremely efficient in suppressing crime, and maintaining order both in the town and port. This, indeed, is fully proved by two reports (1839-40), of the Watch Committee of Liverpool, to which the reader is referred for full information. The force at present comprises about 600 men, including inspectors, &c., the expense of maintaining which somewhat exceeds £30,000 a year. Liverpool has three prisons: the borstal jail, erected on the plan of Howard, and formerly for some years a depot for French prisoners, is airy, well

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constructed, and most efficiently managed; the Bridewell is also well spoken of by the inspectors, who, however, give a very unfavourable account of the county House of Correction in Kirkdale, which, though well built and excellently arranged for the accommodation of prisoners, is alleged to be most inefficiently conducted. (*See Inspector's Reports, 1857-58-59.*)

The provision for the poor, in so populous a town as Liverpool, is, of course, on a large scale. The total poor-rates of the borough in 1839 amounted to £41,394, of which, £38,354 were expended solely for the relief and maintenance of the poor. The poorhouse, which, from its extent, might well be called a little town, is one of the largest in the kingdom; and the building arrangements admit at the same time of perfect classification, according to the principles of the Poor Law Amendment Act, while at the same time they allow of considerable indulgence to the sick and aged; most of the common trades are pursued within the building, and the pauper mechanics instruct the children in different branches of handicraft. In fact, it would be difficult to find a more complete and more efficiently conducted workhouse than that of Liverpool. The borough has enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to the House of Commons, since the 25th of Edward I. Down to the passing of the Reform Act, the elective franchise was vested in the freemen and free burgesses. The Boundary Act enlarged the borough so as to include the out-townships of Kirkdale, Everton, W. Derby, and Toxteth park. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 14,976.

Condition of the People, &c.—Owing to the rapid rise of Liverpool, its population consists, in a great degree, of adventurers, not merely from all parts of the United Kingdom, but of the world, attracted to it in the expectation, which, in many instances, has not been disappointed, of making a fortune. In such a society there is necessarily less prejudice, and fewer conventional and established observances, than in other and differently constituted towns. There is here, in fact, the greatest toleration for all sorts of individuals, and all sorts of opinions. Exclusiveness in Liverpool is, speaking generally, entirely out of the question; and you meet everywhere with people of all grades, all occupations, and all countries. It would be idle in such a place to look for that polish, and careful avoidance of debatable or irritating topics, that distinguish more aristocratic societies; but, on the other hand, it is free from the sameness and insipidity which characterizes the latter. The ostentatious display of wealth made by a lucky hit or successful speculation, is, sometimes, no doubt, offensive enough; but, on the whole, society in Liverpool is, from its variety and ease, superior to that in most other purely mercantile towns. The higher class of merchants, having connexions and correspondents in most parts of the world, are generally very well informed; and some of them are honourably distinguished by their taste in literature, science, and the fine arts. All classes are eminently enterprising (sometimes, perhaps, to excess), vigilant, and industrious; and persons, in a high degree, the qualities that go to form successful merchants and traders.

The situation of the lower or labouring classes in Liverpool, is, in many respects, less satisfactory than could be wished. Owing to the intimate intercourse it has with Ireland, and the small expense at which an individual may be brought over from Dublin, vast crowds of Irish labourers land at Liverpool, where they constitute a large proportion of the labouring population. Many of these persons are often especially on their landing from Ireland, and before they find employment, reduced to a state bordering on destitution; and even after they obtain employment, they are frequently in a very depressed condition. In the departments of skilled labour, such as those of carpenters, smiths, blacksmiths, &c., which are not interfered with by the Irish, wages are high; and employment being pretty constant, such workmen as are sober and industrious are in comfortable circumstances.

In consequence partly of the unfavourable condition of so many of the lower classes, but partly, also, of the vast amount of property that is here, always, as it were, in a state of transition, passing from the warehouses to the shops, and from the warehouses to the conveyances by which it is to be carried to its ultimate destination, there is at once a great incentive to indulge in dishonest practices, and great opportunities for depredation. It is estimated in the *Report on the Constabulary Force* (p. 18), that the cost of those who live on the public by other than honest practices in Liverpool, amounts to not less than £700,000 a year! But though, no doubt, the amount is very large, we are strongly inclined to think that this statement is grossly ex-

aggerated: supposing each of these thimble-riggers to make, at an average, £30 a year, which, probably, is beyond the mark, this sum would give an aggregate number of above 23,000, which must obviously be very far above the real number.

In Liverpool, as in Manchester and Glasgow, a very large proportion of the labouring classes are miserably lodged. It is certain that there are in Liverpool no fewer than about 8000 cellars, all of which are ill ventilated, and most of them, at the same time, dark, damp, and filthy. It is supposed that from 38,000 to 40,000 of the lower classes are lodged in these wretched abodes; and when such is the case, the wonder is not that fever and epidemics occasionally prevail in Liverpool, but that they are not incomparably more frequent and fatal.

Exclusive of cellars, there are supposed to be in Liverpool about 2400 courts. These, which are of very contracted dimensions, have a narrow entrance from the street, and are built all round, except at the entrance: the number of houses in courts varies very much, but at an average they may be taken at about six, though, as some of the families occasionally receive lodgers, the population is often much greater; but taking it at only 30 persons to a court (six families of five individuals each), it follows that about 72,000 persons must be lodged in these dark and noisome recesses: Courts are found in a great variety of places, and many have recently been constructed in Toxteth Park. All the filth of the different families is collected in the court, whence it is not usually removed, though often producing an intolerable stench, above once a year, if so frequently; and the contiguous houses being neither sufficiently supplied with water, nor sufficiently ventilated, nor kept clean, they are but little better, and, in many cases, even worse than the cellars. Indeed, not a few of the courts are seldom or never free from fever, and other pestilential diseases! (*See the valuable Evidence of Dr. Duncan before the Committee on the Health of Towns.*)

Such a state of things calls for the immediate interference not merely of the local authorities, but of the legislature; and the most effective measures should be adopted for improving, and, in certain cases, shutting up and pulling down such residences.

The general bleakness of Liverpool is evinced by the fact that, notwithstanding the powerful countervailing influence of the circumstances now alluded to, the mortality is not supposed to exceed 1 in 33: in 1837, it was as high as 1 in 28, but that was an unusually unhealthy year. No doubt, with proper sanitary regulations, properly enforced, the average mortality might be reduced to 1 in 37 or 38, or perhaps less.

The northern part of the town, as far S. as Whitechapel and Dale-street, is seated on a coarse, red, alluvial clay; the remainder is the new red sandstone; and, having a gentle declivity, it has every facility for drainage. It is also protected by hills from the cold, withering, N.E. winds; the climate, in fact, though humid, is more equable than in most other places; the sea breezes temper the heat of summer, and the cold of winter is usually from six to eight degrees below, and under the same latitude on the E. coast of the island. Its situation is, therefore, one of the healthiest that can be imagined, and to this must be attributed the lightness of the mortality, despite the powerful countervailing influences noticed above.

The suburbs of Liverpool are of great extent, and increasing rapidly in population and importance. Everton and Edgely are pretty thickly covered with neat rows of houses and handsome villas; Bootle is becoming a large place, and the Spa of Waterloo is rising in favour as a suburban residence. At the same time the W. shores of the Mersey are becoming densely peopled: Birkenhead; Woodside; Royal Dock Ferry, and Park; New Ferry, opposite which the lazarettes are moored; Seacombe, and Egremont, have risen in a few years, from the meanest hamlets, to towns of considerable size and regular construction. Eastham Hotel is delightfully situated, and has long been a great thoroughfare for coaches to all parts of Cheshire and Wales. Close to the river's mouth, a watering place, called New Brighton, has been formed, the streets of which are regular and handsome. The rise of suburbs so extensive and beautiful, almost wholly during the last 30 years, furnishes another indication of the vast resources of Liverpool, derived from its great and constantly increasing commercial consequence. (*Enfield's History of Liverpool; Baines's Lancashire, 4to ed.; Stranger in Liverpool; and valuable private information.*)

LIVERPOOL, p. h. and L. Ferry Co., Pa. 30 m. N. by W. Harrisburg, 130 W. Bounded E. by Susquehanna River. The borough is situated at the mouth of a creek, on the W. bank of Susquehanna river, where are extensive iron works. It contains several stores, two schools, 108 scholars, and 451 inhabitants. The township contains three stores, one falling-mill, one woollen factory, six flouring-

* It should be observed, indeed, that the 700,000! includes the supposed earnings of a certain class of females. It is, however, to say the least, inaccurate and absurd to class them with thieves and pickpockets. They make an income, but not necessarily a dishonest livelihood. But with all this, we believe the statement to be unparaph of merit.

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mills, 16 saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; five schools, 196 scholars. Pop. 763.

LIVARPOOT, p. t., Medina co., O., 125 m. N.E. by N. Columbus, 356 W. Watered by Rocky river, and its branches. It has a sulphur spring, a rich petroleum spring, supposed to indicate the existence of bituminous coal, salt springs, and iron ore. It contains two stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; three schools, 196 scholars. Pop. 1500.

LIVINGSTON, county, N. Y., centrally situated towards the W. part of the state, and contains 509 sq. m. Watered by Genesee river and Chautauque creek. Gypsum and bog iron ore, and salt and sulphur springs, are found. The latter, at Avoca, are much frequented. It contained in 1840, 99,849 neat cattle, 163,306 sheep, 37,856 swine; and produced 892,650 bushels of wheat, 2684 of rye, 164,730 of Indian corn, 26,488 of buckwheat, 84,976 of barley, 305,619 of oats, 348,369 of potatoes, 119,430 pounds of sugar. It had 121 stores, 19 furnaces, 14 fulling-mills, four woolen factories, six flouring-mills, 96 grist-mills, 66 saw-mills, four paper-mills, one oil-mill, two rope-walks, 13 tanneries, eight distilleries, two breweries, one pottery, four printing-offices, two binderies, four weekly newspapers; six academies, 768 students; 176 schools, 6708 scholars. Pop. 35,146. Capital, Genesee.

LIVINERON, parish, La. Situated towards the S.E. part of the state, and contains 730 sq. m. Bounded W. and S. by Amite river. Watered by Tickfaw river, and its branches. It contained in 1840, 4361 neat cattle, 998 sheep, 10,373 swine; and produced 36,719 bushels of Indian corn, 1500 of oats, 90,497 of potatoes, 83,930 pounds of rice, 290,445 of cotton. It had four stores, 19 grist-mills, two saw-mills, one tannery; one academy, 60 students; one school, 71 scholars. Pop.: whites, 1533; slaves, 730; free coloured, 43; total, 2315. Capital, Springfield.

LIVINERON, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 330 sq. m. Bounded N. and W. by Ohio river, S.W. by Tennessee river, N.E. by Tradewater creek. Watered by Cumberland river. It contained in 1840, 9984 neat cattle, 7623 sheep, 20,095 swine; and produced 57,748 bushels of wheat, 421,415 of Indian corn, 50,140 of oats, 10,695 of potatoes, 1,223,500 pounds of tobacco. It had 19 stores, one forge, nine grist-mills, four saw-mills, three tanneries, four distilleries; two academies, 63 students; 10 schools, 261 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7336; slaves, 1369; free coloured, 90; total, 9035. Capital, Smithland.

LIVINERON, county, Mich. Situated a little E. of the central part of the settled portion of the peninsula, and contains 576 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Shiawassee, Cedar, and Huron rivers. Iron ore is found in the S.E. part, and Saline springs near the centre. It contained in 1840, 7931 neat cattle, 1903 sheep, 10,932 swine; and produced 84,943 bushels of wheat, 92,081 of Indian corn, 77,943 of oats, 93,647 of potatoes. It had 12 stores, three flouring-mills, five grist-mills, 14 saw-mills; 60 schools, 1777 scholars. Pop. 7430. Capital, Howell.

LIVINERON, county, Ill. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 1096 sq. m. Drained by Vermilion river, and its branches. It contained in 1840, 1015 neat cattle, 1119 sheep, 4268 swine; and produced 12,014 bushels of wheat, 55,695 of Indian corn, 14,990 of oats, 3576 of potatoes, 10,501 pounds of sugar. It had one store, one woolen factory, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; three schools, 44 scholars. Pop. 789. Capital, Pontiac.

LIVINERON, county, Mo. Situated towards the N.W. part of the state, and contains 510 sq. m. Watered by Grand river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 5639 neat cattle, 1893 sheep, 17,925 swine; and produced 1769 bushels of wheat, 123,298 of Indian corn, 4099 of oats, 3587 of potatoes. It had 12 stores; five schools, 99 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4093; slaves, 941; free coloured, 9; total, 4325. Capital, Chillicothe.

LIVINERON, p. t., Columbia co., N. Y., 37 m. S. Albany, 334 W. Bounded W. by Hudson river. Watered by Roskill-Janssen's or Ancrum creek. It belongs to Livingston's Manor and contains a Dutch Reformed Church, six stores, two fulling-mills, one woolen factory, two furnaces, four flouring-mills, four grist-mills; 10 schools, 447 scholars. Pop. 2190.

LIVINERON, p. t., Essex co., N. J., 9 m. N.W. Newark, 56 m. N. E. Trenton, 294 W. Bounded W. by Passaic river, by small tributaries of which it is drained. It contains three stores, one saw-mill; five schools, 158 scholars. Pop. 1081.

LIVINGSTON, p. v., capital of Sumpter co., Ala., 68 m. S.W. Tuscaloosa, 896 W. Situated on the E. side of Buchanachoe river, a branch of Tombigbee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Next proceeds of the postoffice, §1029.

LIVONIA (Russ. *Ливонія*, Germ. *Livland*, or *Lief-land*), a mark. gov. of European Russia, on the Baltic, having N. the gov. of Revel, E. the lake Peipus, separating it from

LIZARD'S POINT.

the gov. of Petersburg, and the gov. of Pskov and Vitebsk, S. the latter and Courland, and W. the gulf of Livonia. Length N. to S., about 159 m.; average breadth, 117 m. Area, including the island Oesel, in the Baltic, 17,300 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 740,100. The coast and the greater part of the surface are flat and marshy; but in the districts of Venden and Dorpat are some hills of considerable elevation; Elsborg, one of these, being nearly 1100 ft. in height. There are several extensive lakes: the principal, Virtserv, 94 m. in length, by from 3 to 6 m. in breadth, communicates with the lake Peipus by the Embach. Besides the last named, the chief rivers are the Dwina, which forms the S. boundary, the Ertz, and the Bolder-Aa. The soil, though in some parts loamy, is in general sandy, but, being abundantly watered, it is, by proper manuring, rendered very productive. Rye and barley are the principal crops, and more of both is grown than is required for home consumption. Wheat and oats are less cultivated; buckwheat is raised on sandy soils; flax, hops, and pulse are also produced; and the potato culture is on the increase: fruits are of very indifferent quality. In some districts, agriculture is tolerably well conducted. The forests are an important source of wealth, and supply excellent timber; they abound, not only with game, but also with wolves, which are sometimes very destructive to the cattle. The rearing of live stock, though not altogether neglected, does not receive adequate attention; the breed of black cattle is, however, in the course of being improved. Horses and sheep are very inferior. The fisheries, both on the coast and in the fresh waters, are important. Chalk, alabaster, and other calcareous materials are abundant.

Rural industry and the distillation of spirits are by far the most important occupations. The manufactures of this government are, however, more extensive than those in its vicinity. The paunatury spin linen yarn, and weave their own cloths; and in the towns, especially Riga, there are sugar refineries, and tobacco, woolen cloth, cotton, linen, glass, and other factories, which employed, in 1837, about 3600 hands, and produce goods to the amount of 11,000,000 roubles a year. (*Pease*.) The N. part of Livonia formerly constituted a portion of Esthonia, and the S. a part of Lithuania. The population consists of Esthonians, Lithuanians, Russians, Germans, and (along a portion of the coast) Livs, the most ancient inhabitants of the country, and from whom it has derived its name. About 92,000 of the inhabitants reside in the towns, and these, as well as the nobles, clergy, &c., are chiefly of German descent. Until 1894, the Esthonians and Lithuanians were in a state of predial slavery; now, however, they are free, but without the right to hold real property. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran; there are only about 12,000 individuals of the Greek Church, and other professions of faith. Education is tolerably advanced in the towns, and the university of Dorpat, in this government, is the first in the empire. But, after all, only 1 in 143 of the inhabitants is said to be receiving public instruction. Livonia has a governor-general, whose authority extends over the government Pskov, and the other Baltic provinces; but it has its own provincial assembly, magistracy, &c., and has preserved many peculiar privileges, among which is that of exemption from the state monopoly of ardent spirits. It was divided into nine districts by Catherine II.: Riga is the capital and centre of its commerce; the other chief towns are Dorpat, Pernau, Fellin, and Arensburg in the island Oesel. Livonia was conquered by the Danes in the 12th century, and held by the Teutonic knights from 1346 to 1561. It afterward belonged to Poland, and next to Sweden; but was definitely annexed to Russia, by the treaty of Nystadt, in 1721. (*Schmidt's La Russie*, 558-565; *Pease*; *Das Kaiserth. Russland*.)

LIVONIA, p. t., Livingston co., N. Y., 8 m. E. Genesee, 294 m. W. Albany, 333 W. Organized in 1808. Bounded S.W. by Oneus lake. Watered by the outlet of Hemlock lake, which latter enters its S. border. It contains four churches, two Presbyterian, a Methodist, and Baptist; nine stores, four fulling-mills, one woolen factory, two flouring-mills, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; one academy, 40 students; 15 schools, 861 scholars. Pop. 2719.

LIVONIA, p. t., Wayne co., Mich., 16 m. S.W. Detroit, 540 W. Watered by branches of Rouge river. It has one store, four saw-mills; nine schools, 296 scholars. Pop. 1160.

LIXURI. See **CYPRALONIA**.
LIZARD'S POINT, a bold headland, on the British channel, being the most southerly promontory of England, on the S. coast of Cornwall, 23 m. S.E. the Land's End, lat. of highest lighthouse, 49° 57' 41" N., long. 5° 11' 3" W. The Lizard is famous in navigation, from its being the point whence ships usually take their departure from the channel, and being, also, the best place for a land-fall when homeward bound. It is surmounted by two lighthouses

LLAMPETER.

with fixed lights, at a short distance from each other, the bottom of the one being 235 ft. and of the other 231 ft. above the level of the sea. Some steep rocks, called the Stags, lie to the S. of the Lizard.

LLAMPETER, or LLAN-BEDR, a pari. bor., market town, and par. of S. Wales, co. Cardigan, hund. Moyddyn, 25 m. E. by N. Cardigan, and 169 m. W. by N. London. Pop. of pari. bor., which is contributory to Cardigan, about 1600, that of the entire parish being, in 1831, 1197. The town, which stands on a slope about 1-2 m. N. of the Telfy (crossed here by a stone bridge), appears to have been larger formerly than at present, when a score of tolerably built houses, and about 100 cottages comprise the whole of its private dwellings. The church, which stands on an eminence at the N. end of the town, is very ancient, and, being shaded with venerable yews, has a very picturesque appearance: there are also two chapels for Calvinistic Methodists and Presbyterians. The chief ornament of the place is the College of St. David's, a handsome Gothic structure, erected in 1835. This institution, founded by George IV. in 1832, at the suggestion of the late Dr. Burgess, then bishop of St. David's, and endowed with six livings, is intended to furnish clerical instruction for the clergy of the E. part of the principality, and has already done much to raise a profession, which, owing partly to the misconduct and partly to the poverty and ignorance of its members, had fallen into merited disrepute. The students reside within the college, the business of which is conducted by the principal, who gives theological instruction, and is assisted by Greek, Hebrew, Welsh, and other professors. The course of instruction lasts during two years, and is attended, at an average, by about 60 students, whose necessary expenses do not exceed £55 a year. The bishop of the diocese, who is the visitor, ordains none except graduates of the English universities, or certificated students of Llampeter College. The town is of little trading importance. Markets on Saturday. Fairs, well attended, for horses, cattle, and hogs, Jan. 11, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, July 10, first Saturday in Aug. and Sept., Oct. 19, and first Saturday in Nov. The town is incorporate, governed by a portreeve, and sessions are held annually by the county magistrate on the second Wednesday in October.

LLANDEILO-FAWR, a market town and parish of S. Wales, co. Caermarthen, hunds. Caro and Perfedd, on the Towry, 13 m. E. by N. Caermarthen, and 169 m. W. by N. London. Pop. of parish (including 10 hamlets), in 1841, 5471: do. of township, in 1831, 1908. The town, situated in the beautiful and interesting vale of the Towry, is small and ill-built, the only public buildings being an old church, and four places of worship for dissenters. Newton Park, the residence of Lord Dynevor, and Golden Grove, belonging to Earl Cawdor, are the principal country-seats of the neighbourhood, which is very productive, and has some rich mines of coal and iron. A railway connects this coal-field with the port of Llanelly. Quarter sessions are held here; and Llandeilo-fawr is one of the polling places for the county. Markets well supplied with corn, &c., on Saturday: fairs, Feb. 30, May 5, and 12, June 21, Aug. 23, and Nov. 12.

LLANDOVERY, a mun. bor. and market town of S. Wales, par. Llandinog, co. Caermarthen, hund. Perfedd, 28 m. E.N.E. Caermarthen, and 169 m. W. by N. London. Pop. of bor. in 1841, 1709. The town, agreeably situated in the upper part of the vale of the Towry, at a short distance from that river, has one principal avenue, and eight other streets lined with respectable houses. The keep of an old castle, destroyed by Cromwell, occupies the summit of an insulated rock, and forms a chief feature of the place. The parish church stands a little S. of the town, and there are likewise four places of worship for dissenters, with attached Sunday schools. National and Lancasterian schools are established, and there are almshouses and other charities for the aged poor. There is little trade or traffic of any kind in Llandoverly; but it is a municipal borough, governed, since the Municipal Reform Act, by a mayor and three other aldermen, with 19 councillors. The petty sessions for the hundred of Perfedd are held here, and Llandoverly is one of the polling places at the elections for the county. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday: cattle fairs Wednesday after Jan. 17, the 3d Wednesday after Easter, Whit-Tuesday, July 31, and Nov. 30.

LLANELLY, a pari. bor., seaport, market town, and par. of S. Wales, co. Caermarthen, hund. Caernwallon, 13 m. S.E. Caermarthen, 104 m. W.N.W. Swansea, and 174 m. W. by N. London. Pop. of pari. bor. in 1841, 11,155. The town is irregularly built, on a creek near the sea shore; but some of the houses are good, and the place, on the whole, appears to be thriving. The church is an old, irregular structure, remarkable as having two towers, one embedded, and the other surmounted by a steeple: the living is a vicarage, and within the parish are two chapels-of-ease. Dissenters also of different denominations have several pla-

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ces of worship. A free school and two other schools, chiefly supported by subscription, furnish instruction to the children of the poor; and there are four charities for the relief of the sick and aged. Llanelly is situated in the midst of the rich mineral basin of S. Wales. Four large collieries at Llansenneck employ upwards of 500 persons; and the abundance of excellent coal, a part of which is exported to France, Spain, and the Mediterranean, for the use of steam-boats, has caused the establishment of the Llanelly and Cambria copper-works. The ore is imported chiefly from Cornwall; and the copper-cakes and sheathing are sent to Liverpool, and other ports of the kingdom. There are also two iron-foundries, but both are air furnaces, and of no great importance. The town has four docks, two of which are floating basins, the largest being capable of accommodating no less than 50 vessels of 500 tons register. This port had, in 1836, 73 ships, of the aggregate burden of 3637 tons, and the register tonnage cleared out averaged, for the five years preceding 1833, 54,080 tons. The gross customs' revenue in 1830, amounted to £3650.

The interests of the town have been recently much promoted by the construction of a railway, with branches into different parts of the fine coal-field near Llandidloes; and it is probable that Llanelly will, at no distant period, become one of the principal trading ports of the principality. The parliamentary borough, which is contributory to that of Caermarthen, includes the borough hamlet, with some additions. Registered electors in both boroughs, in 1839-40, 907. The borough is governed by a portreeve and burgesses, and had formerly both civil and criminal jurisdiction. Markets on Thursday and Saturday: fairs on Ascension-day and September 30.

LLANGADOG-FAWR, a market town and par. of S. Wales, co. Caermarthen, hund. Perfedd, on the Towry, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, 19 m. E. by N. Caermarthen, and 167 m. W. by N. London. Pop. of parish, in 1841, 2604. The town has two pretty wide streets, with a few well-built houses and numerous cottages, an old church, and three dissenting places of worship, being the only public buildings, besides a ruinous old castle. Woollen stockings, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here; but the chief business is the sale of farm produce at the fairs and markets, which are very considerable. Markets on Thursday: fairs, March 12, July 9, Thursday after September 11, and 2d Thursday after October 10.

LLANGOLLEN, a town of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, hund. Chirk, on the Dee, 90 m. S.W. Chester, and 166 m. N.W. London. Pop. of par., in 1841, 4606. The town, beautifully situate in a deep, narrow vale, enclosed by lofty mountains, and watered by the Dee, which is crossed here by a good stone bridge, consists of one principal and a few smaller streets, lined with old and mean houses, interspersed with a few handsome modern dwellings, among which are three large and commodious inns. The church, in the early English style, has service performed in it both in English and Welsh; there is a chapel of ease at a hamlet within the parish, and the dissenters have three places of worship. The inhabitants derive their chief support from summer visitors, who, in making the tour of N. Wales, usually make some stay here, in order to enjoy the fine scenery of this vale, which in some respects exceeds that of the vales of Clwyd and Festiniog. Many families, also, reside here during summer, so that Llangollen may be considered as a sort of watering place. The Reform Act made it a polling place for the co. Markets on Saturdays. Fairs, March 17, May 31, and Aug. 21.

About 1 m. from Llangollen, situated on a high and steep conical hill, are the ruins of the castle of Dinas Brann, once a fortress of considerable strength; and about 1 m. beyond, nearly in the same direction, are the majestic remains of Vale-crucis abbey, still in tolerable preservation: the name of this abbey is derived from a pillar or cross, situated in an adjoining field, supposed to be of high antiquity. Four miles from the town, and in another direction is the Cwylltan aqueduct, by which the Ellesmere canal is conveyed across the Dee, a noble structure of 19 arches, raised 198 ft. above the river, at a cost of £47,000.

LLANIDLOES, a pari. bor., market town and par. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, hund. Llandidloes, at the confluence of the Clevedon with the Severn, 37 m. W.S.W. Shrewsbury, and 153 W.N.W. London. Pop. of town in 1841, 4361. It is situated in a valley on the E. bank of the Severn (crossed here by a handsome stone bridge of three arches), and is surrounded on all sides by lofty hills: the buildings have increased rapidly, and several respectable houses have been substituted for others composed of wood and plaster, which formerly gave the place a mean appearance. A new town-hall stands nearly in the centre of the town. The church, built in 1529 on the site of an older structure, and very recently repaired, is chiefly remarkable for a ceiling of delicately carved oak, and for a square tower of great antiquity. There are also places of worship for

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Independents, Wesleyans, Calvinistic Methodist, Baptists, and the Society of Friends. Instruction is furnished in day-schools to about 70 children; but education is little valued, and the mass of the population are described, we hope too strongly, as being "cradled in ignorance, and lured to vice both by habit and example."

Flannel and other woollens are the principal articles manufactured in Llanidloes, and the present improved condition of the town is wholly attributable to its trade in these articles. The spinning of wool is conducted in six mills, employing 160 hands; but the cloth is wholly made by hand-looms. The quantity of flannel annually manufactured averages 4360 pieces: there were 815 looms at work in 1838, which employed 680 men, 176 women, and 106 children. The wages of the best weavers are 18s. a week; but the average is about 7s. Spinners earn about 12s. The weavers are stated to be drunken, improvident, dishonest, and insubordinate: "in fact, between poverty on the one hand, and want of education on the other, the condition of Llanidloes presents a picture darker, by many shades, than any town of its size in the principality, except Merthyr-Tydvil" (*Edinburgh Rep.*). Within the parish is the lofty mountain of Plinlimon, or more properly, Fawntwyn, "the five-peaked hill," on which are the sources of the Severn, Wye, and Rhodri; and at the foot of the range there are slate quarries and lead mines, the produce of which contributes to the support of the place.

Llanidloes is a corporate town having a mayor, coroner, and other officers, elected at a court-leet; it was not considered sufficiently important to be included in the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act. The Reform Act made it a part borough, contributory to Montgomery, which sends one member to the House of Commons, and the electoral limits comprise, besides the town, a considerable extent of surface on both sides the Severn. Registered electors, in 1838-40, 97. Markets on Saturdays: fairs April 5, May 11, June 21, July 17, September 13, October 2, and 25.

LLANRWST, a town of N. Wales, partly in co. Caernarvon and partly also in co. Denbigh, on the Conway, 37 m. W. Chester, and 183 m. N.W. London. Pop. of par., in 1831, 3801. The town, in a spacious vale, surrounded by lofty and well-wooded hills, stands chiefly on the E., but partly also on the W. bank of the Conway, which is crossed here by an elegant bridge, constructed in 1836, from the designs of Inigo Jones. Three considerable streets, lined with tolerably built houses, branch from a spacious market-place, in the middle of which is the town-hall, a substantial brick structure. The church, an old and small building, has adjoining to it the Gwydir chapel, a square castellated edifice, originally erected as a family mausoleum by the Wynne family, and now used as a place of worship. It has many monuments; but its chief celebrity is owing to its containing the remains of the great Llewellyn, removed thither from the abbey of Aberconway, in which they were originally interred. There are also 11 chapels for dissenters within the parish, and some good Sunday schools. Llanrwst formerly noted for its harp manufacture, depends at present almost entirely on its retail trade; for the spinning and knitting of wool is become quite insignificant. It derives considerable advantages from its position on the Conway, which brings up vessels of 60 tons burden to Trefwiel with coal, lime, timber, &c., in return for slate and iron. Gwydir castle, a rather large and very elegant modern structure, is situated about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town. Markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Fairs on March 8, April 23, June 10, Aug. 10, Sept. 17, Oct. 25, and Dec. 11.

LLANTIRISSENT, a pari. bor., market town, and par. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, hund. Miskin, 10 m. N.W. Cardiff, and 140 m. W. London. Pop. of pari. bor. in 1831, 966; ditto of par., 3769. The town, which stands on a commanding eminence overlooking the vale of Glamorgan, consists only of three or four narrow and irregular streets, lined with old and ill-built houses. The town-hall and market-house were erected by the Bute family, who are lords of the manor, and the principal landowners in the parish. The church is a large structure in the Norman style, the living being a vicarage in the gift of the dean and chapter of Gloucester cathedral. There are also two chapels of ease in the out-townships, and several places of worship for dissenters, with attached Sunday schools. The ruins of an old castle with a high tower stands close to the town; and, at a short distance, are some interesting remains of an old monastery. Llantirissent has a very little trade; but coal, lead, and iron are found in considerable quantities, in the hamlet of Penttyrch, and sent to Cardiff for exportation. The charter of the borough was granted by Edward III., and the government is vested in a portreeve, constable, and 12 aldermen, whose privileges were left untouched by the Municipal Reform Act. Llantirissent is a parliamentary borough, contributory with Cowbridge to Cardiff, which sends one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors in 1838-40, 765, of whom 183 belonged to Llantirissent.

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sent. Markets on Friday: fairs, Feb. 13, May 12, Aug. 12, and Oct. 25.

LLERENA, a town of Spain prov. Estremadura, 39 m. N. Seville, and 300 m. S.W. Madrid. Pop., according to Múñoz, 6465. It stands on a plain at the foot of the Sierra San Bernardo, which separates Estremadura from Seville; and has two parish churches, four convents, and a hospital. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in grazing sheep and cattle on the rich pastures of the vicinity, and in collecting oak-bark, galls, and timber from the neighbouring forests.

LO (ST.); (*an. Drivers*), a town of France, dep. La Manche, of which it is the cap., on the Vire, and on the high road between Paris and Cherbourg, 156 m. W. by N. the former. Pop. (1836) ex. com., 8930. It is ill laid out; streets steep and irregular; they mostly lead from a square in the highest and central part of the town, which has several of the principal public buildings; among these the few that deserve notice are, the church of Notre-dame, with two lofty towers; that of St. Croix, built in 985, and considered the best specimen of Saxon architecture in France; the prefecture, a handsome new edifice; a town-hall, judicial court, prison, hospital, theatre, and a bridge of six arches over the Vire. The environs are picturesque and agreeable. St. Lo is the seat of tribunals of original jurisdiction and commerce, a chamber of manufactures, and a communal college. It has a public library with 2300 vols., a philharmonic society, societies of agriculture and commerce, manufactures of fine woollen cloths, druggists, canyars, serge, calicoes, lace, cutlery, &c., and considerable trade in thread, iron, salt, butter, cider, honey, cattle, &c. It derives its present name from a bishop of Coutances in the sixth century. (*Hugo, art. Manche.*)

LOANGO, a kingdom of W. Africa, on the Atlantic ocean, bounded N. by Mayombe, and S. by Congo, from which it is separated by the Zaire. The coast is high and abrupt, but the hills are covered with earth and luxuriant vegetation. The soil is generally a stiff loam, and very productive, but near the coast is an extremely fine sand, that is carried about by the lightest breeze. The lakes and rivers, of which there is a considerable number, abound with fish, and in the forests are found tiger-cats, ounces, hyenas, monkeys, antelopes, hares, and other game. The climate is excessively hot; it sometimes rains, but the dew is sufficient for vegetation. Almost the only grains are manioc, maize, and a species of pulse called *mananga*, rudely cultivated by women, who merely stir the ground to the depth of an inch, and cover up the grain, to prevent its being devoured by birds; and even this slender culture is confined to small patches round the villages. The rest of the country is covered with luxuriant herbage, rising to the height of eight feet, allowed by the people to grow, ripen, and wither, without being applied to any use. Sometimes, however, they set fire to it, producing a wide extended conflagration over the whole country, the coast appearing from the sea to be on fire. The finest fruits grow wild, and the sugar-cane attains an extraordinary size. The tree called the mapou is distinguished, like the baobab, by the enormous dimensions of its trunk. Palm trees are very plentiful, particularly that species from which the natives extract their favourite liquor. The potato and yam are also abundant. The Chinese hog is the only animal reared for domestic use, the natives having altogether neglected the breeding of sheep, cattle, and horses, formerly introduced by the Portuguese, and still abundant at their settlement of Paul de Loanda. The inhabitants usually reside in villages or clusters of straw huts in the midst of palm groves. They seem to be in the lowest state of degradation, being incorrigibly indolent, debauched, filthy, cowardly, and superstitious in the extreme. The country is divided among several chiefs, who, though often at war with each other, acknowledge the supreme authority of the king of Loango, the capital. The latter is elective and absolute; but the judicial power is vested in the *cabals* or assemblies of the different villages. Loango, called *Borai* by the natives, about 2 m. from the coast, in lat. 4° 36' S., long. 13° 30' E., has been said to have a population of 15,000 persons. It is nothing more than a collection of huts. This and the ports of Kabenda and Majumba, also, in Loango, were formerly among the principal slave markets on the coast of Guinea; and notwithstanding the efforts that have been made for the suppression of the traffic, we doubt whether it be materially diminished. (For further and ample information as to this country, see *Voyage à la Côte Occidentale de l'Afrique*, by Degrandpre, passim; and *Procès, Histoire Générale des Voyages*, vol. iv. 579-610.)

LOCHES, a town of France, dep. Indre-et-Loire, cap. around on a hill beside the Indre, 234 m. S.E. Tours. Pop. (1836), ex. com., 3600. It is irregularly laid out, and its streets are narrow; but it is clean, and has many good houses. Its castle, on a plateau, at the summit of the hill on which the town is situated, has gained considerable notori-

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city in French history. It appears to have been built in the last ages of the western empire, and is one of the most remarkable remains of that period now existing in France. Charles VII. defended it successfully against the English; Louis XI. made it a state prison; and here, Cardinal Beaufort, of infamous memory, was confined in an iron cage for 11 years. It is now mostly destroyed, what remains being occupied by the sub-prefecture, prison, &c. The palace of Charles VII., now the municipality, is a large oblong building on the bank of the Indre; it was long the residence of Agnes Sorel, whose remains are deposited in a chapel in a tower of her erection. The church of Loches, originally founded circa anno 480, is a singular piece of architecture, with four steeples, two of which are about 160 ft. high. Loches communicates with the little town of Beaulieu by several bridges over the Indre. It is the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, and a communal college; and has manufactures of linen and coarse woollen cloths, paper, leather, &c. (*Hugo, art. Indre-et-Loire.*)

LOCHMABEN, a royal and parl. bor. and market town of Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire, is a level country, surrounded by several lochs, or lakes, 10 m. N.E. Dumfries, and 36 m. N.W. Carlisle. Pop. 1013. The town consists of one extremely wide street, more or less overgrown with grass. The public buildings are a town-house, parish church, and a dissenting chapel. It has no manufactures. The schools are good; and there is a subscription library; but it is altogether about the poorest royal bor. in Scotland. Lochmaben owes its origin to the protection afforded by a castle of the same name, built in the 12th century by the Bruce, lords of Annandale, from whence King Robert Bruce was descended. The site of this fortress, surrounded by a deep fosse and moat, is still called the Castle-hill. Robert Bruce built another strong castle on a peninsula on the S.E. side of the Castle loch, which, with its outworks, covered nearly 16 acres. The walls, in the few places where they are still entire, are 19 ft. thick. It was preserved as a border fortress till the union of the crowns; since which it has gradually gone to decay. Bruce parcelled out the barony of Lochmaben, called the "Four Towns," as it contains four villages, among his retainers, in small patches, on the condition that the occupants should furnish a certain amount of provisions for the use of the royal fortress. These persons, who are called the "king's kindly tenants," had no written title to the lands; and at present, in case of a sale, a simple deed of conveyance is sufficient; and the succession is taken up without any feudal service. Owing to a misunderstanding between these tenants and the keeper of Lochmaben palace, Charles II., in 1664, guaranteed to them the perpetuity of their leases, and relieved them from every burden, except the rents and services paid by their ancestors in 1603, which are nominal merely. The tenants are a poor but contented class, having little intercourse with the rest of the community. Johnstone, of Annandale, is the hereditary keeper of the royal palace, and, as such, receives the nominal rents in question. Many of the inhabitants of the borough, like the "king's kindly tenants," are owners of small patches of land, there being within the borough no fewer than 141 small proprietors! Lochmaben unites with Annan, Sanquhar, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1840-41, 41. (*New Stat. Acc. of Scotland, & Dumfriesshire, p. 376-387; Chalmers's Caledonia, & Dumfriesshire; Forreth's Pictures of Scotland.*)

LOCHWINNOCH, a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, on the Calder, a stream which terminates in castle Semple loch, 154 m. S.W. Glasgow, and 264 m. N. Ayr. Pop. in 1831, 3643. The town, which is sheltered in every direction, except the S.E., either by rising grounds, or thick plantations, has a main street ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. long), with several streets crossing it at right angles. There are, in the town, the parish church, a chapel belonging to the Associate synod, several public libraries, and various friendly societies. Manufactures were early introduced into Lochwinnoch, but those of linen and silk have disappeared. Thread-making was introduced in 1733; at one time there were about 30 thread-mills in the place, but the business is now nearly discontinued. Cotton is the staple manufacture. Three cotton-mills employ about 600 persons, and there are above 218 weavers employed by the manufactures of Glasgow and Paisley. There is a small power-loom factory, a small mill for carding and spinning wool, and one of the best corn-mills in Scotland. The line of the Glasgow and Ayr railroad, opened in 1840, passes close to Lochwinnoch. (*Ibid.; and Factory Reports, 1839, p. 308, 307.*)

LOCKE, p. t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 30 m. S. Auburn, 155 m. W. Albany, 319 W. Organized in 1808. Watered by the inlet of Oswego lake. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Baptist; four stores, two fulling-mills, one woollen factory, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills; 13 schools, 516 scholars. Pop. 1664.

LOCK HAVEN, p. v., cap. of Clinton co., Pa., 167 m.

LODI.

N.W. by N. Harrisburg, 199 W. Situated on the S. side of the W. branch of Susquehanna river. It contains a courthouse, jail, four stores, and about 150 inhabitants.

LOCKERBIE, a market town of Scotland, co. Dumfriesshire, is the centre of a rich and fertile country, on the road between Carlisle and Glasgow, 37 m. N.W. the former, and 66 m. S.E. the latter. Pop. in 1831, 1414. It is neat and regularly built: its only public buildings are the parish church, and a chapel belonging to the Associate synod. Lockerbie has long been distinguished for its excellent schools. There are two public libraries and a reading room. There are two fairs and 10 markets annually. The fairs are exclusively, or at least principally for lambs and wool. When the border feuds had no far ceased (after the union of the crowns) as to allow a slight intercourse between the English and Scotch, the sheep farmers of the S. of Scotland assembled here to meet the English dealers. This was the origin of these fairs, which have been long very important. The Lammass fair (second Monday in August) is the largest lamb fair in Scotland. The 10 markets have each a somewhat different object: one of them being for hiring servants, another for black cattle and horses; while those in winter are principally for pork, which is largely produced in the vicinity. There are two branch banks in the town. (*New Stat. Acc. of Scotland, & Dumfriesshire, p. 451.*)

LOCKPORT, p. t., Niagara co., N. Y., 377 m. W. by N. Albany, 402 W. Organized in 1804. Bounded S. by Tonawanda creek, and watered by streams flowing into lake Ontario. It contains one commission house in foreign trade, 65 stores, five flouring-mills, nine grist-mills, 45 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one paper-mill, three tanneries, one distillery, one brewery, one pottery, four printing-offices, one bindery, three academies, 303 students; 30 schools, 2379 scholars. Pop. 9125. The village is situated on the Erie canal, and was founded in 1831, became the capital of the county in 1833, was incorporated in 1839, and is included in a parcel containing 14 m. long and 14 m. wide, containing 1600 acres. It is laid out with considerable regularity, on both sides of the canal, which here rises or descends by five double locks, of 19 feet lift each. W. of the village, the canal is excavated through the mountain ridge for the distance of 3 m., at an average depth of 30 feet, in limestone rock. This gives the waters of lake Erie an uninterrupted flow of 30 m. to this place, creating, by the fall at the village, a great water-power. It contains a stone courthouse, including a jail, and a fire-proof county clerk's office; an academy, a female seminary, a lyceum, 11 churches, two Presbyterian, two Episcopal, a Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, two Friends', and a Roman Catholic, mostly of stone or brick, and an African; most of the above stores and manufacturing establishments, with many mechanic shops, 750 dwellings, and about 6000 inhabitants.

LOCKPORT, p. v., Will co., Ill., 170 m. N.E. by N. Springfield, 747 W. Situated on the Illinois and Michigan canal, at the termination of the lake level, 344 m. from Chicago. The canal has here a fall of 90 feet, by two locks, producing, by its surplus water, great water-power. Des Plaines river has also, in the vicinity, a fall of 15 feet, affording to the place great facilities for manufacturing.

LODEVÉ, a town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. arrond., on the Ergue, at the foot of the Cévennes, 37 m. W.N.W. Montpellier. Pop. in 1836, ex. com., 11,071. It is ill built; is surrounded by old fortifications; and has an old cathedral, formerly a bishop's see. In Lodève and its neighbourhood, from 7000 to 8000 work-people are employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth for the army, and nearly all the inhabitants of the town are in some manner connected with this business, at least three fourths of the population belonging to weavers' families. About 60,000 pieces of broadcloth are made annually. The government demand for this cloth being pretty constant, the people engaged in its manufacture have also pretty constant employment, and their condition is consequently better than that of most of those in the ordinary departments of industry. Wages are high; the men getting from 1 fr. 75 c. to 3 fr. a day; women from 75 c. to 1 fr.; and children from 50 to 80 c. The workpeople are said to be active, industrious, and particularly sober; and the proportion of illegitimate to the total births in Lodève is said not to be more than one in 30, while in the department generally it is one in 19. This singular statement, the accuracy of which seems at first sight very questionable, is partly, at least, accounted for by the fact that the weavers usually marry early, that there is no garrison in the town, that some of the females lie in at Montpellier, Béziers, and elsewhere, and that there is no foundling asylum in the whole arrondissement. (*Hugo, art. Hérault; Villiers; Tableau Physique, &c., des Départements, l., 318-325.*)

LODI, a city of Lombardy, cap. deleg. Lodi and Crema, on the Adda, here crossed by a wooden bridge, and on the road from Milan to Piacenza, 18 m. S.E. Milan. Lat. 45° 18' 31" N., long. 9° 50' 58" E. Pop. (1836) 15,963. It is sit-

LOFFODEN ISLES.

uated on slightly rising ground, and surrounded by old walls, and entered by four gates. It is generally well built, and has broad and regular streets, an old citadel, now dismantled, and converted into barracks by the emperor Joseph II., numerous churches, a large hospital, a theatre, several handsome palaces, and a large market-place, surrounded with arcades. The church *della Incarnata* is said to have been designed by Bramante; it has a fine rotunda, and is ornamented with frescoes and paintings by Callisto, a pupil of Titian. In the cathedral is the "Murder of the Innocents," by the same artist. Lodi is bishop's see; and the seat of the governor, assembly, and superior judicial courts for the delegates; it has a royal and ecclesiastical gymnasium, a public library, a normal school, founded by Joseph II., orphan and foundling asylums, a workhouse, a *mont de pitié*, a large porcelain factory, and manufactures of linen fabrics, &c. It is the centre of the trade in Parmesan cheese. (See ITALY, AUSTRIAN, in this vol., p. 58.)

Lodi is famous in modern history for the victory achieved here on the 10th of May, 1796, by Napoleon, in his first Italian campaign. The cannon of the Austrians swept the bridge behind which they were drawn up; but it was, notwithstanding, forced by the French at the point of the bayonet, and the Austrian army totally defeated. On this occasion, the intrepidity and gallantry of Napoleon shone as conspicuously as his skill as a tactician. (*Oester., Nat. Encycl.; Berghaus; Oander's Italy, &c.*)

Lodi, p. t., Seneca co., N. Y., 185 m. W. Albany, 318 W. Bounded W. by Seneca lake. Watered by streams flowing into it, and by others flowing E. into Cayuga lake. It contains a Dutch Reformed church, six stores, three fulling-mills, one woollen factory, one flouring-mill, five grist-mills, eight saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries; 15 schools, 670 scholars. Pop. 3236.

Lodi, t., Bergen co., N. J., 5 m. S.W. Hackensack. Bounded E. and S.E. by Hackensack river, W. and S.W. by Passaic river. Along the latter are many fine country seats. It has one store, one dyeing and printing works, three grist-mills, three saw-mills; two schools, 53 scholars. Pop. 687.

Lodi, p. t., Washtenaw co., Mich., 43 m. W. Detroit, 530 W. Pop. 1077.

LOFFODEN ISLES, a group of islands on the coast of Norway, between lat. 67° 40' and 69° 30' N., and long. 11° 40' and 16° 30' E. There are five larger and several smaller islands, having in all from 3000 to 4000 inhabitants. The principal are (taking a S.W. direction) Andøen, Langøen, and Hildøen, which is the largest of the whole group, and with six others, forms, on the side of the Norwegian continent, the great gulf of West Fjord. The coasts of these islands are extremely irregular, and they rise into lofty and rugged mountains, covered with perpetual snow, and in some places with glaciers. There are no trees, but only a few stunted shrubs, grass, and cryptogamous plants: nor are these islands of any importance, except on account of the fisheries, which are very extensive and valuable. "In the beginning of February the cod-fish set in from the ocean, and occupy the banks in West fjord. These banks are from 3 to 10 m. out in the fjord, at a depth of from 60 to 80 fathoms; and the fish crowd so much together while depositing their spawn that it is said a deep sea lead is often interrupted in its descent to the bottom through these *fish-hills*. The fishermen assemble in the month of January at the different stations, and the fish are caught by nets and long lines, set at night and taken up in the morning. An outfit or company consists of two boats, each having five men, and provided with six or eight nets; and every 30 or 30 of these companies have a larger tender to bring out their provisions, nets and lines, and to take the produce to market. The fish are cured as round or stock fish till April, after which they are split, salted, and carried to Drontheim, or other places, to be dried on the rocks, like the Scotch dried cod. The stock-fish are merely gutted and hung up, two together, across poles, and are dried, without salt, in the wind. In a medium year (1857) there were 2916 boats fishing in 83 different stations, accompanied by 194 tenders, the number of men in all being 15,324. The produce amounted to 16,458,630 fish, which, when dried, would weigh 8800 tons; there were, also, 21,530 barrels of cod-oil, and 8000 barrels of cod-roe. This important winter-fishery ends in the middle of April. The herring fishery on these shores is of much less consequence. (*Leising's Norway*, p. 309-403.)

LOGAN, co., Va. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 9930 sq. m. Drained by Guyandotte and Oan rivers. It contained in 1840, 5431 neat cattle, 9454 sheep, 10,300 swine; and produced 7138 bushels of wheat, 870,630 of Indian corn, 23,044 of oats, 10,852 of potatoes, 9363 pounds of tobacco, 5946 of sugar. It had five stores, five flouring-mills, 52 grist-mills, four saw-mills, seven tanneries, two distilleries; 19 schools, 730 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4139; slaves, 150; total, 4308. Capital, Logan.

LOIR-ET-CHER.

LOGAN, co., Ky. Situated in the S., towards the W. part of the state, and contains 600 sq. m. Drained by tributaries of Green and Cumberland rivers. It contained in 1840, 2693 neat cattle, 4834 sheep, 11,576 swine; and produced 63,775 bushels of wheat, 1197 of rye, 305,440 of Indian corn, 95,510 of oats, 4438 of potatoes, 263,597 pounds of tobacco, 34,597 of cotton. It had eight stores, two woollen factories, 13 cotton factories with 180 spindles, four flouring-mills, 11 grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one oil-mill, one tannery, 42 distilleries, two potteries; four academies, 146 students; 15 schools, 399 scholars. Pop.: whites, 8479; slaves, 4398; free coloured, 310; total, 12,615. Capital, Russellville.

LOGAN, co., O. Situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 425 sq. m. Organized in 1818. Watered by Miami river, and its branches. It contained in 1840, 6379 neat cattle, 7533 sheep, 9333 swine; and produced 24,154 bushels of wheat, 9406 of rye, 228,235 of Indian corn, 1544 of buckwheat, 70,135 of oats, 8683 of potatoes, 24,305 pounds of sugar. It had 17 stores, one fulling-mill, two flouring-mills, 11 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, two tanneries, one pottery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 59 schools, 1806 scholars. Pop. 14,015. Capital, Bellefontaine.

LOGAN, co., Ill. Situated near the centre of the state, and contains 590 sq. m. Drained by Sugar creek, and other branches of Sangamon river. It contained in 1840, 3272 neat cattle, 3661 sheep, 16,694 swine; and produced 12,429 bushels of wheat, 234,400 of Indian corn, 93,239 of oats, 6090 of potatoes. It had five stores, six grist-mills, six saw-mills; seven schools, 150 scholars. Pop. 2333. Capital, Postville.

LOGAN, t., Clinton co., Pa., 30 m. N.E. Bellefonte. Drained by Big Fishing creek. It has two stores, four saw-mills, one tannery; one school, 30 scholars. Pop. 1187.

LOGAN, p. t., Dearborn co., Ia., 87 m. S.E. Indianopolis, 588 W. It has six stores, one fulling-mill, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery, five schools, 140 scholars. Pop. 1398.

LOGAN C.H., p. v., cap. of Logan co., Va., 351 m. W. Richmond, 398 W. Situated on the E. side of Guyandotte river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings.

LOGANSFORD, city and p. v., cap. of Cass co., Ia., 72 m. N. Indianopolis, 610 W. Situated on Wabash river, at the junction of Eel river, and has a fine water-power. It contains a courthouse, jail, an academy; six churches, two Presbyterian, a Methodist, an Episcopal, a Baptist, and a Roman Catholic; 12 stores, several flouring and saw mills, 400 dwellings, and about 3000 inhabitants. A fine bridge crosses the Wabash river, and another crosses Eel river. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through it, and its location for business is highly prominent.

LOGHUR (*Loghur*, "the iron fort"), a strong hill fort of Hindostan, prov. Aungmyab, in the British territories, 30 m. N.W. Poonah. From the perpendicular height of the rock on which it is built, this fortress could not if properly defended, be taken by storm. It is supplied with water by numerous tanks and springs, and has extensive extensive magazines. It came into the possession of the British in 1818.

LOGRONO (an. *Juliobriga*), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, prov. Sarra, on a spacious plain on the Ebro, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge, 57 m. W.S.W. Pampluna, and 158 m. N.E. Madrid. Pop., according to Misaño, 8210. It comprises, besides several good streets, two fine squares, with a collegiate church, five parish churches, eight convents, and two hospitals. It has tanneries, distilleries, and fabrics of saddles, hats, and candles.

LOHEIA, a seaport town of Arabia, the most northerly in the territ. of Yemen, on the Red sea, 175 m. N.N.W. Mocha, lat. 15° 41' 30", long. 49° 46' 14". It stands on low ground, sometimes inundated by the sea. Its port is so shallow that vessels of even small burden are obliged to anchor at a considerable distance off shore. The environs are arid and sterile, and the town is ill supplied with water. It is not walled, but is defended by several towers at equal distances round it, though only one of these is defensible by cannon. A few houses are of stone, but the straw mat for the door, and rarely any windows. The chief edifices are, a mosque, with the tomb of the Mohammedan saint who founded the town; the governor's residence; the caravanserais, and some coffee warehouses. The coffee shipped at Loheia is inferior to that of Mocha; but it, notwithstanding, carries on a considerable trade in it with Cairo, through Djidda. Lime is prepared in the neighbourhood by the calcination of coral, and near the town is a salt mine. (*Niebuhr, Voyage de l'Arabie*, l. 242; *Geographical Journal*, &c.)

LOIR-ET-CHER, a dep. of France, reg. centre, between lat. 47° 15' and 49° 10' N., and long. 0° 30' and 9° 15' E. having N. Eure-et-Loire, E. Loiret and Cher, S. Indre and

LOIRE.

Indre-et-Loire, and W. the latter and Sarthe. Length, N.W. to S.E., 80 m.; breadth varying from 30 to 45 m. Area, 635,971 hectares. Pop. (1836) 244,043. Surface mostly plain, with a general inclination towards the W. The Loire intersects the department nearly in its centre in a direction from S. to W.; the other chief rivers are, in the N. the Loir, a tributary of the Sarthe; and in the S. the Cher, Bouches, and Cosson, affluents of the Loire. In the S. of the department are numerous pools and marishes, which in the arrondissement of Romorantin cover nearly 3400 hectares. In 1834, it was estimated that 309,637 hectares of the surface were arable, 31,634 occupied with pastures, 26,501 with vineyards, 70,810 with woods, and 50,096 with heaths, wastes, &c. More corn is grown than is required for home consumption; in 1835, 1,361,398 hectolitres were harvested, chiefly oats and wheat. The annual produce of wine is estimated at above 900,000 hectolitres, some of which is of a pretty tolerable quality: the wines are principally made into brandy and vinegar; but a peculiar variety, of a very deep, dark hue, is extensively employed to deepen the colour of other red wines, and to give a reddish tint to white wines. (*Julien, Topographie*, p. 84.) Beans and peas, fruit, hemp, liquorice, and beet-root, are raised in considerable quantities. In 1830, about 377,000 sheep were kept in the department, the annual produce of their wool being estimated at 795,000 kilog. A good many poultry and bees also are reared. The rural population is, however, in a very depressed condition; the labouring class occupy miserable huts, and in one village the habitations are said to be mere caves dug in the rock. In 1835, of 95,651 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 46,780 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and 14,364 at from 5 to 10 fr. Iron, turf, and alabaster are met with, but the most valuable mineral product is flint: the most extensive beds of which in France are in the S. part of this department, which has furnished the greater part of the gun flints used in France. A good workman produces in a day 400 flints of the first, and 600 of the second quality; and it is accordingly estimated that 100 workmen, assisted by their families, will probably send to market in a year 30,000,000 flints of all descriptions. The employment is very injurious to the health, and it is alleged that most workmen die of chest diseases before they attain to 30 years of age. The department has several iron forges, tile and glass factories, potteries, &c., with manufactures, though on a small scale, of serge, woollen cloth, and other woollen fabrics, cotton and hempen cloths, paper, leather, chemical products, &c. It is divided into three arrondissements; chief towns, Blois, the capital, Romorantin, and Vendôme. It sends three members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors in 1836-39, 1570. Total public revenue in 1831, 5,968,150 fr. (*Hugo, art. Loir-et-Cher*; *Official Tables*, &c.)

LOIRE (an. *Liger*), the principal river of France, through the central part of which it flows in a W. direction to its embouchure in the Atlantic. Its basin, which comprises nearly one fourth part of the kingdom, has the basin of the Seine on the N.E., that of the Garonne on the S.W., and that of the Rhone on the E. It rises in mount Gerbier de Jonca, on the W. declivity of the Cevennes, in the department Ardèche, about lat. 44° 38' N., long. 4° 30' E., at an elevation of 4593 ft. above the sea. (*Bruguiera*.) Its general direction is N.N.W. to near Orleans, after which it flows mostly W.S.W. to its mouth near Palmbeuf, in about lat. 47° 15' N., and long. 2° 15' W. Its entire course is estimated at 670 m., of which 519 are navigable. Before losing itself in the ocean, it spreads out into a considerable estuary; below Nantes it is between 9 and 3 m. in width; but its navigation in the lower part of its course is rendered difficult by shallows and numerous islands. Ships of 800 tons, though built at Nantes, are loaded at Palmbeuf or St. Nazaire; and all ships of considerable burden unload nearly 20 m. below Nantes, their cargoes being conveyed to that city by lighters. During the first 40 m. of its course, the Loire has an average descent of more than 30 ft. a mile; its rate of descent afterward averages 4 ft. a mile. Its current is everywhere rapid, and its inundations are frequently productive of much damage; to prevent which, extensive embankments have been erected along its banks below Orleans.

The tide rises to about 5 m. below Nantes. Its chief tributaries are the Maine, Endre, and Brive from the N.; and the Allier, Loiret, Cher, Indre, Vienne, and Sèvre-Nantaise from the S. It is connected with the Seine by means of the Orleans, Briare, and Nivernais canals; with the Rhone by the canal du Centre; and with Brest harbour and the English channel by the Nantes and Brest canal. To obviate the impediments to navigation from sandbanks, &c., above Orleans, a lateral canal, commenced in 1823, has been constructed along the river: it begins opposite the mouth of the Briare canal, in the department of Loiret, and runs along its S.W. bank till it terminates opposite the canal du Centre, in the department of Allier. The entire

LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE.

length of this canal is 123 m. The scenery along the Loire, though in parts very fine, is generally surpassed by that of the Rhone. Some very important cities stand on its banks, among which, reckoning from its source, may be specified, Roanne, Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, Ancenis, and Nantes. (*Dict. Géog.*, &c.)

LOIRE-HAUTE, an inland dep. of France, between lat. 44° 45' and 45° 34' N., and long. 3° and 4° 30' E., having N. Puy-de-Dôme and Loire, S.E. Ardèche, and S.W. Lotzère and Cantal. Area, 496,560 hectares. Pop. 385,381. It is generally mountainous, with a slope to the N. The Cevennes mountains run along its S.W. border, and a range, passing off laterally from them, intersects the department about its centre, and afterward bounds the department of Loire on the W. But most of its mountains belong to the volcanic system of France. The Loire and Allier are the principal rivers, and receive numerous small streams within the department: there are many small lakes, and pools around Le Puy, and elsewhere. The bottoms of the valleys are fertile, but not the other parts of the department; by far the greater portion of the surface being stony or sandy. In 1834, it was estimated that there were 226,073 hectares of arable land, 79,432 ditto meadow, 14,036 ditto woods and forests, and 90,339 ditto heaths, &c. Agriculture is extremely backward; half the arable land is constantly in fallow, and the occupiers are miserably poor. Sufficient corn, chiefly rye, with some wheat, is, however, grown for home consumption; but about 50,000 hectol. of wine are annually imported. The natural pastures are good, and their irrigation is pretty well conducted. In 1830, there were about 188,000 head of cattle, and 378,000 sheep in the department; the latter yielding about 350,000 kilog. a year of wool. The rural population is, in general, very poor; and about 3080 individuals annually leave the department in search of employment in the other departments, as reapers, road-makers, day labourers, &c.; and usually return, after about six months' absence, with sums supposed to average about 70 fr. each. The land is very much subdivided. In 1835, of 98,858 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 45,587 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and there are fewer large properties in this than in any other department of France, Corrèze only excepted. Haute-Loire yields annually about 900,000 metrical quintals of coal, worth as many francs, and a little iron, zinc, and antimony. Manufactures either do not exist at all, or are confined to common linen fabrics, lace, tiles, bricks, earthenware, silk riband, and organzine in small quantities. Le Puy has a small lace manufacture, and is the great entrepôt for the small bells (*grelots*) used by the muleteers and waggoners of the S. of France. Haute-Loire is divided into three arrondissements; chief towns, Le Puy, the capital, Brionde, and Yssengeaux. It sends three members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1838-39) 1219. This department is said to be taxed in a disproportionately high degree as compared with its means: in 1831, the public revenue derived from it was 4,319,731 francs; expenditure, 2,524,380 francs. (*Hugo, art. Haute-Loire*; *French Official Tables*.)

LOIRE-INFÉRIEURE, a maritime dep. of France, formerly included in the prov. of Brittany, between lat. 46° 50' and 47° 50' N., and long. 10° and 20° 30' W., having N. Morbihan and Ille-et-Vilaine, E. Maine-et-Loire, S. Vendée, and W. the Atlantic. Area, 661,704 hectares. Pop. in 1836, 470,768. The Loire has its mouth in this department, which it intersects from E. to W. near its centre. The Erdre, Sèvre-Nantaise, Maine, Moine, &c., affluents of the Loire, are the other chief rivers, all of them being navigable for some distance. The Vilaine skirts the N.W. extremity of the department, and communicates with the Loire by the canal between Nantes and Brest. Lakes and pools are estimated to cover 7200 hectares; the chief of these is the *Grand Lieu*, in the S., 4 m. in length by about the same in breadth. There are only a few hills of insignificant elevation in the N.E.; but along a part of the coast is a succession of sandy downs (*dunes*), which, not having been fixed by any artificial method, are gradually extending themselves, and have quite buried the old village of Escoublac. On various parts of the shore, as at Guerande, &c., the sea has receded to a considerable extent. The Isles of Noir-Moutiers and Bacin belong to this department. In 1834, about 331,600 hectares were arable, and 105,062 in pasture; vineyards occupied 26,346 hectares, orchards 10,944 hect., woods 33,075 hect., and heaths, wastes, &c., 129,352 hect., or nearly one fifth part of the entire surface. The country, on the S. bank of the Loire, is much superior in fertility to that on the N., and it is nearly all under culture; but agriculture is everywhere in the most backward state. There are a great number of little proprietors, many of whom engage themselves as labourers on the larger farms, who hold from 1 to 10 acres of land, farmed by their families. Very few properties yield a rental of 6000 francs (£1500) a year. The largest farms seldom extend beyond

LOIRET.

300 acres; the greater number varying from 160 to 300. In 1835, of 138,069 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 67,796 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and 19,814 at from 5 to 10 fr. In the vicinity of Nantes there are lands which let as high as £3 10s. an acre; while in the vicinity of Châteaubriant the average rent is under 10s., and in other parts of the department it is still less. Leases generally run from three to five and seven years; seldom beyond the latter term. Few farms are let for a money rent. Some farmers pay a stipulated quantity of grain for the arable, and money for the pasture land; but the far greater number hold on the metayer principle, paying half the gross produce to the proprietor. The reader will not, consequently, be surprised to learn that the farmers are without capital or intelligence, that their implements and cattle are very inferior, and that the land, which is not half tilled, is usually left fallow every other year, and frequently for several years together. The usual wages of farm labourers vary from 7s. to 9s. a day; women get from 4s. to 7s. During harvest, wages are about half as much higher. Little butchers' meat is consumed by the agricultural population. Their food consists principally of bread, butter, or fat, cabbage soup, buckwheat, pancakes and potatoes. Paupers are very numerous in winter, and in the rural districts there is no adequate provision for their support. The occupiers are in general miserably lodged, frequently sleeping in the same apartment with their cattle. They are not in debt, but have no money; are strongly attached to routine practices, and move on without an effort to improve their condition. (*Consular Report.*)

The produce of corn is estimated at about 1,400,000 hectolitres a year, principally wheat, buckwheat, and rye; a good many turnips are raised as food for cattle and sheep. The produce of wine is estimated by Jullien at 900,000 hectolitres, but the quality is inferior; about 300,000 hectolitres are consumed in the department, the rest being principally converted into brandy. The annual produce of cider may be about 130,000 hectolitres. The pastures on the banks of the Loire are excellent, and feed great numbers of cattle. The cows are good milkers, and the vicinity of Nantes is famous for its butter. In 1830, the stock of sheep amounted to 320,000 head, producing 250,000 kilog. of wool. The horses, though not large, are strong and handsome. The forests, which abound with oaks, feed a good many hogs. Bees are numerous, and the honey and wax of the department have a high reputation. The pichard and herring fisheries are important: the former employs 3000 fishermen on the water, and a great many women in salting and barrelling the pichards on shore. The manufacture of salt, from the extensive salt-pans at Noirmoutiers, Guérande, Crolac, &c., employs about 7000 hands, and furnishes produce worth above 900,000 fr. a year. Bog iron is plentiful, and is smelted in the arrondissements of Ancenis and Châteaubriant. A tin mine is wrought at Piriac. Granite, coal, turf, porcelain, clay, &c., are the other chief mineral products. There are two royal cannon foundries and several building docks in the department, and manufactures of sail-cloth, rope, glass, porcelain, tiles, paper, leather, &c. The trade of this department centres almost entirely in Nantes (which see). It is divided into five arrondissements; chief towns, Nantes, the capital, Châteaubriant, Ancenis, Palmbeuf, and Savenay. It sends seven members to the chamber of deputies. Registered electors (1838-39) 9208. Total public revenue in 1831, 77,040,854 fr.; expenditure, 10,890,664 fr. (*Hugo, art. Loire Inférieure; French Official Tables; Parl. Report.*)

LOIRET, a dep. of France, region centre, between lat. 45° 13' and 46° 18' N. and long. 2° 42' and 4° 45' E., having N. Euro-et-Loir, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine-et-Marne, E. Yonne, S. Nièvre, Cher, and Loiret-Cher, W. the last-named department. Area, 687,679 hectares. Pop. (1836) 319,189. Surface for the most part level, but in the N. is a chain of hills separating the basins of the Loire and the Seine. The Loire traverses the S. half of the department, generally in a W. direction. It receives the Loiret, which rises within the department, and joins the Loire after a short course; being, however, navigable for boats nearly to its source. S. of the Loire, the country is marshy, uncultivated, and infertile; but, in other parts, it is very productive, particularly in the W. districts. In 1835, the arable lands were said to comprise 394,590 hectares, meadows 24,464 ditto, vineyards 39,892 ditto, and forests 99,474 ditto. Agriculture is in a comparatively forward state. The corn grown, which is chiefly oats and wheat, exceeds the quantity required for home consumption. The annual produce of wine is estimated at 1,900,000 hectolitres; two thirds of which is exported, under the name of *vins d'Orléans*, and the rest consumed at home, or converted into brandy or vinegar. None of the wine is of a superior quality, but the better sorts are esteemed as *vins ordinaires*. Cider is made in the arrondissement of Montargis. Various fruits, with flax, hemp, saffron, &c., are grown; and of late the culture

LOMOND (LOCH).

of beet-root for sugar has gained ground. The different branches of rural industry are all pursued by the same individuals who simultaneously grow corn, garden produce, and wine; and rear cattle, sheep, poultry, &c. In 1830, it was estimated that there were in the department nearly 100,000 head of black cattle, and 400,000 sheep. The latter have been improved by crossing with English breeds. In 1835, of 118,143 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 56,061 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and 15,457 at between 5 and 10 fr.; but there were, at the same time, a considerable number of large properties. The manufacture of coarse broadcloths and other woollen fabrics are said to employ a large number of hands; and Orléans has manufactures of fine cloth, flannels, woollen yarn, &c.; but the commerce of that city has latterly declined. Cotton yarn, vinegar, white lead, paper, parchment, earthenware, &c., are also produced; and there are numerous distilleries. Meung is celebrated for its leather; Montargis and Pithiviers are the chief seats of the French saffron trade; and the latter town is celebrated for its *gâteaux d'ameandes*, and *petits d'aloettes*. The department is divided into four arrondissements: chief towns, Orléans, Gien, Montargis, and Pithiviers. It sends five members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1838-39) 9993. Total public revenue (1831), 14,001,294 fr.; expenditure, 5,370,126 fr. (*Hugo, art. Loiret; Official Tables, &c.*)

LOKEREN, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. canton, on the Deurne, and on the road from Ghent to Antwerp, 12 m. E.N.E. Ghent. Population, in 1836, 16,133. Its appearance is that of a "large, quiet, Flemish village." It is celebrated for its linen fabrics; and has also manufactures of cotton goods, flannels, lace, hats, and soap, with cotton printing establishments, bleaching grounds, breweries, distilleries, oil-mills, &c. It has large weekly markets, and a considerable trade in its native products, and those of the adjacent country. (*De Cleet; Henscheling, &c.*)

LOMBARDY. See ITALY (AUSTRIAN).

LOMBOK, an island of the eastern archipelago, between lat. 8° and 9° N., and long. 116° and 117° E., separated on the W. from Bali by the strait of Lombok, and on the E. from Sumbawa by the strait of Alila, the least being the most commodious passage through the Sunda chain of islands.

Lombok is of a rhomboidal shape; its length may be estimated at 53 m.; average breadth, 45 m. Area, probably 2400 sq. m. A mountain chain covered with forests, runs W. to E. through the S. portion of the island, and an isolated height, the peak of Lombok, rises in the N. to 8000 feet above the sea. Several rivers disembogue on the N., E., and W. coasts. The country is populous, fertile, and well cultivated. Rice is raised by artificial irrigation, as in the Carnatic; and abundant supplies of bullocks, hogs, poultry, vegetables, &c. may be obtained at the commodious port of Ampannan, on the W. coast. The inhabitants are Mohammedans, and more civilized than the E. islanders in general. They carry on a considerable trade with Java, Borneo, and other Malay islands. Lombok and Mataram are the chief towns; the last is the residence of the rajah, who is tributary to the sultan of Bali. (*Crawford's Indian Archipelago; Hamilton's E. I. Gazetteer.*)

LOMOND (BEN), this mountain attains to an elevation of 3195 feet above the level of the sea. From its vicinity to Glasgow, from which it is distant N.W. 27 m. and its position between Lochs Lomond and Katrine, it is by far the best known and most frequently visited of any of the highland mountains. Its summit, which is composed of micaceous slate, mixed with quartz, commands a great extent of view. "The whole extent of loch Lomond, with its wooded isles, appears just beneath. Loch Long, loch Katrine, loch Earn, and the river Clyde, form the principal waters. The mountains of Arran appear very distinct; and to the N. alps upon alps fill up the amazing view." (*Percy's Tour in Scotland*, li. 176, ed. 1790.)

LOMOND (LOCH), a lake of Scotland, between the coasts of Skirling and Dumbarton, its most southerly extremity being 64 m. N. from the town of Dumbarton. This which is the largest of the Scotch, and, indeed, of the British lakes, is a noble sheet of water, of a triangular shape, about 94 m. in length N.N.W. and S.S.E. and where broadest, along its S. shore, it is from 7 to 8 m. across; but its upper portion, from Rowardennan Inn, N. to Ardloch, is comparatively narrow, being only about 1 m. in breadth. Its area is estimated at about 35,000 acres: its most usual depth is about 30 fathoms; but in some places it has a depth of 80, and even of 130 fathoms. It is studded with numerous islands, some of which are of considerable size, and finely wooded. The scenery of this lake is varied and magnificent. Its N. extremity stretches into a wild, rugged, and dreary country. On the E. side Ben Lomond, one of the most stupendous of the Grampian mountains, rises from its margin; but on descending the

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lake, the character of the scenery changes; the mountains become less precipitous; the glens between them are well wooded, and filled with gentlemen's seats; and on the S. it is bounded by a low, rich, fertile, and well cultivated country. Its surface level is from three to five feet higher in winter than in summer: and it is generally about 99 feet above the sea level. It receives several streams, of which the Enrick, which flows into its S.E. corner is the most considerable. Its surplus waters are conveyed away by the river Leven, which, issuing from its S. extremity, falls into the frith of Clyde, close to Dumbarton. In summer it is much resorted to by tourists; and a steamer is established on the lake for their accommodation. It may be worth while to state that the waters of this lake were violently agitated at the period of the great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755.

LONATO, a town of Lombardy, deleg. Brescia, cap. distr. on the summit of a hill, 13 m. E.S.E. Brescia. Population 5000. It is walled and defended by a castle, has four churches, a hospital, a *mona di piat*, cavalry barracks, and manufactures of silk twist and saltpetre.

LONDON (Lat. *Londonium*, Fr. *London*), the metropolis of the U. Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the most populous, wealthy, and commercial city, of which we have any accounts, is situated partly and principally on the N. bank of the Thames, in the county of Middlesex, and partly on its S. bank, in the county of Surrey, about 45 m. above the river's mouth at the Nore, and 15 below the highest tideway. The site on the N. side is high and dry, but on the S. it is so low as to be under the level of the highest tides; though by a well constructed system of drainage it is kept perfectly free from wet. The subsoil is a hard clay, known to geologists by the name of London clay, lying in the middle of the great chalk basin, extending from Berkhire to the E. coast. In several places the clay is covered by thick beds of gravel. Lat. of St. Paul's Cathedral, 51° 30' 45" N. long. 5° 48" W. Greenwich. Exclusive of the city of London, properly so called, the metropolis comprises the city of Westminster, the boroughs of Southwark, Lambeth, and Marylebone, and other contiguous districts, which, though formerly distinct, are now combined into one vast mass of houses.

The population of the metropolis (including the cities of London and Westminster, and the five parliamentary boroughs as determined by the Boundary Act, with the parish of Chelsea,) has been as follows, according to the last four decennial returns:—

Divisions.	1901.	1811.	1821.	1831.	Rate of increase in 30 Years
London, city of	156,269	136,908	135,484	132,850	27.4
city and 11b. . .	159,512	126,085	122,035	101,112	27.5
Marylebone borough . .	97,646	126,505	174,254	249,594	246.0
Thamesbury . .	134,616	167,180	301,731	329,123	92.4
Tower Hamlets loc. . .	184,968	237,487	291,650	287,546	39.5
Chelsea, par. of . .	11,694	18,263	26,890	32,271	167.6
part. loc. . .	94,513	108,765	128,668	134,117	41.5
Lambeth loc. . .	49,396	76,405	104,561	160,613	101.8
Metropolis . .	880,180	1,013,005	1,224,289	1,501,490	69.0

The population of London, including the whole metropolis, according to the census of 1841, was 2,560,981; viz., within the walls, 54,696; without the walls, 70,329; London and suburbs, 1,873,676; London and Westminster, 367,661; Southwark, 93,648; Lambeth, 115,888.

London is of great antiquity. It is said by Tacitus to have been in the days of Nero, *capit negotiorum et commercium maximè celebre*. (*Annal.* lib. xiv. § 33.) It suffered severely in the revolt of Boadicea; but it speedily recovered from that disaster, and has always been the largest and most important of the British towns. It is indebted for its early and long-continued prosperity to its admirable situation. Though 45 m. from the sea, it enjoys, owing to its position on a great navigable river, all the advantages of an excellent seaport, vessels of 800 tons burden coming up to London bridge. Had it been built lower down, it would have been less healthy and more exposed to hostile attacks; and had it been higher up, it would have been deprived of the inestimable advantage of a deep-water harbour.

The Romans surrounded London with walls. It is probable that its limits were then commensurate with the part of the city said to be "within the walls," reaching from the end of Leadenhall-street to the top of Ludgate hill, and from the Thames to London Wall and Little Britain. The wall appears to have inclosed it along the water as well as on the land sides. The great Roman roads called Watling-street and Ermin-street, as well as the *via vicinior*, centred in London.

The continued and rapid increase of buildings renders it difficult to ascertain the extent of the metropolis at any particular period. If we include in it those parts only that present a solid mass of houses, its length, from E. to W., may be taken at 5½ m., and its breadth, from N. to S., at about 3½ m. There is, however, a nearly continuous line of houses from Blackwall to Chelsea, a distance of nearly 7 m., and from Walworth to Holloway of 4½ m. The extent of surface covered by buildings is estimated at about 15 sq. m., or nearly 10,000 acres, so that M. Say, the celebrated French economist, did not really indulge in hyperbole when he said, *London n'est plus une ville: c'est une province couverte de maisons!*

Notwithstanding its immense size, it is not difficult for strangers to make their way in London. The Thames runs through it lengthwise from W. to E., and most of the great lines of the streets are parallel to the river, being intersected at variable distances by lines of cross streets, or of streets running N. and S. Of the former, or of the longitudinal streets parallel to the river, there are two principal lines: the most northerly of these enters London on the W. by the Bayswater-road, passing in front of the fine terraces facing the N. side of Hyde Park; it then passes through Oxford street, about 1½ m. in length, to St. Giles's, where it bends through a mass of inferior buildings; leaving this, it is prolonged by Holborn, a wide and handsome street about 1 m. in length; whence it proceeds through Skinner-street, Snowhill, and Newgate-street, till it reaches Cheapside, one of the greatest thoroughfares in the city. It next passes through the Poultry, having the Bank and the Exchange on the one hand, and the Mansion-House on the other, along Cornhill, to Leadenhall-street; and is thence continued, by Whitechapel and the Mile-end-road, into the country. Its entire length, from Hyde park to the Regent's canal, Mile-end, is above six miles.

The other great longitudinal street to the S. of that now traced, enters London on the W. at Hyde park corner. This is by far the most splendid of the entrances into the metropolis. Kensington gardens appear like an ornamental forest; Hyde park gradually rises to the splendid terraces on the N., and is bordered on the E. by magnificent houses, or rather palaces: on the left is the handsome entrance to Hyde park and the W. front of Apsley House, the town residence of the Duke of Wellington; *deus et saltem patriæ*; and on the right the bold arch and gate leading to the Queen's palace; the Green park, apparently stretching to the towers of Westminster Abbey; and a long line of splendid buildings, with the Norwood hills in the distance. The promise of a magnificent city is not belied by an advance through Piccadilly. This, which is the first street of London traversed by the traveller from the W., is 1 m. in length, and is principally built only on one side, being open on the other to the Green park. It contains many magnificent private residences, and shops. On reaching the E. end of Piccadilly, the continuous line of street defects to the right through the Haymarket, whence it proceeds to the E. along the splendid line of E. Pall-mall, through Trafalgar square, and past St. Martin's Church, till it unites with the Strand; this, though formerly in many places narrow and encumbered, is now a truly magnificent street: It follows pretty closely the line of the river, from which it is not far distant; and, besides two churches in its centre, has Exeter hall on its N., and Somerset house on its S. side. Contiguous to the latter is Wellington-street, leading to Waterloo bridge. The Strand terminates at the ancient gate, called Temple Bar, the boundary of the city on the W.; the great line of street being thence prolonged through Fleet-street, at the E. end of which, on the right, is a fine street, leading to Blackfriars bridge; and on the left Farringdon-street, one of the widest in the city, which it is intended to prolong to Islington: from Fleet-street the grand line continues up Ludgate hill, till it reaches St. Paul's, the noblest edifice in the kingdom.

At the E. end of St. Paul's Churchyard, the wider channel of communication joins in Cheapside the grand northern line already traced, coming from Oxford-street, Holborn, &c.; but another branch of the former line runs nearer the river, through Watling-street, Eastcheap, and Tower-street, to the wide and airy area of Tower hill, whence it may be traced either in a straight line through Ratcliffe-highway, N. of the London docks, or close by the river along Wapping and Shadwell, where the lines again form a single street leading to the W. India docks. The streets E. of the Tower are narrow, and lined with mean houses mostly occupied by persons connected with shipping. This line is altogether about 6 m. in length.

Another line of street which unites with that last described, may be considered as beginning at Vauxhall bridge, close to which is an open quay, ¼ m. long, exhibiting a view of the river and of the archiepiscopal palace of Lambeth. The line of road is, however, soon separated from the river by ranges of buildings, along which it passes, till

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It reaches Abingdon-street. At the termination of the latter it runs on, having Westminster Abbey on the left, and the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall on the right; after leaving these and Westminster bridge on the right, it connects with Parliament-street, and then with the spacious street called Whitehall, in which are the Treasury, Horse Guards, and Admiralty, separating it from St. James's park on the left, and the Banqueting Hall, with other handsome mansions shutting out the view of the river. The magnificence of the buildings in this short line of street is unequalled, except by those at the W. entrance of Piccadilly, and by the splendid terraces of the Regent's Park. Beyond Whitehall is Charing Cross, with the National Gallery, College of Physicians, &c., forming three sides of Trafalgar square, surrounding the site of the intended Nelson monument. Here the line, bending E. with the river, unites with the Strand, already noticed.

Among the principal streets running from N. to S., the first and most westerly is the Edgeware-road, with its continuations, Park-lane, Grosvenor-place, and Vauxhall-bridge road, which, for the most part, bound the metropolis westward. The second, proceeding eastward, is the line formed of Portland-place, Regent-street, and Waterloo-place, extending between the Regent's and St. James's parks, and forming by far the noblest public thoroughfare in London, as well from the width of road as from the beauty of the houses and shops on either side. At its S. termination is a granite column, surmounted by a bronze statue of the duke of York, brother to George IV. A little N. of Piccadilly the line curves through the Quadrant, a handsome range of buildings, bordered on each side by colonnades, of fluted Doric pillars forming an arcade over the footways: from this point it continues northward to Oxford-street, where it expands into a circus, and then, resuming its former dimensions, proceeds to the church in Langham-place: here, by a slight curve westward, it opens into Portland-place, which, from its containing the residences of the principal ambassadors, may be called the diplomatic quarter of London: the architecture of its houses is less showy than that seen in Regent-street; but the magnificent scale on which they are built sufficiently indicates the rank of their occupants. Park-crescent and Park-square, opening into the Regent's park, form a noble finish to the whole. The third great N. and S. line is a continuation southward of the road from Hampstead: it passes through Tottenham-court-road to the E. end of Oxford-street, from which point its course may be traced through narrow streets down St. Martin's-lane to Charing-cross; but, though a busy, it is an intricate thoroughfare, and is devoid of architectural interest. The other principal N. and S. lines consist of Grey's Inn-lane and Chancery-lane; Goswell-street and Aldersgate-street; and the line of street commencing at the Regent's canal on the N., successively called Kingsland-road, Shoreditch, Norton-Folgate, Bishopsgate-street, and Gracechurch-street: at the S. termination of the latter this line passes over London bridge, and is thence prolonged across the borough as far as Kennington church in Surrey: its length is about 4 m., which may be considered the breadth of London in this quarter. The portion of this line at and near London bridge affords some of the finest points for viewing London and the animated scenery on the river. Exclusive of the above, there are an infinite number of cross streets, some of which are of great importance. Among others, a splendid line has recently been opened from Finsbury-square through Moor-gate-street, Princes-street, and King William-street, to London bridge.

In addition to the various routes intersecting each other in different directions, a grand line of road embraces the greater part of London on the N., in a manner not unlike that in which the Boulevards encircle Paris. It commences in the Uxbridge-road, and has a N.E. course as far as King's cross, St. Pancras, where, turning eastward, it ascends Pentonville hill, and, entering the City-road, terminates in Finsbury-square.

In Southwark the great roads from the different bridges unite at the well-known posting-house called the Elephant and Castle. They are generally wide and well-built streets, though, with the exception of Blackfriars'-road, inferior to the principal thoroughfares N. of the river. A line of street, extending from Westminster-road to the borough, connects these several roads with each other.

Unlike Edinburgh and many other great towns, the houses in London are not, with the exception of those in the Temple and Inns of Court, divided into stories (*Scottish "flats"*); but in the vast majority of instances belong to or are hired by one individual, by whom, however, portions of them are frequently let to lodgers. They have usually a story sunk below the level of the street, comprising the kitchen and other offices, above which are usually four stories. The smaller, and by far the most numerous, class of houses have narrow fronts, containing one room or shop in the front of the street floor and that immediately above it, the stair and

a smaller apartment occupying the back part: the two upper floors are frequently divided into smaller apartments. Every house has the inestimable advantage of having an abundant supply of water; and in all the better class of houses it is supplied to the top as well as to the under story. Except in the very worst parts of the town, all the refuse water and drainage of the house is conveyed by a covered drain to the sewer, or grand receptacle in the centre of the street, sunk below the line of the lateral drains. Most houses have cellars opposite to them under the street, for the storage of coal and such like articles. No fifth is ever laid down upon the streets, which have universally flagged footpaths along each side; and, notwithstanding the concourse of horses, and the grinding of the pavement by carriages, the streets are, speaking generally, extremely well kept.

But until a comparatively late period the architecture of the streets and houses of London was but little in harmony with the wealth of the inhabitants and the richness of the interior of the houses. Internal comfort was long the only, as it still is (and it is to be hoped will long continue to be) the grand object of the Londoner. Provided his house were clean, commodious, and well and handsomely furnished, he cared little about its external appearance. Hence it was that the interminable rows of dull-looking brick houses, erected with little or no regard to uniformity, led strangers to remark that the best streets resembled long walls pierced with holes for doors and windows. Even Bond-street was said, in 1810, by an intelligent foreigner, to be "an ugly, inconvenient street, the attractions of which it is difficult to understand." But the same author (*Sismond*) adds: "You cannot pass the threshold without being struck with the look of order and neatness of the interior. Instead of the abominable filth of the common entrance and common stairs of a French house, here you step from the very street on a neat floorcloth or carpet, the wall painted or papered, a lamp in its glass ball hanging from the ceiling, and every apartment in the same style. All is neat, compact, and independent."

With the exception, indeed, of St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Somerset house, and a few other churches and public buildings, London displayed, till within the last few years, little architectural elegance. In our own times, however, the erection of immense and splendid ranges of buildings in every direction has made our metropolis as superior to most other capitals in appearance as it has long been in wealth, cleanliness, and comfort. The line of Regent-street has been already mentioned, to which may be added the Regent's park, "affording an enchanting landscape bounded by hills, and more than half surrounded by a large circuit of magnificent buildings, worthy the capital of the world." Belgrave and Eaton squares, and the adjoining streets and squares on the estate of the marquis of Westminster, with the terraces in Carlton gardens, have all been raised within the last 30 years, and are probably unequalled for symmetry and magnificence. Within a still shorter space a splendid city has been built on the elevated ground on the N. side of Hyde park; and these, with the magnificent new buildings in Pall-mall and St. James's-street, Trafalgar-square, &c., render the W. end of the city of London a residence worthy the wealthiest aristocracy in the world. But the improvements effected of late years in the city, or oldest part of the town, have been equally great and striking. The new streets that lead from the bank to London bridge on the one hand, and to Moorfields on the other, are on a grand scale; and when it is borne in mind that the ground which they traverse was previously occupied by a dense mass of houses, which had to be purchased at a high price, it will be seen that they do as much credit to the public spirit as to the taste of the citizens. Four new and noble bridges over the Thames form no small addition to the improvements of the last 30 years. On the whole, therefore, though it cannot be said of George IV., that, like Augustus, he found a capital of brick, and left one of marble, it is certain that during his reign an extraordinary impulse was given to architectural improvement, which, so far from being exhausted, promises to give the metropolis still greater splendour and convenience.

With extremely few exceptions, almost all the houses in London are built of brick. But within the last few years those in the principal streets have been mostly plastered or stuccoed over, and their fronts made so exactly to imitate the finest freestone, that it is sometimes no easy matter to distinguish between them. This method of dressing up houses has contributed most materially to the improved appearance of the town. Those, indeed, who have been accustomed to stone structures, are apt to associate ideas of insecurity and of rapid decay with stuccoed fabrics; but, provided the walls be well built, and the plaster be kept in repair by occasional painting, stuccoed houses are, in fact, all but imperishable. The cheapness of stucco, too, allows it to be applied to the inferior class of houses; while, from the facility with which it may be moulded, it permits an

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elaborateness of ornament that could not be executed in stone at many times the cost. Belgrave-square, and the magnificent terraces of Carlton gardens, Hyde park, &c., owe most of their elegance to the judicious application of stucco.

It is much to be regretted that the Thames, which, from its breadth and depth, might be the greatest ornament of the city, as well as the principal source of its wealth and prosperity, is so closely pent up by wharfs, warehouses, and other buildings, that its banks are almost shut out from the view, except where it is crossed. It is, however, fronted by the custom-house and Somerset house, the Adelphi terrace, and by the Temple gardens, and some private houses in Whitehall. But the most magnificent views of the river, and, indeed, in some respects, of the city, are obtained from the bridges.

Divisions.—The most popular division of London is into three parts—the city, the west end, and the borough; Temple Bar dividing the city from the west end, and the river separating both these portions from the borough. This division is necessarily vague, and, for specific purposes, different divisions are made. The city of London, strictly considered, is situated nearly in the centre of the metropolis, and is the seat of commerce on the largest scale. The city of Westminster in W. of the city of London: it contains the royal palaces, the houses of parliament, the law courts, most of the public offices, and the town residences of nearly all the nobility and aristocracy. The cities of London and Westminster, however, do not comprise above an eighth part of the area, or a fourth part of the population of the whole of what may be considered the metropolis. For the purpose of parliamentary elections, the metropolis is divided into seven districts: the cities of London and Westminster, as above stated; the borough of Finsbury, N. of the city of London; the Tower hamlets, E. of Finsbury and the city; Marylebone, N. of the city of Westminster; and two districts S. of the river, Southwark on the E. and Lambeth on the W. side.

The area of the city of London, which comprises only a small portion of the metropolis, is roughly estimated at about 600 acres. Its boundary line leaving the Thames at Temple-lane, passes northward, crossing Fleet-street at Temple Bar, and Holborn at "Holborn Bars." Turning eastward, it thence takes an undulating course, enclosing Smithfield, Finsbury circus, and Bishopsgate-street, S. of Spital-square. It thence passes S.E. through Petticoat-lane, to Aldgate, from which point the boundary, pursuing a S.W. course, reaches the Thames by a very irregular line, excluding the tower. The city is divided into 106 parishes, of which 97 are said to be "within," and 11 "without," the walls. This division is now merely nominal, the ancient city boundary having long disappeared, although the city gates, where the walls passed the great thoroughfares, were standing in the last half of the 18th century.

The E. boundary of the city of Westminster coincides with the W. boundary of London at the Thames and Temple: it thence runs N.W. to the junction of Tottenham-court-road and Oxford-street. The latter street constitutes the whole N. boundary as far as the W. extremity at Kensington gardens. From this point a very irregular line, running to Chelsea hospital, forms the W. boundary. It then turns to the S.W. along the Serpentine, on leaving which it goes S. until it reaches the Thames near Chelsea hospital.

The five metropolitan boroughs, being parliamentary only, and not municipal, need not be minutely described. Marylebone includes the three parishes of Marylebone, Paddington, and St. Pancras; Finsbury comprises nine parishes and the Rolls' liberty; and the Tower hamlets include fifteen; Southwark embraces not only the municipal borough, but the parishes of Bermondsey and Rotherhithe; and Lambeth comprises Camberwell and Newington, as well as the parish of its own name.

Parks, Squares, &c.—The W. end of the town is beautified and rendered healthy by four extensive parks, appropriately called the lungs of London. They are open to the public; and, though each has a different character, they all afford ample scope for healthy amusement and exercise to those resident in their vicinity. Hyde park (once the manor of Hyde, and belonging to the abbey of Westminster), lying W. of the road leading from Piccadilly and Oxford-street, contains about 400 acres, and has a large and deep artificial lake, crossed by a handsome bridge of five arches; this lake, which is nearly straight, is, by an absurd misnomer, called the Serpentine river. The whole of this park is an open field of much beauty, dotted with trees, and traversed by carriage-ways, which, in fine weather, during the season, are covered with many and fashionable equipages. Kensington gardens, lying W. of the park, and separated from it by a brick and wall, are open to the public, and constitute a fine shady promenade. St. James's park, extending from Whitehall to Buckingham palace, is less than one fifth part of Hyde park, and not so open; its site being low, damp, and

marshy. Within these few years, however, the central part has been tastefully laid out, and what was a dirty, straight canal, running through a marsh, has become a handsome, varied sheet of water, dotted with islands forming the abode of numerous aquatic birds, and surrounded by lawns, shrubberies, and lofty trees. The avenues on the N. side of this park are open to all pedestrians, but only to the horses and carriages of some privileged members of the aristocracy. The S. drive is open to all private and hackney carriages. The Green park is a triangular piece of ground, about as large as St. James's, from which it gradually rises to Piccadilly: it is an open and pleasant promenade, and forms a sort of miniature Hyde park, but at present (1841) it is undergoing extensive alterations, for it remains to be seen whether they will be improvements. The Regent's park, which is as large as Hyde park, is perhaps the handsomest of all: it was formed during the regency in the last years of the reign of George III. It is situated to the N. of Portland place, on high ground, surrounded by splendid buildings, and is tastefully laid out. This park is not, however, what it professes to be, a place for the accommodation and recreation of the public: on the contrary, the public is shut out from three fourths of its extent; and some even of its finest portions have been let to individuals, who have built villas upon them! This is a scandalous abuse of the public property; and it is really astonishing that it should have been allowed to be perpetrated, almost without notice. The gardens of the Zoological Society are situated on the N. side of this park; and it is said that the central portion is about to be laid out as a garden for the Botanic Society. The probability, indeed, seems to be that the public will, at no distant period, be shut entirely out from this park, and left to admire its beauties from the dusty drive by which it is surrounded.

On the E. side of the Regent's park, near Park-square, is the large building most happily styled the Colosseum. It is a 16 sided polygonal structure, with a magnificent portico and cupola. It is principally occupied by an immense panoramic view of the metropolis, taken from the ball on the top of St. Paul's cathedral. But though the patience and elaborate exactness of the artist (Mr. Hornor) be entitled to every praise, little else can be said in favour of his undertaking.

The squares of London are pretty numerous in all parts, though the largest and handsomest are in the W. end. In many the houses are in the first style of architecture, and the central gardens beautifully laid out. Grosvenor, Berkeley, and Hanover squares lie between Oxford-street and Piccadilly, and are, on the whole, the most fashionable; though the newly-formed Belgrave-square, in Piccadilly, bids fair to rival, and even surpass, them as a favourite residence of the aristocracy. St. James's-square, S. of Piccadilly, with Portman, Manchester, and Cavendish squares, N. of Oxford-street, are mostly occupied by the nobility and gentry. Farther E. are Russell and Bedford squares, and a cluster of squares to the N. of these, chiefly the residences of wealthy merchants. Lincoln's-Inn-fields, S. of Holborn, is one of the largest and best-built squares, and its enclosure is more beautifully laid out than any other in the metropolis. Finsbury-square lies N. of the city, and near it is Finsbury circus, a round enclosure with a pretty garden. Many other squares, formed of good houses, respectably inhabited, are to be found in all parts of the town and neighbourhood.

Several of the best squares are decorated with statues; among which may be remarked that of Pitt, by Chantrey, in Hanover-square; of Fox, by Westmacott, in Bloomsbury-square; of the duke of Bedford, by the same sculptor, in Russell-square; and those of William III., Anne, and George I. in St. James's, Queen's, and Leicester squares. Among statues are placed in different parts of the metropolis, among which are the equestrian statues of Charles I., by Le Sueur, at Charing-cross; of James II., by Gibbons, behind Whitehall; of George III., by Wyatt, Pall-mall; of the late duke of Kent, in Park crescent; and of Canning, in Palace-yard, adjoining the House of Commons. Near the E. entrance to Hyde park is a statue, copied from a figure at Rome, mid, but without any authority, to be that of Achilles. It is of brass and was formed out of cannon captured by the duke of Wellington, in whose honour it was erected, and to whom it is inscribed, by the ladies of England! But with all due deference, it is not easy to imagine anything more absurd. What has the duke of Wellington, by far the most illustrious Englishman of his age, in common with a colossal gladiator, that a statue of the latter should be erected in his honour?

The monument on Fish-street hill, built in 1671-77, to commemorate the burning of London, is a fluted Doric column, 303 feet in height, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The pedestal is decorated by a representation, in relief, of the destruction of the city, sculptured by Chisler: at the top of the column is a gallery affording a view of the E. part of the metropolis, and on the summit is a blazing urn, recently regilt. It is a noble column, and, had it been better situated

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steel, would have been one of the greatest ornaments of the city. A short English inscription on the pedestal ascribed, without the slightest foundation, the conflagration it is designed to commemorate to the treachery and malice of a popish faction. Pope alluded to this when he says,

"Where London's columns pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully, lift the head and lie."

But, in 1830, this offensive inscription was obliterated, in pursuance of a resolution of the Court of Common Council.

The York column is a plain Doric pillar of granite, surmounted by a bronze colossal statue of the duke of York. The height of the column is 124 feet, and above the capital is an iron gallery, from which a good view is obtained of the W. end of the town. This column, erected in 1833, is situated on the N. side of St. James's park, at the lower end of Waterloo-place.

Bridges.—The Thames, averaging 1000 feet in width, is crossed by six bridges, built at an aggregate expense of more than £5,000,000. A wooden structure had been thrown across the river early in the 11th century; but the frequent and costly repairs indispensable for its maintenance led to the construction of one of more durable materials. A stone bridge, of pointed architecture, was completed in 1300, which, by means of occasional renovations, was kept standing till 1894. Down to the middle of last century, this was the only bridge between London and Southwark. The great inconvenience of a circuitous journey from the west end of the town to the city before the river could be crossed by carriages, induced parliament, in 1738, to make a grant for the erection of Westminster bridge at the court end of the metropolis. Blackfriars bridge (intended by its projectors to have been called Pitt bridge) was built about 90 years after, the expense of its construction being defrayed by a toll exacted during 19 years. Westminster and Blackfriars bridges were built of Portland stone, which being too soft to resist the constant attrition of the water, and of the ice in winter, their piers were so much worn as to threaten their entire destruction: latterly, however, their piers have been eased with granite, and they have been otherwise thoroughly repaired at a very heavy expense. The three bridges erected within the present century have completed the connexion of all the important districts N. and S. of the Thames. Two of these, Vauxhall and Southwark bridges, have iron arches, the centre arch of the latter being 340 feet in width. Waterloo bridge, which Canova said was itself "worth a visit from the remotest corner of the earth," is of granite, and has nine elliptical arches, each 137 feet wide. This fine bridge was built by a joint-stock company; but, owing to the want of any great thoroughfare leading to or from it through the city, and to the influence of the toll on passengers and carriages crossing the river by its means, it is very little frequented, and has turned out a most unprofitable undertaking. The demolition of the old London bridge was owing less to its decayed state than to the defects of its original construction. The piers and starlings between its numerous arches (31 at the period of its removal) occupied so large a portion of the water-way as to obstruct the course of the water both during the flow and ebb of the tide, especially the latter. At low water, indeed, there was a difference of nearly 5 feet between the level of the water on the upper and lower sides of the bridge. This, by occasioning a dangerous fall and eddy in the water for a considerable time both before and after low water, interrupted the navigation, and occasioned every now and then fatal accidents. At length it was determined to abate the nuisance, by pulling down the old bridge, and erecting in its stead a new structure, whose arches should be of such a size as not sensibly to affect the flow of the water. The new London bridge, like the Southwark and Waterloo bridges, was planned by the late John Rennie. It is built of granite, the span of the centre arch being 159 feet; and, whether we consider its magnitude, or the beauty and simplicity of its structure, it is certainly one of the finest specimens of bridge architecture in the world. The heavy expense of this fabric has been partly defrayed by a duty on all coal brought into the pool, and partly from the revenues of property appropriated for the support of "London bridges."

The following table comprises a statement of the principal particulars connected with the different bridges belonging to the city:

Name.	Date of Completion.	Cost.	No. of Arches.	Length.	Breadth.	Span of Central Arch.
London bridge	1591	£24,000,000	5	926 ft.	53 ft.	168 ft.
Southwark	1819	800,000	3	708	44	340
Blackfriars	1776	910,000	9	905	42	160
Waterloo	1817	1,150,000	9	1,837	43	17
Westminster	1781	300,000	15	1,238	44	78
Vauxhall	1814	850,000	9	909	42	178

The tunnel, which, unlike the bridges, passes under, and not over, the stream, effects a connexion between its banks nearly 9 m. below London bridge. The erection of a bridge in the centre of the port of London was of course impracticable, and the mode of uniting the two shores, without injury to the shipping interest, was long a difficult problem for engineers. It was at length solved by Mr. Brunel, who designed the tunnel, and has so nearly brought it to a close, that its completion may be looked upon as certain. It consists of a hollow brick cylinder, or pipe, subdivided into two roadways, each 15 feet high and 15 feet broad. Notwithstanding the danger attending the performance of the work, owing to the perpetual cozing through and occasional bursting in of the river, the loss of life during the 15 years it has occupied has been very inconsiderable. But how curious soever in other respects, we incline to think that the tunnel never will be of much practical utility. The difficulty of the descent will always be a considerable obstacle to its extensive use. It was begun by a private company, but has been mostly carried on by grants of public money.

Palaces and Houses of Parliament.—St. James's at the W. end of Pall-mall, is an irregular, mean-looking brick building, totally unworthy the name of palace: it was erected by Henry VIII., on the site of a hospital for female lepers, which existed in the 11th century. The interior, however, is handsomely fitted up and it is well adapted for court levees and drawing-rooms, which are mostly held in it. The chapel attached to this edifice is substantially the same that was used for the ancient hospital.

Buckingham Palace, at the W. end of St. James's Park is remarkable only for its extravagant cost, amounting nearly to £1,000,000, though perhaps the pooriness of its effect is in some measure attributable to its depressed situation. It occupies the site of Arlington house, pulled down by John Sheffield duke of Buckingham, who erected in its stead a plain, but handsome residence. Having been purchased by George III. in 1762, it became the favourite abode of Queen Charlotte. Under George IV., whose rage for building was as decided as his taste was equivocal, Buckingham House was entirely rebuilt; and became, in 1837, the town-residence of the Queen. The principal front, to the east, forms three sides of a square, its narrow, projecting wings enclosing a space about 90 yards in width, in front of which is a marble arch (a miniature imitation of that of Constantine at Rome), with a bronzed iron gate. This arch does not, however, harmonize with the rest of the building; and the front is not only destitute of all grandeur, but is mean and paltry. The garden facade, an elevation of the Corinthian order, resting on a rustic basement, is in better taste. The interior is magnificently fitted up. A staircase of white marble leads to the picture gallery, drawing-rooms, and throne room, the latter of which is enriched with well executed bass-reliefs. The picture-gallery, above 180 ft. in length, is filled with works of the best masters. The library and private rooms of the queen are in the basement story; but owing to the singular taste of George IV. for low rooms, the stories are not sufficiently high, and many of the apartments are badly lighted.

This, perhaps, is the only palace surrounded by what is frequently a puddle. Such, however, is really the case: for the ground in front of the palace not being paved, but merely covered with a compound, half gravel and half clay, it becomes, in wet weather, a most offensive puddle.

The old houses of Parliament stood upon ground formerly occupied by the palace of Westminster. Their appearance was far from imposing; but a certain degree of antiquated splendour, the associations connected with their history, and the importance of the purposes to which they were appropriated, made them respectable in the eyes of Englishmen. They were, however, wholly destroyed on the 16th October, 1834, by a fire, which for some time endangered the contiguous edifices of Westminster Hall and Abbey. A building, expected to be one of the finest ornaments of the metropolis, is now in the course of erection on the same spot, from the designs of Mr. Barry. It is to have a splendid river front, nearly 700 ft. in length, with a terrace and stairs leading down to the water; and at the S.W. angle, over the royal entrance, is to be erected a lofty tower, in the perpendicular English style, which, judging by the design, will be a fine specimen of modern architecture. It is to be hoped that the opportunity now offered, and so unlikely to recur, of raising a building worthy a great nation, may not be neglected, and that the new houses of Parliament may, when completed not only form a striking feature in the metropolis, but supply those accommodations for the despatch of the business of the legislature, the want of which was so much felt in the old buildings.

The government offices are, generally speaking, handsome edifices. The Council-office, on the western side of Whitehall, a modern structure of Palladian architecture, is generally admired. The Treasury, which joins that last mentioned, is an old brick edifice, which once formed part of

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Durham Wolsley's palace. The Board of Control has a fine Ionic portico, but is, otherwise, a plain building. The Ordnance and Admiralty offices make no pretensions to display; and the "Horse Guards," which does pretend to it, is in very bad taste. Many of the public offices are in Somerset House, once a palace, occupied by Edward VI. and Elizabeth. The old building was taken down in 1775; and the present quadrangular structure, designed by Sir William Chambers, was completed in 1782, and divided into government offices. The street front is only 300 ft. in length but that facing the river is 800 ft. in length and is one of the noblest elevations in London. An eastern wing was added by King's college, in 1830, in completion of the architect's design.

On the river bank, in the E. part of the city, is the *Tower*,

"With many a foul and midnight murder fed."

This rude fortress, about quarter of a mile below London bridge, was begun by William the Conqueror in 1078. The original building, now called the White tower, was completed in 1086. Additions were made by Henry III. in 1240, by Edward IV. in 1465, and the whole was substantially repaired by Charles II. in 1663. The Grand storehouse, a large building N. of the White tower, begun by James II., was completed by William III.; and numerous houses have been erected in it for the residence of officers connected with the establishment. The tower was a royal palace during more than five centuries. It was long, also, and still is fact, a state prison; and several royal personages, and some of our highest nobles, and most distinguished commanders, have perished in this edifice, some by the hand of the public executioner, and some by the dagger and bowl of the assassin. It anciently contained several detached masses of building, most of which have now disappeared.

The original tower, now called the White tower, still remains the principal edifice. The Martin tower is now called the Jewel tower. The Lantern tower, the Royal palace and the Mint, have been pulled down. Of the remainder of the old building vestiges may be traced under altered names. The present edifices consist of the church of St. Peter *ad vincula*, the Ordnance office, the record office, the jewel office, armouries, and barracks. In the small-arm armory complete stands of arms for 150,000 men are kept in constant readiness. The whole is surrounded by a moat, filled with water from the Thames, and the outer bank has been recently turned into pleasure grounds. The tower is open to visitors, who pay 6d. to see the armouries and a similar sum to inspect the regalia. The menagerie, formerly the best in England, having been superseded by that belonging to the Zoological Society in the Regent's park, was broken up a few years ago.

The *Mint*, formerly in the Tower, but now on Tower-hill, is a stone building of Greek architecture, consisting of a centre and wings. The workshops and officers occupy about 8000 square yards, and the machinery for coining is complete and efficient. The salaries of the officers and workmen amount to £15,000 a year, and the money coined in 1836 consisted of £2,835,365 in gold, £301,170 in silver, and £1508 in copper. The gold is computed at the Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per oz. Troy, or 467 svs. to the lb. Troy; the silver at 5s. 6d. per oz., or 66s. to the lb. Troy; and the copper at £224 per ton, or 94 pence to the lb. avoird.

Postoffice.—The Postoffice, in the centre of the metropolis, near St. Paul's, a large, handsome building, completed in 1826, of Portland stone, is 390 ft. long, 130 ft. wide, and 64 ft. high. The façade is adorned with three Ionic porticoes, over the central and largest of which is a plain pediment. Within this portico is the great hall, 80 ft. by 60 ft., divided into three compartments by rows of Ionic columns on granite pedestals; passages lead from it to the principal offices.

This establishment consists of three branches, to each of which separate clerks are attached: viz. the general or inland, the foreign, and the district post, until lately termed the twopenny post. The business of the district post extends to a distance of 12 m. from the general postoffice.

There are at least two deliveries each day at every place within this line, and seven at all places within 2 m. of the chief office: intermediate places have three, four, or five deliveries. The general postoffice extends its operations all over the world, and letters are despatched by it every day. Twenty-five mails leave London every evening at 8 P.M., several of which are forwarded by railway, and there are 8 morning mails. No letters leave London on Sundays. Most of the evening mails reach town on their return between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning. Early enough for the delivery of the letters before 10 A.M. in the city, and 11 A.M. in the other parts of London. Within 3 m. of the Postoffice are 228 receiving-houses, of which three are exclusively for the district post letters; the other houses receive all letters without distinction. Till 1839 there were two classes of receiving-houses, one for general and the other for twopenny post letters; but that distinction has

now ceased. There are about 166 country receiving-houses belonging to the district postoffice. In 1836, the last year of the old rates of postage, the gross revenue of the London postoffice amounted to £706,364.

Religious Establishments and Buildings.—London is a bishop's see, the highest in rank in the kingdom under the archbishops. The diocese till very lately comprehended 199 parishes in Middlesex, 308 in Essex, 56 in Hertfordshire, and four in Buckinghamshire, in all 650, containing a population of 1,723,685 persons; but, by the new ecclesiastical arrangements of 1836, it will in future comprise all the parishes of Middlesex, 23 in Surrey, 10 only in Essex, and nine in Kent, making a total of 941 parishes. The nett revenue of the diocese, at an average of the three years ending with 1831, is £13,929 per annum, and owing to the building now going on upon the bishop's estate, it will, at no distant period, amount to three or four times that sum; but, on the death of the present incumbent, the income of the see is to be fixed at £10,000 a year nett; the number of benefices returned to the commissioners (640), averaging a nett income of nearly £400 per annum. The number of curates was 353, whose income averaged something less than £100. Of the benefices, 75 were crown livings, 68 were in the gift of archbishops and bishops, and 277 belonged to private persons; the remainder were in the possession of corporate or ecclesiastical bodies. The number of parishes in the city of London is 113, of which 97 are within the walls, and 16 in the liberties: the 97 parishes are very small, and only 57 of them have churches; those belonging to the others either having been burned down at the great fire of 1666, and not rebuilt, or having been since removed to make room for improvements. Three additional churches have been built in the liberties, making the whole number now in the city, 76. Westminster contains 10 parishes, four of which were formed early in the last century, in consequence of the great increase of population at the W. end of the town, and one very recently; two only of these parishes, St. Margaret's and St. John's, are considered to form the city of Westminster, the other eight being denominated the liberties. Westminster was erected into a bishopric by Henry VIII. in 1541; and the whole of Middlesex, exclusive of the city of London and the parish of Fulham, was assigned as its diocese; but this bishopric existed only nine years, at the expiration of which the ecclesiastical government reverted to its former channel. Within the present century 19 district churches have been built, making the whole number 23. The other parishes of the metropolis amount to 46; the districts, which are partially, but not wholly, divided from the larger parishes, being those in which the incumbent is not endowed with a portion of the tithes, amount to 45, making the number of churches 91. This will make the whole of the churches in the metropolis amount to 129, without including chapels of ease. It is right, however, to state that those numbers may not exactly agree with other accounts; for so many parishes extend into two districts, so many are partly in the city and partly in the suburbs, that no two estimates of their number are found to agree. Besides the churches and chapels belonging to the establishment, there are nine chapels of the kirk of Scotland, 14 Roman Catholic chapels, 18 foreign Protestant churches and chapels, seven synagogues, and above 250 places of worship for dissenters and separatists of all denominations.

St. Paul's, the cathedral church of London, is not only the great architectural glory of the metropolis, but of the empire. This noble structure stands in an elevated situation at the top of Ludgate Hill, on the site of the former cathedral, destroyed during the great fire of 1693. Its foundations were laid on the 21st of June, 1675; and Sir Christopher Wren, by whom it was designed, and under whose direction the work was carried on, lived to complete the stupendous edifice, the last stone of which was laid by his son in 1710. It is built in the form of a Latin cross, with an additional arm or transept at the W. end to give breadth to the front, and has a semicircular projection at the E. end for the altar, and semicircular porticoes at either end of the transept. It is 510 feet in length, E. to W., the length of the cross, exclusive of the circular porticoes, is 259 feet, the breadth of the W. façade with the towers, 180 feet, and the height of the walls 110 feet. An immense dome, or cupola, rising over the centre, is surmounted by a lantern, ball, and cross, the latter being elevated 383 feet above the level of the floor, and 370 feet above the pavement of the churchyard. The two towers, or belfries, in the W. front, are each, 222 feet in height. The walls are decorated by two stories of coupled pilasters arranged at regular distances, those below being of the Corinthian and those above of the Composite order. The whole building is of Portland stone; and the excellence of its foundations, and the massive solidity of its walls and piers, warrant the inference that it will be as lasting as it is magnificent.

St. Paul's, it is frequently said, is copied, or at least closely imitated from St. Peter's at Rome; and to some extent

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this is true. But it is a copy that bears the impress of transcendent genius; and may be said to be St. Peter's what the *Æneid* is to the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. The fronts of both cathedrals are the parts, perhaps, in which they are most deficient; but in neither instance was the architect allowed to follow out his own conceptions. Bramante and Michael Angelo wished to have the portion of St. Peter's formed on the plan of the Pantheon, and Wren was obliged to modify his masterly designs so as to make them acceptable to those to whom he was obliged to defer. The bellries of St. Paul's gives it a character very different from that of St. Peter's. Neither is the dome of the latter so spherical as that of the British cathedral, nor is it so striking a feature of the building, being placed so far behind the lofty facade as to be almost invisible to a person standing near the edifice. But in the vastness of its proportions St. Peter's as far exceeds St. Paul's as the latter does the largest of the English churches. Perhaps, also, it is superior to St. Paul's in the harmony of its parts; the dome, though so grand a feature in the latter, being, it is very generally admitted, too large for the other parts of the building. But the English cathedral is, though *longe intervallo*, second only to St. Peter's; and is unquestionably the noblest of transalpine and of Protestant temples.

The interior of St. Paul's is chaste and imposing; but, owing to the want of ornament, it has rather a naked and austere appearance. Latterly it has been attempted to obviate this defect by placing within the cathedral monuments erected at the public expense to eminent individuals, among whom may be specified Lord Nelson, Abercrombie, Dr. Johnson, Howard the philanthropist, Sir William Jones, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. But these, with very few exceptions, do no credit either to the artists or the country, and are totally unworthy the temple they do nothing but encumber.

The remains of Sir Christopher Wren are deposited in one of the vaults of the cathedral; and before the entrance to the choir is the following appropriate inscription to his memory:

SUBTUS. CONDITOR. HUIUS. ECCLESIE. ET. URBS.
CONDITOR. CHRISTOPHORUS WREN. QUI VIXIT.
ANNOS. ULTRA. NONAGINTA. NON. SIBI. SED.
BONO. PUBLICO. LECTOR. SI. MONUMENTUM. REQUIRIS.
CIRCUMSPICE.
OBIT. XIV. FEB. ANNO. MDCCXXXII.
STAT. 91.

Individuals ascend by an inside stair to the stone gallery which surrounds the exterior gallery above the colonnade; and by a more difficult ascent they reach the Golden Gallery, which crowns the apex of the dome, at the base of the lantern. The view from this latter point, on a clear day, is certainly unrivalled. The entire metropolis, vast as it is, appears to be spread out at the spectator's feet. The broad and silvery line of the river, crossed by numerous bridges, and bearing on its bosom thousands of vessels, gives infinite grandeur and variety to the scene. At this height, the people, houses, and carriages in the streets, and everything else on the surface, appear so greatly diminished, that the bustle of the crowd has been, not inaptly, compared to that of a swarm of emmetts. Owing to the usual density of the smoke, this splendid view is seldom seen in perfection. It appears to the greatest advantage early in a clear summer morning, before the fires are lighted.

The more adventurous visitors not only ascend to the top of the cupola, but enter the lantern, and thence make their way into the copper ball by which it is crowned. The diameter of the latter is 6 feet 2 inches.

The whole cost of this noble structure amounted to £747,944, being less than the sum that has been thrown away on Buckingham Palace! It was, as has been often remarked, finished in 35 years, under the superintendence of one architect, by one master mason (Mr. Strong), and during the incumbency of one Bishop of London (Dr. Henry Compton). St. Peter's, on the contrary, was 145 years in building, during which time no fewer than 19 architects were employed upon it, and 19 popes sat in the papal chair! (See *Brayley's Account of St. Paul's*, in the *Survey of London and Middlesex*, II., 248-310; *Aikin's Essay on St. Paul's*; *Britton's Account of St. Paul's*; *Elm's Life of Sir Christopher Wren*, &c.)

It is greatly to be regretted that St. Paul's is so much hemmed in by the surrounding buildings. The view of the grand facade, with the dome rising above it, from the E. end of Ludgate-street, is, however, uncommonly fine; and a good view of a portion of the building is now obtained from the opening made at the S. end of the new Postoffice. The dome appears to great advantage from the bridges and the river; and is seen at a great distance from all parts of the surrounding country, towering above the smoke by which the city is generally enveloped.

The effect of the smoke on the structure is not a little curious. In the parts protected from the weather it ad-

hances, and the building has, in consequence, a black and sooty appearance; while, on the other hand, the parts exposed to the weather seem bleached or whitened. But this sort of pie-bald aspect has not the bad effect that might *a priori* have been expected.

Westminster Abbey, which, next to St. Paul's, is the grand ecclesiastical edifice of London, dates from the 13th century, though portions of the edifice, erected by Edward the Confessor, may still form part of the building. Great additions were made to it by Henry VII., who built the splendid chapel that still bears his name; and at the beginning of the last century the two towers at the W. front were added, from designs furnished by Sir Christopher Wren. In 1803, a considerable part of the building was destroyed by fire; but it has since been completely repaired, and Henry VIII's chapel renovated in its original style. It is 360 feet long, and 195 wide, within the walls. Though built at many different times between the reigns of Henry III. and Henry VII., and never quite completed, it offers one of the finest specimens of the pointed style in England. It is in the form of a cross, the shape of which, externally at least, at the E. end, is almost obliterated by 19 small chapels, of which that of Henry VII. is the most magnificent and beautiful. The great variety of the abbey renders anything like a general description impossible. The N. side, with its beautiful gate, may be considered the principal front; though the view is much injured by the interference of St. Margaret's church. It presents a line of ornamented turreted buttresses and pointed windows, with a fanciful sculptured porch, decorated with immense flying buttresses, lofty pinnacles, and a large wheel window 32 feet in diameter. The most striking view of the interior is from the W. entrance, where the lofty pointed aisles, clustered columns, rich tracery work, and monumental decorations, judiciously lighted by painted windows, present a harmonious effect well calculated to arrest the attention of the most inattentive. Many of the most illustrious statesmen, orators, warriors, philosophers, divines, poets, and distinguished individuals of all sorts, celebrated in the annals of the empire, are buried within its precincts; and their monuments, which are distributed all over the Abbey, give it the highest interest, and deeply impress the mind with feelings of awe and veneration. Since its restoration, in 1858, Henry VII.'s chapel has formed one of the most beautiful adjuncts to the Abbey; it is universally considered a gem, and is, undoubtedly, a most beautiful specimen of its style.

The other churches of London have no pretensions to be compared with those last mentioned. Of those which escaped the great fire of 1666, St. Saviour's in the borough, and the Temple church, deserve special mention. The former, recently restored to much of its ancient freshness, is a good specimen of the architecture of the 14th century; the latter is still more ancient, the greater portion being of the 13th century, and some parts very probably of the 12th: it is remarkable for its peculiar architecture, and particularly for the beautiful Roman arch forming the entrance to the building. It is now under repair. After the fire, several churches were built by Sir Christopher Wren, but the fame of St. Paul's has obscured the lustre of his other works. Bow church, in Cheapside, St. Bride's, Fleet-street, and St. Stephen's, Walbrook, are the most admired of Sir Christopher's churches. The latter is entitled to the highest praise. "He has not omitted a single beauty of which the design was capable; but has supplied them all with infinite grace." (*Dallaway's Anecdotes*, p. 142.) In the early part of last century several churches were erected, of which St. Martin's, St. George's, Hanover-square, and St. George's, Bloomsbury, have very fine porticoes, especially St. Martin's, which is a noble structure. Within the last 30 years, however, a complete change, and, which is worse, a great deterioration, has taken place in our ecclesiastical architecture. St. Pancras church, and some others, may, perhaps, be excepted from this censure; but an extreme poverty of architectural talent has been shown in designing the new churches of London, which are quite unworthy of those formerly erected, and of the city. The places of worship for dissenters are, with three or four exceptions, plain brick buildings, well arranged for the accommodation of large congregations, but constructed with little attention to ornament or taste.

Lambeth Palace.—One of the most extensive and handsome buildings S. of the Thames is Lambeth palace, on the river bank, nearly opposite the new houses of parliament. The original building, erected in 1191, was first intended for a college of canons; but as the pope refused his consent to its establishment, it was converted into an archiepiscopal palace, and has ever since been the town residence of the primate of all England. Great additions were made to it about 1550, and in the 15th century Archbishop Chichester built a square stone tower towards the river, called the Lollard's Tower, from the fact of some of those early reformers having been confined in it. Subsequent additions were

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made by Cranmer, Pole, Parker, Juxon, Sancroft, and Tillotson; but the whole, as seen from the outside, is a heavy, dull-looking brick structure, little interesting except from its solidity. The late additions, however, completed in 1833, at a cost, including internal fittings, of nearly £80,000, are executed in much better taste. The new buildings, of Bath stone, stand in the gardens, E. of the old palace: the principal edifice is a beautiful and imposing structure, the ornamental portions, which are particularly rich, being copied from Westminster and St. Alban's abbey. The entrance front, flanked with square towers, is 160 feet in length, the opposite or garden front being 30 feet longer. The principal rooms are of fine proportions, and richly though chastely embellished, the wood-work being almost wholly of oak. The library is perhaps one of the finest features of the interior; and though remarkably plain in its decorations and furniture, produces, from its great size, a very imposing effect. It contains upwards of 25,000 volumes, among which are many rare works in classical, divinity, &c.; and the MSS., some connected with the history of the age, and others of a miscellaneous character, are extremely valuable. In the older parts of the building the chief rooms are the long gallery, containing a curious collection of paintings, chiefly portraits of former prelates, the great hall, with an open roof of oak, presenting on the whole one of the finest specimens in the country of internal Gothic decorations; and the chapel, a small but extremely elegant apartment, fitted up with oak stalls, pews, and an exquisitely carved pulpit and screen. The altar-piece, however, ill accords with the rest of the fittings, being of the Corinthian order, painted and gilt! The park and gardens belonging to the palace occupy about 18 acres: they are completely walled round; nearly four acres are appropriated to the kitchen garden, the rest being tastefully planted, and laid out in shrubberies.

Cemeteries.—The crowded state of most of the metropolitan churchyards, and the growing conviction of their injurious influence on the health of the neighbourhoods in which they are placed, have, within these few years, suggested the establishment of public cemeteries at some distance from town. The first of these, at Kensal green, occupying a piece of ground of 48 acres in extent, tastefully planted and laid out, was opened in 1832. It is situated about 2 m. N.W. London: and has chapels for the performance of the funeral service according to the rites of the Church of England, or of those whose friends profess a different creed. The success of this undertaking, which was long opposed by ignorant prejudice, has since led to the construction of other cemeteries. That at Highgate, consecrated in 1833, and occupying about 30 acres, is in a beautiful situation N. of London, offering a splendid view, of great extent; but the decorations, though handsome, are too showy to be in keeping with the destination of the spot. The Norwood cemetery is 6 m. S. of the city, and is double the size of that last mentioned. The buildings in this cemetery are of a superior character; and an ingenious machinery is used to lower the coffins slowly and silently into the vaults beneath. Two cemeteries have been recently completed, at Abney park, Stoke Newington, and Earl's court, Brompton; and others are contemplated. Hitherto, however, the new cemeteries have been too far from town, and too expensive, to be used by the poorer classes; and the formation of more convenient cemeteries, for the accommodation of the latter, is a matter eminently deserving the attention of the authorities.

Commerce.—London is not only the capital of a great empire, but is the first commercial city of the world. Her intercourse extends to the remotest countries, and her merchants are pre-eminent for wealth, enterprise, and integrity. The establishments connected with commerce are on a scale commensurate with the vast amount of business to be transacted. The public buildings for commercial purposes consist chiefly of the Bank of England, East India House, Royal Exchange, Excise Office, Custom-house, and Cornmarket.

The Bank of England, from its first incorporation in 1694 to the year 1734, transacted its affairs at Grocers' hall, in the Poultry. The first stone of the present building was laid in 1732; 30 years afterward the E. and W. wings were added, and in 1781 the church of St. Christopher was taken down to make room for farther additions. Until 1825 this edifice exhibited a great variety of incongruous styles; but endeavours have since been made, and with some success, to produce uniformity. The building is insulated, and covers eight acres: its shape is an irregular parallelogram, the longest side measuring 440 ft. Many of the rooms in the interior, such as the court-room, pay-hall, and dividend-office, are spacious and well proportioned; but the largest and finest of all is the rotunda, a circular hall, 57 ft. in diameter, and crowned by a handsome cupola and lantern. The chief transactions connected with the funds take place in this apartment. The affairs of the bank of England are

managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected annually. The business is conducted by about 900 clerks, whose salaries amount to about £190,000.

In 1833 the charter of the bank was continued till 1845, its capital being then also fixed at about £11,000,000 lent to government at 3 per cent. Branch banks in connexion with the bank of England have, since 1836, been established in most large towns, the chief business of which is to discount bills, issue notes, and transmit money to and from London. The profits of the bank accrue from interest on exchequer bills, discounts of commercial bills, interest on the capital lent to government, an allowance of about £130,000 a year for managing the public debt, and some other sources. The dividend received by the proprietors is 8 per cent.

STATEMENT of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, on the 31st of March, 1840, that is, of the Bank Notes in circulation, and the public and private Deposits held by the Bank, on the one hand, and of the Securities and Bullion in her possession, on the other.

Liabilities.		Assets.	
£.		£.	
Circulation.		Public Securities . . .	12,063,000
London 12,446,000		Private ditto . . .	6,731,000
Country 3,952,000		Advances	
	16,398,000	Bills of Exchange . . .	8,857,000
Deposits, public . . .	2,404,000	Exchequer Bills, . . .	361,000
Ditto, private . . .	4,086,800	Stock, &c.	9,002,000
	22,883,000		
			21,506,000
		Bullion	4,448,000
			25,778,000

Of about 80 private banking-houses at present in London, three were in existence before the bank of England, viz., those of Messrs. Child, Temple Bar, Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street, and Messrs. Snow, in the Strand. Within the last few years various joint stock banking companies have been established in the city, on the model of the Scotch banks; and the fair presumption seems to be that they will, at no distant period, entirely supersede the private bankers.

The Royal Exchange, originally erected by Sir T. Gresham, in 1566, was burnt down in the great fire; having been rebuilt within three years, and extensively repaired between 1830 and 1832, it was again destroyed by fire on the 10th of January, 1838. Latterly it formed a spacious quadrangle, surrounded by lofty stone buildings, with a covered colonnade running round the whole interior, and the N. and S. sides of the exterior. In the centre was a statue of Charles II. by Spiller, and in niches of the inner wall were statues of most of our monarchs, from the time of Edward I. A new exchange, on a grand scale, from a design by Mr. Tite, is now (1841) in the course of being constructed, which, when completed, will be one of the greatest ornaments of the city. At present the business usually transacted in the Exchange is carried on in the large court of the Excise-office in Broad-street. At a rough estimate, 3000 merchants and brokers have their places of business within half a mile of the Exchange, and meet there to carry on operations by which the commercial affairs of the world are powerfully influenced. Several houses, together with two churches, have been removed, to make room for the new edifice, the chief front of which is to face the Poultry and Mansion-house.

The East India House, in Leadenhall-street, is the place where the East India Company's business is chiefly transacted: it was first built in 1726, but has been subsequently so much altered and enlarged, that scarcely any part of the old edifice now remains. It has a stone front, with a portico supported by six fluted Ionic columns, above which are a frieze and pediment ornamented with sculpture. The interior comprises numerous and handsome apartments, of which the largest are the court-room, the committee-room, and the two sale-rooms; in the E. wing are the library and museum, the former rich in Asiatic literature and rare Oriental MSS., the latter abounding with Indian curiosities, the spoils of successful wars waged with the native monarchs. The museum is open every Saturday. The East India Company has now, however, become exclusively a political institution; the act 3 & 4 Will. 4, prolonging the charter till 1854, having debarred the company from the privilege of trading.

River and Port.—What is legally termed the port of London extends 6½ m. below London bridge to Bugsby's hole, beyond Blackwall; though the actual port, consisting of the upper, middle, and lower pools, does not reach beyond Limehouse. The whole of the latter space is generally covered with vessels; a channel, only 300 ft. wide, being left clear for craft passing up and down the river. The port having been long insufficient for the proper accommodation of the shipping resorting to London, and being often block-

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ed up by fleets of merchantmen, the quays also being heaped with bales, boxes, bags, and barrels, in such confusion that the most barefaced robberies were committed with impunity, the necessity of farther protection for merchandise became evident. Accordingly, at the close of last century, it was determined to excavate wet docks, capable of accommodating a large number of ships, with contiguous warehouses, the whole being enclosed by high walls. The West India docks, the first of these establishments, and the largest belonging to the port, were opened in 1803. They are situated about 4 m. down the river: including the City canal, a work intended for another object, but now a part of this establishment, they comprise about 295 acres, one fourth part of which is covered with water, the rest being occupied with quays and warehouse, the latter of great magnitude, and furnished with every convenience. They have an import and an export dock, with sufficient accommodation for 500 large merchantmen. The London docks, about 1½ m. from London bridge, were opened in 1805. They cover about 100 acres of ground, of which nearly a third is water. The vaults beneath the warehouses contain cellars for 63,000 pipes of wine, and one of them has an area of seven acres. The tobacco warehouses are very extensive. The East India docks, smaller than those above described, and farther down the river, were opened in 1803. Their water-area is 30 acres, and their great depth (23 ft.) enables them to accommodate vessels of very large size. About the same time the Commercial docks were constructed on the S. side of the river, or rather the old docks for the Greenland ships were enlarged and provided with warehouses for bonding foreign corn. This dock covers 49 acres, 40 of which are water: they are used for vessels engaged in the Baltic and E. country commerce. The St. Katharine's docks, opened in 1828, are the nearest to London bridge, being just below the Tower. They enclose 24 acres, of which 11½ are water. The warehouses, which are on a very extensive scale, are close to the quays, having the lower or basement story open for the purpose of receiving or delivering goods from and to vessels that are being laden or unladen: the arcades are supported by iron columns of great strength. These docks have all been constructed, at a vast expense, by joint stock companies; and have on the whole been profitable concerns, though they have redounded infinitely more to the advantage of the port than to that of their projectors.

The number of colliers frequenting the port has often suggested the idea of excavating docks for their accommodation in the Isle of Dogs, opposite Greenwich; but nothing has yet been effected towards the execution of this plan. According to the present system, that part of the port below the lower pool serves as a place of anchorage for the colliers, only a certain number of which are allowed to be in the pool at once, and a flag is hoisted to notify when it is full. On the flag being hauled down, the first collier in rank enters the pool, and the others follow until the number is completed, when the flag is again hoisted; the rest wait their turn. The following statement of the quantities of coal and culm brought into the port at different periods, from 1890 to 1840, both inclusive, shows the consumption of coal in London. The great increase within the last dozen years is chiefly owing to the introduction of steam navigation and gas lighting.

	Tons.		Tons.
1890 . . .	1,692,335	1834 . . .	2,050,547
1895 . . .	1,990,975	1835 . . .	2,299,930
1890 . . .	2,005,204	1836 . . .	2,399,530
1891 . . .	2,053,673	1837 . . .	2,659,390
1892 . . .	2,147,880	1838 . . .	2,581,055
1893 . . .	2,014,905	1839 . . .	2,625,323

ACCOUNT OF THE COAL IMPORTED INTO LONDON IN 1840, specifying the Ports whence the Coal was shipped, and the Number of Cargoes and Tons imported from each.

Ports whence shipped	Cargoes.	Tons.
Newcastle	2,424	1,101,856
Swanland	2,474	720,148
Stockton	1,353	494,300
Elyth	317	83,387
Scotland, ports of . . .	850	31,000
South Wales, &c. . . .	224	60,080
Yerburgh, &c. &c. . . .	683	60,481
Total of Coal	9,108	2,561,860
Culm	5	816
Cinders	19	3,304
Total	9,132	2,566,000

The new Custom-house, a handsome building by the river-side, between London bridge and the Tower, was opened for business in 1817. The old one was burnt down in 1814, though not before the present building was begun, the former having been found inconveniently small. The river-front, 480 ft. in length, is built of Portland stone, and though rather plain, is decorated by three porticoes, each

supported by six Ionic columns. The long room, where the public business is transacted, is 126 ft. in length, and 60 ft. in width and height.

The vast extent of the trade of London will be apparent from the subjoined statement of the gross customs revenues from 1834 to 1840, both inclusive:

1834 . . .	£16,697,983	1838 . . .	£11,354,734
1835 . . .	17,773,616	1839 . . .	11,431,945
1836 . . .	19,156,270	1840 . . .	11,069,663
1837 . . .	11,186,636		

Now, as the total gross customs revenue of the United Kingdom amounted, in 1839, to £23,498,486, it would seem, from this statement, that the trade of London only equalled that of all the rest of the kingdom! This, however, would be a fallacious inference. The imports into several of the other great trading ports, including those of Liverpool, Hull, Dundee, &c., consist principally of cotton, wool, flax, and other raw materials of our manufactures, which are mostly admitted at low duties; whereas the imports into London consist principally of articles of consumption, as sugar, tea, coffee, wine, corn, &c., on which high duties are paid. But after making every allowance for the circumstances now stated, still the foreign trade of London is of prodigious and unparalleled extent. She may truly be said to be *universi orbis ferrugineus imperium*; and owing to her being the grand mart of all the rich, extensive, and densely-peopled districts included within the basin of the Thames, we do not think, provided the country continue to prosper, that there is any ground for apprehending any falling off in the commerce of London. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the total value of the produce conveyed into and from London; but including the home and foreign markets, we believe it will not be overrated at the prodigious sum of eighty millions sterling.

Some idea, however imperfect, may be formed of the extent and distribution of the trade of London from the following statements.

ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPS ENTERING THE PORT OF LONDON FROM 1823 TO 1840, BOTH INCLUSIVE, DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PARTS, AND CONSTANT.

Years.	Foreign Ports				Countries.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1823	3,631	611,141	865	161,705	19,079	2,74,250
1824	3,132	597,196	4,613	294,799	19,543	2,1,238
1825	3,639	755,565	17,437	399,152	19,427	2,59,648
1826	3,493	675,610	1,880	213,584	20,429	2,61,540
1827	3,014	769,102	1,531	231,508	17,877	2,22,000
1828	4,094	767,212	1,903	318,959		
1829	4,109	794,070	4,301	313,605	No. of com. not stated during these five years.	
1830	5,910	714,220	1,067	207,500		
1831	4,140	780,396	1,537	280,169		
1832	3,274	640,937	818	151,244		
1833	3,491	675,269	1,931	175,895	18,526	2,519,381
1834	3,766	731,063	1,982	216,103	20,120	2,56,351
1835	3,750	739,235	1,057	188,493	20,471	2,76,000
1836	3,845	772,016	1,095	239,975	20,765	2,900,620
1837	4,079	861,784	1,347	210,133	21,262	2,50,178
1838	4,336	865,921	1,717	277,897	21,294	2,90,178
1839	4,209	895,421	2,223	322,163	21,118	2,88,791
1840	4,547	991,040	2,221	314,455		

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF THOSE SHIPS THAT ENTERED THE PORT OF LONDON WITH CARGOES FROM FOREIGN PARTS, IN 1830, DISTINGUISHING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME.

Countries.	British.		Foreign.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Russia	688	185,407	59	26,261
Sweden	14	8,577	34	27,391
Norway			121	24,000
Denmark	17	1,916	532	23,085
Prussia	224	26,284	845	72,010
German States	246	60,080	381	17,010
Netherlands	170	24,154	326	14,016
France	426	70,432	668	69,000
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	316	29,935	3	90
Spain and Canaries . .	268	24,154	45	4,620
Italian States	142	25,320	57	14,016
Ionian Islands	21	2,300		
Turkey and Continental Greece	54	8,851		
Morocco and Greek Islands	21	2,920	1	200
Egypt	2	207		
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	26	3,124		
Foreign Possessions in Africa	3	432	1	600
Ditto in Asia	20	15,700	2	600
China	36	20,604		
United States of America	15	7,710	60	22,000
Foreign West Indies . .	43	8,100	27	8,204
Foreign Continental Colonies in America	97	17,061	3	873
Total	5,166	688,921	2,515	375,490

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An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Coasting Vessels that have entered the Port of London, in each Year from 1833 to 1839, both inclusive.

Year.	General Coasters, including Colliers.		Irish Traders.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1833	1,532	2,308,633	1,494	141,500	14,354	2,517,421
1834	19,023	2,445,005	1,043	141,368	20,066	2,586,373
1835	19,305	2,601,805	1,163	168,076	20,471	2,769,881
1836	19,717	2,638,089	1,495	154,099	21,212	2,792,188
1837	20,261	2,743,551	1,121	167,458	21,382	2,911,009
1838	20,538	2,797,741	1,250	130,435	21,788	2,928,176
1839	20,496	2,806,621	907	114,040	21,413	2,920,701

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Ships that entered the Port of London in 1839 with Cargoes from the Colonies and Dependencies of England:

Colonies.	Ships.	Tonn.
Gibraltar	10	52,707
Malta	12	2,300
British Possessions in Africa	161	26,110
" Asia	209	100,136
" America, &c.	209	94,441
British W. India	245	30,646
" East Indies	26	2,310
The Whale Fisheries	645	47,130
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	1	1,653
Total	1,653	471,130

There belonged to the port of London, in 1840, 2930 ships, of the total burden of 361,000 tons, manned by 32,000 seamen: This, which is by far the greatest amount of shipping that ever belonged to any single port, will appear the more extraordinary when it is recollected that the colliers almost all belong to Newcastle, Sunderland, and other ports in the N. An immense number of barges are employed in the loading and unloading of colliers and other vessels in the river. The out-of-doors establishment of the customs, which is mostly all employed in the business of the port, comprises about 1350 individuals.

Insurance of houses, ships, lives, &c., is carried on to a far greater extent in London than anywhere else in the world. Marine insurances are mostly effected by private parties; but other insurances are generally made by joint stock companies. Some of these have been most successful, and have accumulated vast sums. It is believed, however, that not a few of these companies are of a very questionable description; and the conviction seems to be gradually gaining ground, that some public regulations should be laid down for the formation and guidance of insurance companies, so as to protect the insured against the extravagance, mismanagement, or bad faith of the directors.

Regent's Canal.—The port of London is connected with the Irish sea by a chain of canals of which only the Regent's canal, begun in 1813 and opened in 1820, comes within the scope of this account. The Regent's canal, which is 45 feet wide at the surface, 5 feet in depth, and 8½ m. long, begins on the N.W. side of London, at the Paddington branch of the Grand Junction canal, and proceeds in an irregular semi-circle to Limehouse, where is a large basin connected with the Thames. This canal has two tunnels, one of which, passing under Islington, is 5 furlongs in length. The descent, amounting to 90 feet, is effected by means of 13 locks; and it is crossed by 37 bridges. Five branches, terminating in basins, extend into different parts of the town.

Manufactures, retail trade, and markets.—London presents itself under too many points of view to be called a manufacturing city; yet it is the seat of many, and of some very extensive manufactures, several of which have their distinct quarters.

The silk manufacture is conducted on a very large scale in Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, and Mile-end town, and employs about 10,500 looms, belonging to 4300 families, the total population supported by the business being about 22,000. The trade fluctuates extremely, owing chiefly to the caprices of fashion, and great numbers of workmen are often thrown out of employment; but the distress, so often said to prevail in this densely-peopled district, is owing at least as much to the drunken and improvident habits of many of the weavers as to any falling off in the demand for labour. The net wages of plain silk weavers, when fully employed, range from 9s. to 11s. 6d., and those of velvet weavers from 15s. to 25s. a week. With respect to physical condition, this numerous body are a diminutive, impoverished, and feeble race, unable to withstand disease, and not long lived, circumstances attributable to close in-door employment, bad air, bad lodging, and bad food. We have elsewhere noticed the tendency to epidemic fevers in close and ill-drained neighbourhoods, and in no part of London are the fatal effects of lodging in close courts and cellars more visible than in Spitalfields and Bethnal Green. (See Dr. S. Smith's Evidence before the Committee on Health of Towns, p. 1-7.)

Porter is the favourite beverage of the lower and also of

a considerable proportion of the middle classes of London. The breweries in which this favourite liquor is prepared are mostly on a very great scale; and are, indeed, by far the most gigantic manufacturing establishments in the metropolis, greatly exceeding anything of the kind to be found anywhere else. The capital vested in a first-rate brewery, and its dependent public houses in different parts of the town, is usually quite immense. The principal establishments produce from 160,000 to 360,000 barrels a year, principally porter, but partly also ale. It has been estimated, that nearly 3,000,000 barrels, or 72,000,000 gallons of porter and ale are brewed for consumption in London only, besides which great quantities are sent to different parts of the United Kingdom, and exported to the E. and W. Indies, the United States, and continental Europe. The splendid teams of horses in the drays belonging to the chief breweries of London are among the objects most worthy of admiration in the metropolis. There are several very extensive distilleries, vinegar factories, chemical works, soap-boiling houses, most of which are situated on the S. side of the river. The quantity of soap made in London in 1839 amounted 38,065,175 lbs. of hard and 890,863 lbs. of soft soap. About 30 large engineering establishments employ several hundred workmen in making steam-engines and other machinery, chiefly in Lambeth and Southwark.

The principal sugar refineries are in Whitechapel, E. of the city. Watchmakers, who are numerous, reside principally about Clerkenwell. The finest cutlery and hardware is made in London, and the manufacture of metals of all kinds is carried on to a great extent. Coach-building is an important business; and the carriages of London are not only the handsomest, but the best built and most durable of any in the empire. Great numbers are made for exportation. Upward of 1500 hands are employed in constructing musical instruments, and in engraving music. Ship-building, and many trades connected with shipping, are extensively carried on E. of London bridge. Owing to the extent to which the division of labour is carried, the tradesmen and artisans of London have attained to the greatest proficiency in their respective callings; and there cannot be a question that the cabinet-makers, printers, tailors, shoemakers, &c., of the metropolis are quite unrivalled.

The following list of professional men and tradesmen is compiled from Pigot's Directory for 1840:

Physicians	920	Brokers	700
Burgome and apothec.	1,690	Tailors and clothiers	3,340
Druggists	475	Drapers and hosiers	1,390
Barriers	1,060	Hat and bonnet mak.	1,360
Attorneys	2,000	Dress and stay makers	1,900
Architects	320	Shoemakers	2,950
Artists	350	Hair-dressers	950
Engravers	500	Dyers	390
Schoolmasters, &c.	1,330	Coal merchants	630
Merchants	1,340	Hotel and tav.-keepers	540
Stock-brokers	330	Publicans, &c.	5,300
Insurance and general brokers	330	Coffee and eating-houses	970
Watch and clock mak.	590	Wine merchants	1,050
Jewellers, &c.	490	Livery-stable keepers	600
Booksellers	760	Butchers	1,630
Stationers	670	Fishmongers	500
Printers and type-found.	590	Poulterers	150
Musical instrument mak.	390	Corn dealers and bakers	2,500
Coachmakers	360	Confectioners	450
Builders	390	Grocers	1,390
Bricklayers and masons	900	Green grocers, &c.	1,750
Carpenters	1,560	Cheese-mongers	1,050
Cabinet-makers and upholsterers	1,100	Milkmen	900
Painters and paper-hangers	1,750	Small shopkeepers	2,700
Ironmongers, &c.	630	Tobaccoists	1,090
		Pawnbrokers	330

The extent of the retail trade of London can only be conjectured. By a rough estimate, made by counting the pages of one of our most copious directories, the number of houses employed in business cannot be much under one hundred thousand, to one half of which shops are attached. The trades, generally speaking, are mixed indiscriminately, though some remains are still traceable of the ancient custom of particular trades congregating in particular places. Thus we still find coach-makers in Long-Acre, stay-makers in Holywell-street, booksellers in Paternoster-row, and bankers in Lombard-street. A good deal of business used to be transacted by itinerant vendors, who made the streets resound with their cries. Recently, however, these have been diminished by the abolition of the dustmen and muffle-boys' bells, the newsmen's horns, and the early cries of the chimney-sweepers. Fashionable shops attract attention by a magnificent and gorgeous display of wares: their windows, which in most cases comprise almost their entire front, are, in many instances, made of the finest

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plate glass, set in brass frames, and their interior is frequently lined with mirrors. Every sort of device is, as may be expected, used by the shopkeepers to attract customers.

Markets, &c.—London has about 50 markets for provisions, in nearly all of which goods are sold by retail as well as wholesale, though the majority of the inhabitants purchase at shops distinct from the markets. Smithfield is the great mart for live stock, which is sold on Mondays and Fridays. No fewer than 1,403,400 sheep were sold here in 1834, and 183,363 head of cattle. We may remark, by the way, that Smithfield market is situated in the very centre of the city; and this circumstance, by obliging the stock to be driven to and from it through crowded streets, makes it a very great nuisance. Frequent attempts have been made to have it removed to the suburbs; but hitherto without effect. London is also totally unprovided with proper slaughter-houses, or *abattoirs*. Exclusive of the stock brought to Smithfield market, a good many cattle and sheep are now imported in steamers, and privately sold; and in the colder months slaughtered cattle and sheep are extensively imported, particularly from the ports on the E. coast. Newgate and Leadenhall markets, with the Whitechapel carcass butchers, supply most of the butchers of the town and neighbourhood; and these, as well as all the other markets, also supply retail customers, and have a good supply of vegetables, poultry, game, eggs, and butter. Covent Garden market is the principal vegetable mart in London, and the immense supply of the finest fruits and vegetables, and the beauty of the plants on sale, make it well worth a visit. The Borough and Spitalfields markets are also chiefly supplied with vegetables. Billingsgate is the great fish-market, whence fish of all sorts are distributed to the shops and markets in different parts of the town. The supply of salmon, brought in ice from all parts of the kingdom, and of turbot, cod, lobsters, and oysters, is quite immense. Hungerford market is also a well-supplied fish *dépot*; but at this and Farringdon markets (both of them new and handsome establishments), butchers' meat, fruit, and vegetables are also sold. The corn market is held in Mark-lane, and is attended almost exclusively by wholesale dealers.

Different statements have, from time to time, been put forth of the consumption of the principal products brought into London; but, with the exception of coal, and one or two other articles, there are no means by which to arrive at anything like a correct conclusion in such matters. Allowing for the carcasses imported by steam and otherwise, the annual consumption of butchers' meat may at present be estimated at about 190,000 bullocks, 1,500,000 sheep, 25,000 calves, and 25,000 pigs, exclusive of great quantities of bacon and hams. The consumption of poultry, game, and eggs is also immense; but there are no means by which to estimate its amount. It may, however, be mentioned, that from 70 to 75 millions of eggs are annually imported into London from France and other foreign countries, exclusive of those brought from the different parts of Great Britain! About 12,000 cows are kept in the city and its environs for the supply of milk and cream; and if we add to their value that of the cheese and butter brought into the city, the expenditure on dairy produce will appear to be enormous. The consumption of wheat may, perhaps, be estimated at about 1,300,000 quarters a year; and the vast number of horses in London, and their high keep, must occasion an immense consumption of oats. The value of the fish, vegetables, &c., consumed in the city, has been set down by some intrepid calculators; but the data on which they formed their estimates were of too loose and unsatisfactory a character, to entitle them to any credit.

External and internal communication.—The recent introduction of railways has already effected a great alteration in the intercourse of the provincial districts with the metropolis; but so short a time has elapsed since they have come into operation, that it is difficult to estimate their ultimate results; which, however, there can be little doubt, will be advantageous alike to the metropolis and provinces.

The Birmingham railway, opened through its whole extent in Sept. 1838, commences near Euston-square, where it has a splendid terminus. Trains leave both London and Birmingham eight times in the 24 hours, and the time occupied in the transit is five hours. The line is continued N. in two directions, by the Grand Junction and North Union railways, to Liverpool and Manchester, Preston and Lancaster; and, by the Derby and N. Midland railways, to Derby and Nottingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and York. The whole distance to the last place is now accomplished in 10 hours. The Southampton railway, which cost £1,700,000, was opened in 1838; it has its London station S. of the river, close to Vauxhall bridge, whence trains set out frequently during the day, and reach Southampton in three hours. The Great Western railway, constructed at a cost of £4,561,000, very lately opened as far as Bath, has its London terminus at Farringdon, where are ample warehouses and accommodations both for passengers and goods.

The Eastern Counties railway, opened as far as Brentwood, has its London terminus in Shoreditch, and is intended to run to Great Yarmouth, through Romford, Ingtonstone, Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, and Norwich, a total distance of 196 m. Trains leave London seven times a day. The Greenwich railway, the earliest in operation of all the lines connected with the metropolis, commences in the borough, opposite to St. Saviour's church, and ends in London-street, Greenwich; its entire length is 3½ m. Trains run from both termini every quarter of an hour, from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. The London and Croydon railway, opened through its entire length in June, 1839, branches from the Greenwich line about 2 m. from London bridge, and thence turning S., passes by New-Cross and Sydenham to Croydon, the whole distance being 10½ m. The cost of this undertaking was £750,000, and the passengers have hitherto averaged about 1800 a day. Trains leave both ends 12 times a day. The traffic will, of course, be vastly increased, when the two extension lines to Brighton and to Dover shall have been opened. The Blackwall railway, recently opened, connects the E. and W. India docks with the metropolis: trains run from each terminus every quarter of an hour. The North Eastern railway has very lately been opened as far as Braxborough.

TABLE showing the Length of the Metropolitan Railways, and the amount of Traffic during the week ending Aug. 30, 1840. (Railway Times, Sept. 5, 1840.)

Name of Railway.	Total Length	Length opened.	Passengers.	Total Receipts.
Birmingham Railway	112½	112½	20,000	14,300
Blackwall do.	3	3	20,700	50
Croydon do.	10½	10½	11,100	700
Eastern Counties do. . . .	196	17½	6,825	540
Great Western do.	118	83	34,811	6,000
Greenwich do.	3½	3½	32,440	1,000
South-western do.	77	77	10,500	1,111
	451½	307½	100,750	22,710

In 1837, before any very extensive railway was opened, the number of stage-coaches licensed to run between London, and places above 30 m. distant, was about 600, conveying nearly 4000 passengers each day. In 1838 the average daily number of persons travelling by three railways alone, the Great Western, Birmingham, and South-western, was about 3500, and the average daily number by the Eastern Counties line was nearly 1000 in 1839. As the railways in 1840 accommodate about 25,000 passengers a day, and many stages still continue to run, the present number of passengers is at least six-fold that of 1837.

The steamboats constantly plying on the river, and making daily excursions to Margate, Ramsgate, Gravesend, and other places below London, as well as to Richmond and various intermediate places up the river, have been roughly estimated to take 10,000 passengers a day. The weather, however, very much influences the number, as the majority of steamboat passengers proceed on excursions of pleasure rather than business. Saturdays and Sundays are the grand days.

The means of internal communication and of communication with places in the immediate neighbourhood of town, are also considerable. The number of short stages and omnibuses is altogether about 900, which, reckoning to each six journeys a day, and 10 passengers to each journey, convey every day about 54,000 persons. A new mode of internal communication between the E. and W. ends of London, has lately been effected by small steamers continually traversing the river, and taking a great number of passengers. Two or three of these convenient vessels leave London bridge every quarter of an hour during the summer, for Westminster and Chelsea.

Hackney-coaches were introduced more than 200 years ago; and previously to the introduction of cabriolets, in 1820, were very numerous; but it is a singular and not easily explained fact that, with very few exceptions, the hackney-coaches of London are the dirtiest and most uncomfortable carriages imaginable. Cabriolets being cheaper and more rapidly driven than the old-lumbering hackney-coaches, speedily deprived the latter of a great part of their employment. Various improvements have been made from time to time in these one-horse carriages, and many now in use are clean, neat, and commodious.

Parcels Delivery Company.—A few years ago, a private company started under this name, which, while it has not with considerable success, has certainly been very serviceable to the public. The company have established a considerable number of vans, which traverse London in all directions with great regularity, three or four times a day, delivering parcels at more reasonable charges than had been imposed by the old private carriers. Another company, of the same kind, and conducted with equal spirit and ability, has been more recently established.

Literature.—London ranks almost as high as a literary

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as a commercial city. Notwithstanding the factitious encouragement given to learning and science in Oxford and Cambridge, London is the favourite resort of literary and scientific men. Its immense population, the wealth and intelligence of its inhabitants, and the circumstance of its being the seat of government, attract aspiring individuals from all parts of the empire, especially those ambitious to distinguish themselves in literature or politics. The practical, common-sense character of the philosophy and literature of England is probably, indeed, in no small degree owing to its being principally cultivated in London, where the writers, by mixing with the world, learn to avoid those over-refined theories and fanciful distinctions, in which recluses and speculators are so apt to indulge. With the exception of the provincial newspapers, the whole periodical literature of England centres in London. The number of persons engaged in this department, as authors, publishers, printers, &c., is quite immense. London has no fewer than 13 daily newspapers, and 67 that appear at other intervals. Many of these journals display great, and some consummate talent; and, considering the extreme rapidity with which articles for the daily journals must be written, and the want of time for revision, they are certainly extraordinary performances. So far as respects its newspaper press, London is infinitely superior to every other city; and however one-sided, prejudiced, and little to be depended on in party matters, it is not easy to imagine that it is likely to gain much in ability, variety, and interest.

It appears, from the *Stamp-office Returns*, that of 58,516,892 stamps issued to the different newspapers published in the United Kingdom during the year ended the 15th Sept., 1839, no fewer than 33,197,563, or the half of the whole, were issued to those published in London! And when the superior ability and information of the London press is taken into account, its preponderance will appear still more striking. During the same year, the total amount of the duty on advertisements paid by the newspapers of the United Kingdom amounted to £133,000, of which £46,921 was derived from the metropolitan journals.

A prodigious number of weekly, monthly, and quarterly magazines, reviews, and other publications, issue from the London press; and though many of these be of a very trashy and worthless description, a considerable number are of a widely different character, and are well fitted to amuse, instruct, and improve the reader. By far the greater number of these publications appear on the last day of every month, known among booksellers as "Magazine day;" when the great publishing houses make up and forward innumerable parcels, containing every variety of works, to their correspondents in all parts of the kingdom.

The magnitude and importance of the periodical press of the metropolis will be best seen from the following statement, drawn up from the catalogue for 1841 published by Messrs. Longman and Co.

Description of Periodical.	Number.	Price.
Weekly magazines, &c.	24	1s. to 9d.
— parts of entire works	2	3s.—1s.
Monthly magazines, &c.	147	1s.—6d.
— parts of entire works	65	8s.—2s.
Quarterly reviews, &c.	23	1s.—7s. 6d.
— parts of entire works	8	3s. 6d.—21s.
Transactions of learned societies	28	8s.—5s.
Law Reports	29	
Total of periodicals (not newspapers)	325	
Newspapers, daily evening	6	
— daily morning	6	
— three a week	4	
— twice a week	4	
— once a week (not Sunday)	29	
— Sunday	18	6d.—10d.
Total of newspapers	80	

The greater number of the works written in Scotland are now published in Edinburgh; but nearly the whole of the works written in England and Ireland are published in London. The latter, in fact, is to the literature of Britain what Leipzig is to that of Germany, or Paris to that of France. The London publishers have agents all over the country, to whom they send all new publications; so that in the few instances in which books are printed at Oxford or Cambridge, or other provincial towns, it is usual to send them to London to be published.

Education.—London, unlike most other European capitals, had no university empowered to grant degrees till 1838, when one was established by royal charter (renewed in 1837) for "the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, without distinction of rank, sect, or party. This institution differs (and, as we think, advantageously) from all other universities, in its having nothing to do with the business of education, being constituted for the sole purpose of ascertaining the proficiency of candidates for academical distinctions. It is, in fact, a Board of Examiners, empowered to grant degrees in science and literature to such candidates as are found,

on examination, to have attained the required proficiency. The senate, or board, consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and 33 other members. The faculties are those of arts, law, and medicine, in each of which are several examiners, amounting in the whole to 23, of whom 10 are members of the senate. The sittings are held in Somerset-house, and the examinations are half-yearly. The greatest number of candidates for degrees has hitherto been furnished by the University and King's colleges. The former of these, opened in 1590, is governed by a council and senate of professors: the course of education embraces classics, pure and mixed science, history, jurisprudence, and medicine, religion being wholly excluded. The success of the medical school, which has for some years been the largest in London, has led to the erection of a good hospital close to the college. The general classes have not been so well attended as the sanguine friends of the establishment at first expected; but the attendance is likely to be increased from the addition to it of an excellent junior school, the instruction in which forms a good preparation for higher studies. This school, which for some years has averaged 250 scholars, is conducted by the classical professors, who pay a rent for the use of apartments within the college. King's college is a similar establishment to that last mentioned, and is similarly conducted, except that religion is taught in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. The general classes are well attended, and the junior school has upwards of 400 boys. The medical school is small. The buildings of these establishments are handsome and commodious; and the portico of University college is one of the finest in London.

Among the literary and scientific establishments of the metropolis, one of the most important and best supported is the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street. The building (recently new fronted in good taste, with fourteen Corinthian columns), is exceedingly well arranged, and comprises a good library and reading room, a theatre for lectures, capable of accommodating 900 persons, and a chemical laboratory supposed to be one of the largest and best supplied with apparatus in Europe. Lectures on various subjects are delivered by the professors and other gentlemen temporarily engaged; and the important investigations made here by the late Sir Humphry Davy, Mr. Faraday, and others, have conferred on the institution a well-merited celebrity. Next in importance to that just mentioned is the London Institution, in Finsbury Circus, Moorfields, the objects of which are very similar, though not so fully and scientifically carried out. Lectures are given on literature, the fine arts, &c., once or twice a week from November to May: the library is both large and well selected, and the reading rooms are supplied with all the English and foreign literary journals. The Russell Institution, in Great Cornhill-street, is similar in most respects to those just described; but, owing to the recent falling-off in its funds, its usefulness is at present very much circumscribed.

The welfare and improvement, also, of the working classes, and of young men generally, has been greatly promoted within the last 15 years by the establishment of mechanics' institutions in different parts of London. The earliest of these, called, *per excellence*, "The Mechanics' Institute," in Southampton Buildings, Holborn (opened in 1824), has about 1100 members; and the attendance on the lectures delivered in the theatre of this establishment, shows that the inhabitants of the metropolis in humble life are quite as anxious for improvement as their more wealthy neighbours. Classes are established for languages, and the library, which comprises 7000 volumes, is said to be well selected. The Western Literary Institution, the City Institution, in Aldersgate-street, and other establishments of the same kind in various districts, have since been founded, and have uniformly contributed to improve the intellect and morals of the working classes.

Among the many endowed schools in the metropolis, the most celebrated are: 1. Westminster School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, for the free instruction, clothing, board, and lodgment of 40 boys, called king's scholars, and for the gratuitous education of four others called bishop's boys; this school formerly enjoyed a high reputation; but its numbers have within the last dozen years fallen from 200 to 100. The king's scholars are elected for merit, and four years after their election are sent as students to Christchurch, Oxford, or as scholars to Trinity college, Cambridge. The school forms part of the collegiate establishment of the abbey. 2. The Charterhouse (corrupted from *Chartreux*), founded in 1611, and endowed with property, the gross rental of which in 1815 was £30,000 a year, is intended for the liberal education of 73 youths, 29 of whom are supported at the universities by exhibitions varying from £80 to £100 a year, and tenable for eight years. Besides the 44 foundation boys, the school is attended by others, whose number fluctuates according to the reputation of the masters, &c. A few years ago, after the im-

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provements introduced by Dr. Russell, this school had a very high character, and the pupils were very successful in the competition for honours at Oxford and Cambridge; but since his retirement the school has been in a languishing condition. 3. Merchant Tailors' school, founded in 1561, in Suffolk-lane, Thames-street. The statutes provide that a classical education be furnished gratis for 100 boys, and for 150 others at rates varying from 5s. to 2s. 6d. a quarter. The scholars are examined once a year, and the most advanced are sent to St. John's College, Oxford, where 37 valuable fellowships were founded by Sir Thomas White for the encouragement of boys brought up in this school. 4. St. Paul's school, established in 1518 by Dean Colet, and placed by him under the direction of the Mercers Company, provides a free education for 153 boys, the most advanced of whom are sent to Oxford and Cambridge, with exhibitions varying from £50 to £100 in value. Lord Camden has been a liberal benefactor to this school. The present building was erected in 1894; the gross income of the school is upwards of £3000. 5. Christ's hospital, more commonly known as the Blue-coat school, is one of the noblest institutions in the city. It was incorporated by Edward VI. in 1553, and owes its origin to the active benevolence of some distinguished citizens. It was intended to maintain, clothe, and educate the young and helpless, and 390 boys and girls were admitted soon after its foundation. A second charter from Charles II., in 1673, provided for the education of 40 boys in mathematics and other learning calculated to qualify them for the service. The management of the institution is vested in a body of governors (473 in 1840) who have each contributed, at least £400, to the funds of the institution; but very recently the qualification for a governor has been raised to £500. An individual, on becoming a governor, is entitled to present one boy; and he has usually a prebendation once every succeeding three years. The present (1840) revenue of the hospital, arising from rents, and all other sources, amounts to about £70,000 a year, and its expenditure to nearly as much. Its establishment in London, on the site of the Old Grey Friars' monastery, accommodates at present, 787 boys, and it has attached to it a subsidiary establishment at Hertford, for the younger children, where there are now 494 boys and 76 girls; making in all 1387 children, maintained, clothed, and well educated by the establishment. There are schools for grammar, mathematics, writing, and drawing. The *Grecians*, or those most advanced in the grammar-school, are sent with valuable exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge, and those in the mathematical school are placed with commanders of ships, and equipped with clothing and nautical instruments, at the hospital's expense. Others are apprenticed to different trades. A magnificent building, called the Great Hall, erected by public subscription, and finished in 1830, opens towards Newgate-street, and is one of the finest ornaments of the city. The hall, in which the children breakfast, dine, and sup, is 187 feet in length, 51 in width, and 46½ feet high. Occasionally they sup in public, and on these occasions there is a great concourse of strangers to witness the spectacle, which is of the most interesting description. The whole interior arrangements deserve the highest praise; and every attention is paid to the health and comfort of the children. The well-known dress of the boys, which has not been changed since the formation of the institution, is, however, not merely antiquated, but inconvenient and uncomfortable; and it is certainly high time that it were modified. Presentations can only be obtained from the governors; who, speaking generally, exercise their patronage with the greatest disinterestedness. 6. The city of London school, established in 1835, may be said to have resulted from the inquiries of the charity Commissioners. A Mr. Carpenter had left an estate for a school, and the value of the property had greatly increased without any proper application of the funds. Repeated inquiries and remonstrances at length induced the corporation to establish a school on the site of Honey-lane market, Cheap-side. The system of instruction is good, and the school is attended by upwards of 400 boys. The buildings, occupying a space of 180 feet long and 80 feet broad, are commodiously contrived, and have externally some pretensions to architectural elegance. Independently of the endowed schools, almost every parish supports a free school by voluntary contributions, and thus about 18,000 children of both sexes are clothed and educated. The number of private and Sunday schools is considerable, but cannot be accurately estimated. The National society, which has its model school in the Sanctuary at Westminster, gives instruction in various schools to nearly 9000 children, and upwards of 3000 are taught in the Lancasterian method by the British and Foreign School society, which has a good normal and model school in the Borough road. Much, however, still remains to be done towards giving a sound elementary education to the children of the industrious classes; though,

at the same time, it must be admitted that more has been effected in this respect during the last 20 years than our ancestors had done during entire centuries. (*Continued*; *Edue. Rep.*)

The charges on account of education at most of the public schools in London are oppressively high, far higher, indeed, than they ought to be; and this circumstance, combined with the want of schools in many districts, and the wish to improve their health, has led to the practice, so general in London, of sending children to the outskirts of the town to be boarded and educated. But the education in very many of these boarding establishments is of a very worthless description; and it is really surprising that no effort should have been made, by subjecting the masters to examination, establishing proprietary boarding-schools, or otherwise, to improve the quality of these suburban seminaries.

British Museum.—This truly national institution, established in 1753, is a grand repository of books, MSS., statues, coins, and other antiquities, specimens of animals and minerals, &c., and in many respects, one of the richest in Europe. It is principally deposited in Montague-house, formerly the residence of the duke of Montague, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. The nucleus of the collection was purchased by government of Sir Hans Sloane's executors for £20,000, and the museum was first opened to the public in January, 1759. But Montague-house, though spacious as a private residence, has long been found inadequate to the proper accommodation of the vast and continually increasing collections that belong to the museum; and in consequence a new quadrangular building has been designed by Sir R. Smirke, a part of which is already completed, and open to the public. In 1755, the Harleyan MSS. were purchased, and the Cottonian library was removed from Dean's Yard, Westminster: in 1757 the royal library, founded by Henry VIII. out of the libraries of the suppressed monasteries, and enlarged by his different successors, was presented by George II. George III., in 1763, gave a valuable collection of pamphlets on the civil wars, and between 1806 and 1818 the Lansdowne, Hargrave, and Burney MSS. were purchased at an expense of £26,400. Various presents have been made from time to time, but the most valuable addition of late years has been the library of George III., collected at an expense of £300,000, and presented to the museum by his successor.* Modern English publications are added, free of expense, in consequence of a privilege which this establishment enjoys in common with the two universities, and some other bodies, of receiving *gratis* a copy of every book entered at Stationer's Hall; and about £3000 a year are expended in the purchase of old and foreign works, in the latter of which, however, the library is still extremely deficient. There are about 330,000 printed books, and 37,000 MSS., exclusive of charters. The want of a catalogue *raisonné* is much felt by the great majority of persons who resort to the library for study or research. The reading-rooms are open from nine till four in the winter, and till seven in the evening during four summer months. The average number of readers is about 230 a day. Admission is procured by a recommendatory letter either to one of the trustees, or to the chief librarian; and every facility is given by the numerous attendants for the most extensive research. No books are allowed to be taken out, it being supposed that such permission would lead to frequent and heavy losses; but, provided the value of the books were previously deposited, we incline to think that certain descriptions of works might be lent out with great advantage. In the department of antiquities may be mentioned the collection of Egyptian monuments, including the famous Rosetta stone (see vol. i. p. 891), acquired at the capitulation of Alexandria, in 1801; the Townley marbles, purchased at £28,000; the Phigalian and the Elgin marbles, the cost of which was £35,000; the latter include the statues of Theseus and Ilianus, and the sculptures in *alto-relievo*, from the friezes of the Parthenon. The collection of minerals was, for many years, deficient in various important particulars; but the recent additions purchased from Messrs. Hawkins and Mantell are extremely valuable; and now, both for size and classification, this department will bear to be compared with any mineralogical collection in Europe. The department of zoology is rich in birds and insects, but poor in other respects, especially in mammalia. The collection of medals, which has been accumulating since the foundation of the museum, consists of about 50,000 coins, above 6000 being purchased with the Hamilton collection of Herculanean antiquities, in 1772. The coins can only be seen by an order from a trustee, or a private introduction to the officer to whose charge they are entrusted. The public days at the museum are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, when all persons

* It is much to be regretted that this library had not been placed in as accessible situation in the W. end of the town.

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have free admission from 10 to four, and in the summer months from 10 to seven. The building is closed during the first weeks of January, May, and September. The establishment is governed by 48 trustees, 23 of whom are official; and to these the officers are responsible. The chief acting trustees, with whom the appointment of the officers rests, are the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, and the speaker of the House of Commons. (*Parl. Rep. on British Museum, 1853.*)

Literary and Scientific Societies.—Before the present century the learned societies of London were few in number, and very comprehensive in their objects. The great advancement of the physical sciences, in recent times, and the increased ardour with which every branch of knowledge has been cultivated, have produced a corresponding increase in the number of learned associations, and in all recent instances each body has confined its operations within a limited sphere. The following list comprises the principal societies, with the dates of their formation, the objects contemplated by them, when not sufficiently indicated by their names, and the publications made at their expense:

The Royal Society; physical and mathematical sciences. Instituted early in the 17th century; incorporated 1663. "Philosophical Transactions," from the year 1665.

The Society of Antiquaries. Instituted 1717; incorporated 1781. "Archæologia," from the year 1770. Medical Society. Established 1773. "Vetusta Monumenta," from 1747.

Society of Arts. Established 1754, for the encouragement of the arts, commerce, and manufactures of Great Britain, by granting rewards. "Transactions," from the year 1783.

Linnean Society; natural history. Established 1788; incorporated 1803. "Transactions," from the year 1791.

Royal Institution. Established 1799, for the application of science to the ordinary purposes of life. "Journal," from 1818.

Horicultural Society. Established 1804; incorporated 1808. "Transactions," from 1812.

Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society. Established 1805. Chartered 1831. "Transactions," from the year 1806.

Geological Society. Established 1807; incorporated 1825. "Transactions," from 1811.

Society of Civil Engineers. Established 1817; incorporated 1835. "Transactions," from 1834.

Royal Astronomical Society. Established 1830; incorporated 1831. "Memoria," from 1822.

Medico-Botanical Society. Established 1821. "Transactions," from 1834.

Royal Asiatic Society. Established 1823; incorporated 1824. "Transactions," from 1827 to 1833; "Journal," from 1824.

Royal Society of Literature. Founded 1821; incorporated 1825. "Transactions," from 1827.

Zoological Society. Instituted 1825; incorporated 1830. "Transactions," from 1833.

Royal Geographical Society. Chartered 1830. "Journal," from 1831.

Entomological Society. Established 1833 or 1834.

Statistical Society. Established 1834. "Journal," from 1837.

Architectural Society. Established 1831.

Royal Institute of British Architects. Established 1835; incorporated 1836. "Transactions," from 1836.

Royal Botanic Society. Chartered 1839.

Nearly all these societies hold meetings twice a month, from November to June inclusive; at which papers are read illustrative of matters connected with the objects of each association.

The following Table, taken from Gilbert's "Clerical Almanack" for 1840, supplies several details with respect to some of the more important of these societies, on which, it is believed, considerable reliance may be placed: [See top of next column.]

Picture Galleries.—The present national collection of pictures is of recent foundation, and should only be looked upon as the nucleus of one that may hereafter be worthy of the country. It occupies the W. wing of the National gallery, erected 1824-37, at the public expense, on the N.W. side of Trafalgar-square, facing Whitehall and Parliament-street, unquestionably the finest situation in the metropolis. The building has a front of 500 feet, with a portico and dome in its centre, supported by Corinthian columns. But whether it were owing to the limited means placed at the disposal of the architect, or to some incapacity on his part, the fabric is neither worthy of its site, its object, nor of the country. Unfortunately, too, the defects of its exterior are not counterbalanced by any superiority of internal economy, the apartments for the exhibition of the pictures being miserably deficient in point of size, and ill-arranged. The pictures, which consist of the Angerstein

collection, purchased in 1824, of Sir G. Beaumont's collection, given by him in 1836, and of others, partly presented and partly purchased, amounting in all to about 170, are arranged in five rooms, of such diminutive size, that they will contain only a few more pictures, and none of large size. About half the pictures belong to the Italian school; and of these the *Ecco Homo*, and the Mercury, Venus, and Cupid, of Correggio; the Raising of Lazarus, by Sebastian del Piombo; the Bacchus and Ariadne, of Titian; and the Holy Family, by Murillo, are reckoned the most valuable. The works of the two Caracci, N. and G. Poussin, and Claude, may be here seen in their highest perfection; and there are some fine specimens of the English school, by Reynolds, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Wilson, and Lawrence. The gallery is open to the public on the first four days of the week: on Friday and Saturday students are permitted to copy the pictures. The Royal academy, which at present (by permission of government) occupies the remainder of this edifice, was established in 1768, for the instruction of young artists: lectures are delivered in anatomy, painting, sculpture, and architecture, and daily instructions are given to the students by the keeper, and other academicians. The annual exhibition of this corporate society usually comprises about 1800 specimens of art, and is one of the favourite lounges during the summer months. The profits of the exhibition, besides paying all the expenses of the schools, contribute to form incomes for the most deserving artists, while studying at Rome. (See *Comm. Report on the Arts, &c., of 1836*.) The society of British artists exhibits annually a good collection of pictures; but, as a whole, they are very inferior to those exhibited by the academy. The British institution, and society of painters in water colours, have also exhibitions, and their rooms are crowded during the fashionable season.

Theatres and Music.—The great theatres of modern London present a curious contrast to the rude and confined buildings called the Globe, Blackfriars, and Old Drury, in the time of Shakespeare, in which neither scenery, decorations, nor the comfort of the audience were at all considered.

The two patent theatres, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, contiguous to each other, have handsome exteriors, and very extensive and highly decorated interiors. They enjoy or rather are supposed to enjoy, the exclusive privilege of representing tragedy and comedy, the legitimate drama; but the declining taste of those who visit the theatres, and the caprice of managers, have led to the frequent introduction of spectacles, and other pieces, to which music and scenery contribute more than the actors on the stage. Late dinner hours and other circumstances have of late years occasioned a great falling off in the taste for theatrical exhibitions, which are now visited more by strangers than by residents in London. At present few theatres are profitable. The Haymarket theatre, which has recently enjoyed more than ordinary prosperity, is of smaller size, and therefore better adapted for hearing, than the immense houses above mentioned: it is open during about eight months of the year, including the recesses of the two winter theatres. Besides these, there are several minor theatres, the names, localities and objects of which are given in the table at the top of next page.

Among these, Astley's deserves particular notice, for the excellent horsemanship displayed by M. Ducrow and his *corps dramatique*: it is certainly superior to the Franconi theatre at Paris.

Name of Society.	Date of Institution or Incorporation.	No. of Ordinary Members.	No. of Corresponding Members.	Total No. of Members.
Royal	1663	2,501	754	3,255
Antiquaries	1751	1,267	80	1,347
Society of Arts	1753	1,209	284	1,493
Linnean	1788	500	875	1,375
Royal Institution	1799	2,774	814	3,588
Botanical	1804	6,200	1,200	7,400
Medical and Chirurgical	1805	770	480	1,250
London Institution	1807	3,220	800	4,020
Geological	1807	1,286	740	2,026
Royal Institution	1808	1,125	700	1,825
Civil Engineers	1818	1,111	106	1,217
Astronomical	1820	574	268	842
Royal Society of Lit.	1823	785	164	949
Asiatic	1828	507	657	1,164
Zoological	1825	14,044	2,011	16,055
Geographical	1830	1,469	681	2,150
Architectural	1831	283	63	346
Institute of British Architects	1834	980	126	1,106
Statistical	1834	940	88	1,028
Entomological	1834	516	75	591
Camden	1835	970	800	1,770

* Those marked with an asterisk have charters.

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Names.	Locations.	Objects.
The Prince's Theatre	King-st., St. James's	Opera and farces
English Opera House	Strand	Opera and farces
Adelphi	Ditto	Spectacles and burlesques
Strand	Ditto	Burlesques
Nymic	Wyche-street	Ditto
Queen's	Tottenham-court, Rd.	Ditto
City of London	Norton Folgate	Melodrama
Garrick	Goodman's Fields	Ditto
Sadler's Wells	Clerkenwell	Ditto
Astley's	Lambeth	Melod. and burlesques.
Surrey	Blackfriars-road	Melodrama
Vivaria	Waterloo-road	Ditto.

The Italian Opera house, in the Haymarket is the largest theatre in London. It scarcely, however, deserves the name of a national theatre, inasmuch as the singers, dancers, and musicians are chiefly foreigners, and as it depends for its support chiefly on the patronage of the court, nobility, and higher classes, many of whom hold private boxes, at rents averaging from £120 to £400 a year. All the patronage of rank and wealth, however, cannot, owing to the enormous cost of the performances, make it a good speculation for the manager, who at the end of an anxious season has frequently to lament heavy losses. The established London concerts consist of the ancient, phil-harmonic, and sacred-harmonic concerts, all of which are well and fashionably attended: many others are given by professional persons, for their own benefit, in the different public rooms at the W. end. The promenade concerts lately introduced, in imitation of those at Paris, promise, by the high favour which they enjoy, to improve the musical taste of the people, which has undoubtedly been on the increase during the last few years.

Benevolent Institutions.—There are above 70 establishments in London for the cure of disease; of which, 27 are properly hospitals; 25 dispensaries, where medicine and advice are gratuitously administered; nine are infirmaries for special diseases; and 11 lying-in charities. There are also 18 asylums for orphans and otherwise destitute persons, and various other benevolent establishments. The principal are the following:

1. St. Bartholomew's hospital, in West Smithfield, was first founded in the 12th century, and refounded by Henry VIII. in 1546. The building, a spacious quadrangular structure, is principally modern, having been finished in 1770. It makes up 600 beds, and receives annually about 5000 in-patients, and 6000 out-patients. Necessity is the only recommendation to this institution; and patients are received without limitation. The medical staff is equal to any in the metropolis. The staircase was gratuitously painted by Hogarth.
2. Guy's hospital, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark, founded in 1721, contains accommodation for 500 in-patients, and has an excellent museum and theatre of anatomy. This magnificent hospital, which consists of two quadrangles and two wings, was founded and endowed by Thomas Guy, a bookseller, who expended £18,793 upon the building, and left £219,419 for its endowment—the largest sum, perhaps, that has ever been expended by any individual on similar purposes. Recently, however, Guy's hospital has met with another benefactor, but little inferior, in point of liberality, to its founder; a citizen, of the name of Thomas Hunt, having bequeathed to it, in 1829, the princely sum of £200,000! The medical school attached to this hospital, while under the superintendence of the late Sir Astley Cooper, was one of the most extensive, and probably, also, the best in the empire.
3. St. Thomas's hospital, in High-street, Borough, was formed out of two other charities by Edward VI., and rebuilt in 1693. Additions were made in 1732, and a large part was rebuilt in 1836. It contains 18 wards, and 485 beds. The annual expenditure is about £10,000.
4. St. George's hospital, near Hyde park corner, lately rebuilt, has a fine front, 200 feet in length, facing the Green park. It accommodates 460 in-patients.
5. The Middlesex hospital, near Oxford-street, founded in 1745, receives 300 in-patients, and relieves numerous out-patients.
6. London hospital, in Whitechapel, was founded in 1740. Its wards accommodate about 320 patients.
7. Westminster hospital, rebuilt in 1833, near the Abbey, receives 230 in-patients. The University College and King's College hospital, and Charing Cross hospital, are smaller establishments of the same nature, each accommodating about one hundred and twenty patients.

Medical schools are connected with the above hospitals, in which lectures are delivered by the officers, and which are attended, altogether, by about 1200 students.

Bethlehem hospital, or Bedlam, is appropriated exclusively to the insane poor; it was founded in 1675, in Moorfields, whence it was removed, in 1814, to St. George's fields. The present building, received some extensive additions in 1839, and is now 697 feet in length, being at once extensive and magnificent. The rooms are large and airy, well warmed and ventilated, and are sufficient for the ac-

commodation of an immense number of patients. St. Luke's, City-road, established for a similar purpose in 1751, accommodates 200 persons.

The Foundling hospital, Brunswick-square, was founded by Capt. Coram, in 1739, but the building was not commenced till 1742. It was established for the indiscriminate admission of deserted children; but the numbers were found to increase so rapidly, that the funds failed, and in 1760 the mode of admission was so much altered, that it is now nominally only a Foundling hospital. The number of children averages about 450, and they are maintained till the age of 15, when they are either apprenticed or otherwise provided for. The revenue is about £13,000 per annum.

The Magdalen hospital, Blackfriars-road, was established in 1748, for the reformation of erring females: the object is said to be attained in the majority of cases, more than two thirds of the females admitted being either restored to their friends, or provided with the means of procuring an honest livelihood.

The Philanthropic institution, St. George's fields, was founded, in 1788, for the reception and reform of young criminals discharged from prison. It provides them with immediate means of subsistence, and instructs them in some trade, so as to prevent the otherwise almost inevitable necessity of their returning to their former habits.

Hotels and Taverns.—The hotels, taverns, and coffee-shops of all classes, may be reckoned at something more than 6000. There are about 30 great hotels, situated chiefly at the W. end of the town, in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly. "In these establishments," says Prince Fuchik Muskas, "everything is infinitely richer and more abundant than on the continent." The commercial and other inns, amounting to nearly 400, are scattered throughout the metropolis. They are generally respectable establishments, some of them being quite as commodious, if not so elegant, as the fashionable hotels. The establishments of licensed victuallers, under which denomination are included all places for the retail sale of spirits, amount to about 5000. Many of these are respectably conducted, though some are of an opposite character. The publicans furnish their guests not only with beer and spirits, but also with dining accommodation, &c. The gin or dram shops have been very much embellished of late years; and many of them are so handsomely, and even splendidly, fitted up, that they have acquired and are entitled to the name of "gin palaces." But notwithstanding the number and magnificence of these establishments, there is no real room or ground for the prevalent opinion, as to the increase of intemperance. No doubt it is much too widely diffused; but it nevertheless admits of demonstration, that, as compared with the population, the consumption of spirits in the metropolis is now very decidedly less than in the reign of George II., and the greater part of that of George III.; and that there has been a corresponding improvement in the habits of the lower classes.

The eating-houses and coffee-rooms, where spirits are not sold, amount to about 700; and are more numerous in the city than in Westminster. There are about 600 beer-shops. Numerous private houses are let out in lodgings, and many families receive boarders. The expense of living in these establishments varies, of course, with the quality of the house and the means of the guest. A lodger at an inn can hardly be accommodated, on a decent scale, much below 10s. a day, including all expenses of board, food, and servants; the maximum of the scale will, of course, depend on the habits or caprice of the guest. Board and lodging in private houses may be obtained at a somewhat lower rate than at hotels; but a single man in lodgings usually dines at an eating-house, and families generally prefer boarding at their own cost. A dinner (without wine) at an ordinary eating-house costs from 1s. 6d. to 2s.; and seldom exceeds 5s. at the more elegant establishments. In most cases the guest may depend on every attention; and at the superior houses he will find all the luxuries of the season.

Clubs.—There are about 40 clubs in the metropolis. A few of these establishments, such as Brookes's, Boodle's, and White's are of ancient date; but their present arrangements and constitution are of recent introduction. The accommodation they afford to gentlemen only occasionally visiting town, and to others desirous of enjoying the luxuries of a splendid establishment, at a modern expense, and of meeting with a great variety of society, has made them popular among the upper classes. The club-houses are mostly edifices of a very superior character; and add much to the magnificence of the squares and streets in which they are situated. Each club consists of a limited number of members, varying from 1000 to 1500; they are admitted by ballot, pay a certain sum at entrance, from 10 to 25 guineas, and an annual subscription, varying from 5 to 10 guineas. The club-houses are fitted up with every lux-

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try of a fashionable hotel, have excellent libraries, take in the best periodical publications, and provide dinners, coffee, wine, &c., at reasonable prices. A large building has recently been opened, in Regent-street, in the view of supplying strangers, frequenting the clubs, with beds. Some of the clubs are avowedly of a political character, and others are devoted exclusively to certain classes. Among these may be specified the Carlton, Reform, City Conservative, United Service, Oxford and Cambridge, Traveller's, Oriental, and West India; but most clubs are open, on election, to all gentlemen without reference to party or profession. Most of the club-houses are at the W. end of the town, particularly in Pall-mall and St. James's-street. The building erected for the Reform club, by Mr. Barry, is the finest structure belonging to this class of edifices; and is fitted up with equal taste and magnificence. The city of London has two club-houses, which, in point of elegance and luxury, may vie with those of the W. end. The number of members in the different clubs may be about 30,000.

Courts of Law.—The Courts of chancery, Queen's bench, Common pleas, and exchequer (the respective provinces of which are described in the article ENGLAND AND WALES), occupy apartments on the W. side of Westminster-hall, built by William Rufus, was long supposed to be the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars. It measures 370 feet in length by 74 in breadth, and is 90 feet high; but these dimensions have been much surpassed by the great plate-glass hall of Ravenhead, which is 336 feet long, and 155 feet broad, with a proportional height. Westminster hall has been used for coronation banquets, the last of which was given when George IV. was crowned. Parliaments have often met in it, and it is occasionally appropriated to important trials; among which may be specified, that of Charles I., and more recently those of Warren Hastings and Lord Melville. Ordinarily, however, it is a mere promenade for lawyers during the sitting of the courts. The lord chancellor sits out of term-time in the hall of Lincoln's-inn, near which is another court, occupied by the Vice-Chancellor.

The central criminal court, the jurisdiction of which extends to all places within 10 m. of St. Paul's, was established in 1834. Its sittings are held at the Old Bailey, a stone building close to Newgate, once a month, and generally last five or six days at a time. There are two halls, of confined dimensions, in both of which the judges are engaged in trying prisoners during the sessions.

The court of Bankruptcy is in Basinghall-street, within the city of London; the court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; the Marshalsea and Palace courts are in Scotland-yard, Charing Cross; the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts, in Doctors' Commons, near St. Paul's; courts of Requests, which give summary judgment in case of small debts, are numerous in different quarters. The jurisdiction of the several courts is explained in the article ENGLAND AND WALES, vol. i, p. 854.

Inns of Court.—The Inns of court, originally colleges for legal study, are now little more than residences for lawyers, or indeed for any one who chooses to hire chambers in them. They are not incorporated, and cannot, consequently, make bye-laws; but, by prescription, their customs have obtained the force of laws. A law student, before being called to the bar, has now only to be entered as member of one of these Inns, and to dine a certain number of times in the common hall, in order to qualify himself for the exercise of his profession. This is termed "eating" his way to the bar.

The chief Inns are the Inner and Middle Temple, originally built by the knights templars in Fleet-street, in the reign of Henry II.; Lincoln's Inn, in Chancery-lane, Gray's Inn. Subordinate to the Temple, are Clifford's, Lyon's, Clement's, and New Inns. Furnival's Inn belongs to Lincoln's Inn; Staples Inn and Barnard's Inn are attached to Gray's Inn. These are called Inns of Chancery. Thavies Inn, and some others, have become mere private residences.

Prisons.—There are 10 criminal prisons, of which three are in the city of London. 1. Newgate, under the control of the corporation, is a building, the architecture of which is singularly characteristic of its destination. Newgate was a prison early in the 13th century; but the present edifice was erected in 1779, and again repaired after the riots of 1780. This, which may be called the great metropolitan jail, contains accommodation for about 400; but occasionally upward of 1000 are crowded within its walls. In front of this prison all the criminals of London and Middlesex, capitally convicted, suffer the last penalty of the law. It is said to be one of the worst regulated jails in the kingdom, "a fruitful source of demoralization to its unhappy inmates, and a reproach to the character of the city corporation." (*Police Inspectors' 4th Report*, p. 251.) 2. The Bridewell,

near Blackfriars Bridge (once a royal palace), is a house of correction for vagrants, pilferers, or disorderly persons, summarily convicted before the lord mayor and aldermen. The number confined averages 100: the prisoners are classified, the silent system adopted, and the tread-wheel generally used. 3. Giltspur-street compter, opposite St. Sepulchre's church, a plain edifice with a stone front, is used as a place of confinement for untried prisoners, and as a house of correction for offences less grave than those of the inmates of Newgate. Its use is restricted to offenders convicted by the city magistrates. It holds about 160, and there is no classification. 4. Clerkenwell prison, belonging to the county of Middlesex, is one of a similar character with the last. It serves, also, as an auxiliary to Newgate, receiving prisoners remanded from the police courts, or committed for trial at the general sessions. Its inmates average 180, and some attempt has lately been made at classification. 5. Cold-Bath-Field prison, a very extensive brick building, near Gray's-inn-lane, is a house of correction for Middlesex; and contains felons, misdemeanants, and rogues and vagabonds. It is an insulated brick building, containing spacious courts and airy grounds. The classification is good, and the silent system is followed, connected with hard labour. A large tread-mill employs 330 prisoners at a time. This prison accommodates upward of 1300. 6. The Westminster bridewell, begun in 1831 and finished in 1834, is surrounded by a lofty wall, with a complete roadway outside: it is built on the Panopticon principle, and has a courtyard in the centre 250 ft. in diameter, with prisons round it for 600 persons; but the average number confined is 350. The arrangement of the building is said to be excellent; and the window of the governor's house commands a complete view of all the day-rooms and yards, and in it, and the two tread-wheels. Instruction is given to juvenile offenders. The silent system is adopted, and a good classification maintained. 7. The penitentiary, at Millbank, Westminster, built on the Panopticon principle, has no peculiar connexion with the metropolis, but is intended for the confinement and reformation of criminals whose sentence of transportation or death has been commuted. It contains accommodation for 1150 prisoners; but the number of inmates averages about 600. The building is insulated, and is surrounded by a wall enclosing 18 acres of ground. The penitentiary is managed by a committee, nominated by the secretary of state, and the chaplain is the governor. 8. The Surrey county jail is in Horsemanoe-lane, Newington Causeway. It contains about 250 prisoners, debtors as well as criminals; and there is little classification. The top of the building is used as a place of execution. 9. The borough compter, in Tooley-street, is also a prison for debtors and criminals. The management and discipline of this prison are stated to be exceedingly defective: the average number of inmates is about 40. 10. The Brixton House of Correction is exclusively confined to prisoners sentenced to hard labour at the assizes and sessions, or by magistrates, under summary convictions. Hard labour and the silent system are rigorously enforced. The average number of prisoners is 280. (*Inspector of Prisons Rep.*, 1836-37.)

The following Table, drawn up from the Jail Returns and Prison Inspectors' Reports for 1839, furnishes some details respecting the economy of the Metropolitan Jails:

Prisons.	Power of Accommodation.	Prisoners, Mich. 1839.	Ann. Cost. of each Prisoner.	Total Annual Exp.
<i>City of London:</i>	<i>Prisoners.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>	<i>£.</i>
Newgate	500	153	6 11	6,760
Giltspur-street	240	172	10 1	5,880
Bridewell	120	—	9 6	5,108
Borough Compter	40	39	4 6	968
<i>County of Westminster:</i>				
Toll-land Fields	1,130	840	4 16	7,104
Gen. Penitentiary	1,190	454	10 8	12,304
<i>County of Middlesex:</i>				
Clerkenwell	490	180	5 7	4,153
Cold-Bath-Field	1,300	1,118	9 6	17,028
<i>County of Surrey:</i>				
Horsemanoe-lane	600	230	7 1	4,440
Brixton	500	364	12 18	4,291

The principal prisons for debtors are, 1. The Queen's Bench, in the borough, chiefly used for debtors on process from the court of Queen's Bench, but also for persons committed for libels, contempts, &c. It is a spacious healthy prison, containing 234 rooms, in which 500 persons have occasionally been confined at once. The rules of the bench, a district in which prisoners may purchase the liberty of residing out of prison, include a space of nearly 1 sq. m. 2. The Fleet prison, in Farringdon-street, is chiefly for debtors under process from the court of Common Pleas, and those committed under Exchequer process, and for contempts of the court of Chancery. The rules of the Fleet are not so extensive as those of the Queen's Bench. 3. White Cross-street prison, in the street of the same name, is inconveniently built and wretchedly managed.

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Its confined extent, when compared with the average number of the inmates, and the fifth and disorder prevalent in every part of it, are not a little discreditable to the corporation of London. 4. The Marshalsea prison, in the borough of Southwark, is a small prison for persons committed by the Marshalsea court, and for debtors arrested under process in the Palace court. It is a quadrangular building, containing about 60 rooms, and accommodation for about 100 prisoners. The debtors' prisons have been comparatively deserted since the new act respecting imprisonment for debt came into active operation; but before that time they were often inconveniently and even unwholesomely crowded.

Crimes.—The crimes committed in London are both grave and numerous; but the degree of demoralization, as compared with the population, is not greater than in other places offering the same facility for successful depredation, and having an equal amount of poverty. The Report of the Constab. Comm. gives the following statement of depredations known to the metropolitan police in 1838:

Burglars and housebreakers	217
Highway-robbers	38
Pickpockets and common thieves	4,430
Coiners and utterers of base coin	345
Forgers	3
Swindlers, &c.	390
Horse and dog stealers	132
Begging-letter impostors	136
Disorderlies, habitual	2,736
Vagrants	2,985
Street prostitutes	6,371

The annual average of convictions during several late years within the metropolis amounts to 3300 (or about 1 in 415 of the entire population), more than half of which are for slight crimes demanding six or three months' imprisonment. Capital offences, except murder, are now generally punished by transportation for life to the new penal settlement, Norfolk Island. The executions in London have averaged two annually during the last seven years. The serious crimes of the metropolis are undoubtedly on the decrease; and the frequent notification of them at present is more owing to the vigilance of the police, who detect and prosecute offenders, than to any actual increase of crime. (*Constab. F. Com. Report, 1, 13.*)

The following Table exhibits the Average Annual Amount of Crimes in and about London during six years (1834-1839), and the Proportion which the Convictions in Middlesex and the four Metropolitan Counties respectively, as compared with their estimated Population in 1837, bear to those in England and Wales, as compared with its Population: the Convictions in the latter being considered as 1:

Classes of Crimes.	Average Annual Convictions.				
	Middle. sex.	Ratio.	Met. (to.)	Ratio.	Eng. & Wales.
I. Offences against the person:					
Murder	1	65	4.6	1.35	19
Man-slaughter	2.8	97	18	95	101
Attempts to murder, &c.	2.9	146	18	137	70
Assault	167	118	279	194	809
Child-stealing	1.5	503	2	2.66	8
Sexual crimes	29	1.54	47	1.37	167
Total of Class I.	218	1.32	326	1.47	1,138
II. Offences against property, with violence:					
Housebreaking and burglary	77	1.19	155	1.29	648
Robbery and attempts at do.	18	60	37	86	231
Total of Class II.	95	1.06	192	1.15	885
III. Malignant offences against property:					
IV. Offences against prop. without violence:					
Horse and cattle stealing	15	43	80	98	348
Larceny, &c.	1,992	1.86	3,996	1.29	12,041
Embezzlement and fraud	104	9.04	155	1.03	806
Total of Class IV.	2,011	1.55	3,711	1.53	12,895
V. Forgery and coining					
	106	9.12	147	1.34	323
VI. Other offences					
Riots, &c.	27	97	45	58	467
Swearing	all.			1.24	115
Practising	all.			7	43
Keeping bad houses	26.6	3.77	30	2.23	70
Various	14.6	1.90	30	1.46	76
Total of Class VI.	68	92	103	76	730
Average yearly amount of all convictions	2,498	1.54	4,270	1.43	16,092

The increase of crime in and about London has been chiefly in attempts to maim and kill (83 per cent.), in sexual offences (33 per cent.), in frauds (73 per cent.), and in larcenies (24 per cent.): there has been a decrease in robberies of 22 per cent., in riots of 33 per cent., and in poaching, &c., of 117 per cent. Independently of the offences tried by juries, many others are summarily punished by the police mag-

istrates, amounting annually to about 17,000, exclusive of fines for disorder and drunkenness. (*Off. Criminal Tables.*) **Police.**—Till 1830, the police of London had the reputation of being the most defective establishment of the kind in Europe. A great reformation, however, has been effected within the last few years, and the metropolis is now, perhaps, superior in this respect to any other in Europe. There are 11 police offices, two of which are in the city and one in Southwark. These are:

The Guildhall in the City.	Great Marlborough-street,
The Mansion House, do.	Oxford-street.
Bow-street, near Covent Garden.	Worship-street, Finsbury-square.
Hatton Garden, near Holborn.	Lambeth-street, White-chapel.
Queen-square, Westminster.	Union Office, Southwark.
High-street, Marylebone.	Thames Police, Wapping.

The first two of these offices are regulated by the city authorities; the rest are under the control of the secretary of state. Magistrates sit every day at each office, to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor and breach of the peace, as well as to examine and commit for trial all persons accused of felonies, to administer oaths, swear in constables, and to perform other magisterial functions. A number of officers is appropriated to each establishment, and to the Thames office a river police is attached.

The chief instrument of preserving the peace of the metropolis, is the metropolitan police, established in 1829. This body is dispersed over the whole of London, excepting the city, which is protected by a distinct body, of similar character, but less effective and worse disciplined. The city police is under the control of the corporation: the other force is governed by two commissioners, who communicate directly with the secretary of state for the home department. The whole body is divided into 17 companies, to each of which is attached a conveniently situated station-house: each company is placed under a superintendent, who has under him 4 inspectors, 16 sergeants, and 144 constables. Their duties reach beyond the metropolis, extending from Brentford on the W. to the borders of Essex on the E., and from Norwood on the S. to Highgate N. The expense is defrayed by an assessment limited to 8d. in the pound on the parish rates, the deficiency being made up by the treasury. The city, as before said, is not under the charge of the metropolitan police, but is protected by a body of men organized on the plan, and in imitation of the arrangements of that body, but placed under the city authorities. The city police, consisting of 500 men, is divided into six companies, to each of which belong inspectors, sergeants, and constables, and the whole is immediately under the control of a superintendent. All the constables, both of the city and metropolitan police, wear a blue uniform, with the number of each man, and a letter designating the division to which he belongs on the collar of his coat. They are constantly on duty, day and night; but the force is increased at night. The services conferred on the community by the metropolitan police may be in some measure estimated from some details furnished in the report of the constabulary force commissioners. It is there stated, that in the years 1836-38 they saved 900 lives, and prevented 152 suicides, rendered assistance at 2430 accidents and 75 fires, relieved or conducted to a place of safety, 1876 sick, insane, or otherwise helpless persons, and restored to their homes 2830 lost or strayed children: during the same period, they recovered from thieves, &c., £14,430, and from careless exposure and drunkards, £54,312. (*Constab. Force Com. Report, 1, 392.*)

Pauperism and Mendicity.—London, with all its wealth, contains much misery and indigence, a large proportion of which, however, is attributable more to demoralization than mere misfortune. Since the Poor Law Amendment Act, most of the metropolitan parishes have placed themselves under its regulations, only 11 parishes still adhering to the old system of maintaining their poor. The money expended in maintaining the poor within the metropolis in 1839 amounted, according to the last Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, to £374,744. The mendicants, a class almost wholly separate from the paupers, pursue their vocation almost as regularly and with as much success as tradesmen. The Mendicity Society have laboured usefully in exposing the impositions of mendicants; but neither their agents nor the new police have been able to suppress them. "Of the London beggars, nine out of ten are gross impostors and convicted vagrants; and of these the very worst are the blind and cripples. The records of the above society afford surprising proofs of the profligacy of the regular street-beggars, and the inveteracy of their life and dishonest habits. The metropolitan police, in 1837, apprehended 4300 mendicants." (*Metrop. Police Off. Rep., 1838*) The really indigent are relieved by an excellent institution, entitled the Refuge for the Destitute, which provides a most and a hot

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for those who give satisfactory proof of requiring such assistance. The private lodgings of mendicants are crowded, unwholesome, and literally sinks of iniquity.

Water.—The supply of London with water was anciently procured from brooks running through the city. The increase of inhabitants made these sources insufficient; while, at the same time they became less accessible, owing to the encroachment of buildings. To remedy this inconvenience, water was brought by leaden pipes in the 13th century from Tyburn, then a mere country village, into the city, where it flowed into conduits from which the inhabitants drew it at pleasure. In the beginning of the 17th century Sir Hugh Middleton projected, and, in despite of the greatest difficulties, carried into effect, in 1613, his plan for bringing the water of two copious springs in Hertfordshire to London, by an aqueduct, called the New River, 40 m. in length, including windings. The Thames has long been one of the great sources of supply; and, as early as 1581, water-wheels and other hydraulic machinery were established at London bridge. These wheels, which at one time raised 45,000 hogsheads per day, were wholly removed when the old bridge was pulled down. The greater number, however, of the existing water companies derive their supply from the Thames, the water being filtered in immense reservoirs. In 1834 the following account of the houses supplied with water, and of the quantity furnished to each, with the different rates of charge, was laid before the House of Commons:

Water Companies.	Houses supplied.	Total yearly supply.	Daily average to each.	Charge per 1000 hhds.
		<i>hds.</i>	<i>galls.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
New River Company.	70,145	114,850,000	241	17 2
Chelsea do.	12,892	18,733,000	168	29 0
Westminster do.	8,129	11,702,507	263	48 6
W. London do.	16,000	23,800,000	195	45 6
E. London do.	46,621	37,810,584	121	28 0
S. London do.	12,018	8,100,000	100	15 0
Southwark do.	16,084	11,800,000	124	17 0
Southwark do.	7,100	7,000,000	100	21 0
Total water supply.	181,065	237,014,761		

In every street in London there are fire-plugs or cocks, at any of which a copious supply of water should be obtained in a few minutes in case of fire; though it must be admitted that the supply has sometimes, through neglect, been very long delayed, to the great injury of property. Much of the water is also used in watering the streets and improving the drainage; indeed, scarcely a third part of the supply is used for purposes strictly domestic. Abundant springs of the finest water may be procured in all parts of London, by boring below the clay strata; but no public measures have yet been taken to ensure a supply from this source. (See *Met. Water Rep.*, 1840.)

Sewers.—The sewers of London constitute a system of drainage unknown to any other modern city; and, though out of sight and hardly appreciable by others than engineers, they have excited the astonishment of all who have investigated the subject. Their depth is, in most cases, sufficient to drain the deepest cellars in each neighbourhood, and the size of the main branches rival that of the celebrated Roman Cloaca Maxima. We have no means of ascertaining their length; but that portion under the commissioners of the city is 15 m. in length, and an extent of 100,000 ft., or nearly 30 m., was constructed under the Westminster board between 1807 and 1834. The sewerage, however, is still imperfect in some low neighbourhoods, especially about Wapping, Stepney, Bethnal green, Westminster, &c., and wherever this is the case, the health of the poor is greatly deteriorated. The malignant fever that occasionally make fearful ravages in poor districts are, indeed, mainly attributable to the absence or bad state of the drains. (See *Rep. of Commissioners on Health of Towns*, and *Dr. Arnot's Evidence*.) The sewers are under the authority of seven boards of commissioners, whose jurisdiction extends to a circle of 10 m. radius, measured from the post-office. The first sewers were constructed in 1498.

Paving.—The streets of London are not only well paved for carriages, but they have also on both sides, for the accommodation of pedestrians, smooth and usually wide flagged footways, raised some inches above the carriage way. This advantage it enjoys in common with most English towns; but few cities on the continent are provided with a similar convenience, though Paris has in some measure followed the example, in streets wide enough to admit of it. The paving is under the control of numerous boards, each of which has its particular district. It is conjectured that the amount expended in paving the streets of London exceeds £20,000 per annum. Paving was first laid down in the metropolis in 1417, in Holborn. In 1613, the plan of having footways of brown stone was begun, but it was not universal until the middle of last century. For some time past the principal streets have been paved with granite,

mostly brought from Aberdeen. Very recently, however, portions of them have been paved with wood; and how singular soever it may appear, it is believed that this pavement will be more durable than granite, at the same time that it will be incomparably more advantageous, by lessening the wear and tear of carriages, the quantity of dust, and the noise.

Lighting.—The metropolis is excellently lighted with gas, even in its most remote and secluded parts. Without going back to the year 1416, when lanterns were first hung out before citizens' houses, or even three centuries later, when an act passed to compel housekeepers to light up a lamp for five hours during the dark nights; many may remember the old oil lamps, which were said by a foreigner to "edge the streets with two long lines of brightish little dots indicative of light, but yielding very little."

M. Simond somewhat exaggerated the deficiency; but still the difference between the old and present plan of lighting is so great as to make it difficult to believe that the inhabitants could have been satisfied with the oil lamps, "few and far between," that are still to be seen in the less populous parts of the suburbs. Gas was first tried in London in 1807, but with little success, as no means had then been discovered for removing its impurities. Pall-mall had been for some years the only street thus lighted, when, in 1816, a charter was obtained by a gas company, which slowly but certainly extended its operations. The profit of this speculation led to the formation of other companies; but it was not till 1830 that any considerable portion of the metropolis adopted gas. From that period, however, public bodies and private traders began rapidly to introduce it into their establishments, and parochial boards adopted the luminous gas-jets in lieu of the sickly, glimmering oil-lanterns. There are now 19 gas companies, who may probably produce, at an average, 10,000,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours. The number of lights is variously estimated: in 1833 it was stated before a committee of the House of Commons, that the number was nearly 60,000. Several companies have since been formed, and some of the old ones have doubled and trebled their produce, so that the whole number at present may, perhaps, be reckoned at 100,000.

Fires.—London has suffered from fire oftener, perhaps, than any other capital, except Constantinople; but the precautions taken in rebuilding the city, after the great fire of 1666, were calculated to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity. The streets were made much wider, bricks and stones were substituted for wood, and party walls were built between adjacent buildings. At a subsequent period the Building Act (14 Geo. 3, c. 78) compelled the erection of thick party walls between the separate tenements, and obliged each parish to keep one or more fire-engines always ready for service. The various insurance offices also began to maintain fire-engines at their own expense, attended by bodies of well-disciplined firemen; and in 1835 some of the largest of these establishments entered into an arrangement, by which all their force was put under one superintendent. The fire-brigade association was gradually joined by the other offices, and at present all the London insurance offices contribute to support this most efficient establishment. One superintendent now guides the whole, aided by about 100 foremen and engineers, who are placed at 18 different stations in all parts of the town and suburbs. The firemen, who are all numbered, wear a uniform of dark gray and a strong leather helmet; a third part of their body is always on duty, and they are provided with the best means of extinguishing fires, and rescuing persons in danger. The average number of fires for the five years ending with 1837, was 495 per annum; of which number 340 were slight, and 29 only extremely destructive.

Health.—The metropolis has in itself all the elements of a healthy city. If the tides leave the banks of the Thames exposed, that great river sweeps through the city from W. to E., and the winds rush fresh over its waters. The land rises in undulations to Hampstead heath, and the Surrey hills; pure water is abundant, and would flow under almost every street; the artificial heat and gas, nowhere as it sometimes is, ascends in a vast column to the sky, and is replaced by under-currents from the surrounding country." (*App. to Regist. Gen. 2d Rep.*)

But notwithstanding these favourable circumstances, London was long exceedingly unhealthy, and down to 1666 was hardly ever free from the plague. This excess of mortality was, no doubt, occasioned by the wretched state of the town. The streets were then narrow, crooked, many of them unpaved, and generally filthy: the houses, built of wood and lofty, were dark, irregular, and ill-contrived: each story projected over the one below, so that they almost met at the top, thereby precluding, as much as possible, the escape of foul and the access of pure air: the shops were also furnished with enormous signs, which being suspended crosswise in the middle of the street, tended still farther to prevent ventilation: the sewers were, at that

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same time, in a very imperfect state, the drains which conveyed away the filth not being arched over, but running above ground; and if we add to this the deficiency of water, and the prevalence of stinkiness in doors, which then existed to an extent not easily to be imagined,* we need not wonder at the ravages made by the plague and other diseases. (See *Maitland's Hist. of London*, passim; and *Heberden's Treatise on Diseases*, p. 71.)

In 1593, the deaths by the plague within the bills of mortality amounted to 11,503: in 1603 to 30,561; in 1623 to 35,403; in 1636, to 10,400; and in the dreadful pestilence of 1665 they rose to 68,596! And it is impossible to say how soon it might have again burst forth, had it not been for the severe but providential visitation of the great fire by which it was immediately followed, and which, by destroying the most crowded and ill-built parts of the city, affording an opportunity, which was luckily embraced, of rebuilding them on a better and more commodious plan. Very severe regulations were then also laid down for the enforcement of cleanliness; and the supply of water being at the same time augmented and better distributed, and the drains greatly improved and arched over, London has not since been visited by any very destructive epidemics. Still, however, the mortality during the first half of last century was very great; and Short, Corbyn Morris, Price, and other well-informed writers of the period, indulge in bitter complaints of the severe drain on the country, occasioned by the waste of life in London. The population appears, indeed, to have declined between 1740 and 1750; and during the 30 years ending with 1768, the deaths appear to have amounted at an average to 92,506 a year, while the births did not exceed 15,710. (Price, vol. ii., p. 86.) Probably, however, some portion of this enormous discrepancy is apparent only, and may be accounted for by omissions in the registers of births. But it is, notwithstanding, abundantly certain that the deaths very materially exceeded the births at the period referred to; and that they preserved this ascendancy down to a much later period. The mortality in 1768-1775 was estimated at about 1 in 90, or 5 per cent. of the existing population; but from this period a very material change for the better began to take place. In 1790 the births, for the first time, exceeded the burials; and during the ten years ended with 1800, there was an excess in the total number of births of 51,000 over the total number of deaths. This excess has since continued to increase, so that it is plain, supposing no unfavourable change to take place, that London might go on adding indefinitely to her population, without drawing a single recruit from the country.

The following table represents the mean annual mortality per cent. in the metropolis, and in England and Wales, from 13 classes of disease. (*2d Rep. App.*, p. 13.)

Classes of Disease.	Metropolis.	England and Wales.
1. Epidemic		
2. Zymotic		
3. Contagious		
4. Nervous system	741	652
5. Respiratory Organs	437	332
6. Circulating do.	420	305
7. Digestive do.	445	324
8. Urinary do.	180	129
9. Generative do.	112	111
10. Locomotive do.	225	181
11. Integumentary system	121	114
12. Uncertain	104	103
13. Old age	285	226
14. Violent deaths	219	237
15. All causes of death	275	281
All causes of death	2,800	2,203
Population to 1 sq. mile	36,593	369

At present the average rate of mortality in London is estimated at about 9.8 per cent.; but the degree of mortality varies widely in different districts, increasing with the poverty and bad accommodations, and diminishing with the wealth and improved accommodations of the inhabitants. Thus, while the annual rate of mortality is 3.9 per cent. in Whitechapel, and 3.2 in Southwark and St. Giles, it is less than 2.0 in St. George's, Hanover-square, and St. Pancras. "It is found, indeed, from a comparison of the several metropolitan districts, that, *ceteris paribus*, the mortality increases as the density of the population increases, and that where the density and the population are the same, the rate of mortality depends on the efficiency of the ventilation, and of the means employed for the removal of impurities." (*App. to Regist. Gen. 1st Rep.*) Epidemic diseases in crowded parts of London are attended with nearly

double the mortality that belongs to them in more airy districts; and diseases of the respiratory system are increased a half in close neighbourhoods. Mr. Farr's statements in the Report of the Registrar-general, as to the importance of ventilation and drainage, are fully corroborated by Dr. Southwood Smith, Dr. Arnot, and other authorities.

Summer is the healthiest, winter the most fatal season; and this rule has prevailed since the beginning of the last century. The deaths out of 100 living (1838) averaged in Jan., Feb., March, '85; in Apr., May, June, '70; in July Aug., Sep., '60; in Oct., Nov., Dec., '66.

Increase of Population.—It is much to be regretted that there are no accurate accounts of the population of London previously to the census of 1801. The population of the city was, however, estimated by Graunt, the well-informed author of the famous *Treatise on Bills of Mortality*, at 384,000 in 1661, and adding 1-3th to this for the population of Westminster, Lambeth, Stepney, and other outlying parishes, he estimated the entire population at about 460,000. (*Observations*, &c., 5th ed., p. 82, and p. 105.) In all large towns, except (as in Petersburg) there be a great excess of military, the number of females is, in modern times, found invariably to exceed that of males; but, if we may depend on Graunt's estimate, the reverse was the case in the city of London at the epoch referred to, for he makes the number of males 199,112, and of females only 184,886 (p. 83). In 1696 the population of the city and the out parishes was carefully estimated, by the celebrated Gregory King, at 527,560; and considering the great additions that had been made to the metropolis between the Restoration and the Revolution, this increase does not seem to be greater than we should have been led to infer from Graunt's estimate. The population advanced slowly during the first half of last century, and, indeed, as already stated, it fell off between 1740 and 1750. In his tract on the population of England, published in 1782, Dr. Price estimated the population of London, in 1777, at only 543,490 (p. 5). But there can be no doubt that this estimate, like that which he gave of the population of the kingdom, was very decidedly under the mark; and the probability seems to be that, in 1777, London had from 640,000 to 650,000 inhabitants.* Its population amounted, including Chelsea, as has been already seen, to 888,198 in 1801, and to 1,508,400 in 1831; and in 1841 it exceeded the prodigious sum of 2,000,000 (see the commencement of this article)—the greatest number of human beings ever, we believe, congregated within the same space in any age or country.

"Opulent, enlarged, and still
Increasing London! Babylon of old,
Not more the glory of the earth than she,
A more accomplished world's chief glory now."

London is, no doubt, principally indebted for her extraordinary rise and unexampled magnitude, to her admirable situation, on a great navigable river within a short distance of the sea, and in the centre of a rich and fertile country, of which she is naturally the emporium. Her river enables her to obtain abundant supplies of all the bulkier descriptions of products, not only from all parts of the United Kingdom, but also of the world, at the lowest possible cost. The advantages thence resulting have been great and obvious. A city in an inland situation never could have attained to anything like the colossal magnitude of London. Indeed, almost all great cities, in all ages of the world, have been built either on the seashore or on the banks of some great navigable river. Paris is probably the largest city that ever existed without any very great command of water carriage. But her advance has been slow compared with that of London; and notwithstanding the advantage she has long enjoyed, from being the capital of a powerful monarchy, and the residence of a polished and luxurious court, her population is not, at this moment, half that of London.

The extraordinary growth of the latter during the present century seems to be mainly attributable to the same causes that have increased wealth and population in other parts of the empire, that is, to the progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce. Though not in the manufacturing districts, London is now, by means of canals, railways, and other improved means of communication, intimately connected with them; and the many advantages she enjoys as a trading and commercial port, will always secure for her a large share of the shipments of manufactured products. London has also derived a vast accession of influence from her being the place where the dividends on the public debt are paid, where all transfers of stock are effected, and where all the important pecuniary transactions of the empire are ultimately adjusted. And how paradoxical seems it may at first sight appear, it is certainly true that the very magnitude of London is an efficient cause of her continued increase. The greater a city becomes, the greater is the

* Erasmus, who visited England in the reign of Henry VIII., and was well acquainted with the country, ascribes the prevalence of the sweating sickness (a species of plague) and the plague to the incommodious form and bad ventilation of the houses, the filthiness of the streets, and the dirtiness within doors. In a letter to Cardinal Wolsey's physician, he says, speaking of London, "*Concordia sola fere omnia sunt optima, tum aëre purioribus, et salubribus et recreantioribus, tum fundamentum mansuetis alioquin dantes et, quibus et fere omnia, vomitus, mictum tum sanum et hominum, propter carcerum, et plenum reliquias, alioquin dantes non nominandas.*"

* See the Tracts of the Rev. Mr. Howlett and of Mr. Wales, in answer to Dr. Price.

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scope she affords for the exercise of every talent and acquirement, and for the gratification of every taste and desire; and the more powerful, consequently, are the motives by which she attracts all sorts of individuals, whether aspiring or careless, industrious or idle, grave or gay, virtuous or profligate.*

Yest as London is the chances are, should the country continue to prosper, that she will continue to increase in magnitude for centuries to come; and the progress she has already made, unprecedented as it has been, may, not improbably, be surpassed by that which she is yet destined to make.

Habits.—The peculiarities of character belonging to the inhabitants of London must be learned from studying the manners of the middle and lower classes, as the higher classes, who reside here only during four or five months in the spring and summer, and leave whole districts almost uninhabited during the rest of the year, can scarcely be entitled Londoners. Great activity and unwearied diligence in business, a shrewd perception of character, and an ever-watchful regard of self-interest, not unmingled, however, with generosity, are the chief characteristics of the native population. Owing to the extreme subdivision of employments, and the undivided attention which most individuals give to their own pursuit, the citizens are, for the most part, singularly expert in it, and proportionally ignorant of everything else. This, however, is less so now than formerly; the extensive circulation of cheap publications having diffused information as to many topics of which the bulk of the population had formerly the most imperfect ideas. The leading merchants and tradesmen have generally houses in the outskirts of the town, and in the country, to which they retire after business hours during summer; and many, indeed, occupy those houses during the whole year. But to the inferior shopkeepers and tradesmen, summer and winter make little difference. Some, indeed, *rusticate* at a hot and dusty watering-place for a week or fortnight, trying, often in vain, to rid themselves of the turmoil and anxiety of business; but of a far larger number it may be said, as of John Gilpin, that

"For twice ten tedious years still they
No holiday had seen."

The London tradesman, unlike the Parisian, is essentially domestic in his habits, and his visits to his friends or club are only the exception to his ordinary regularity. Most classes of skilled workmen receive high wages, which have been little, if at all reduced since 1815, they are at present much better off than during the war. Their circumstances vary, of course, according to their prudence: few save money, but all live well, using butchers' meat to an extent unknown anywhere else, and dressing, on holidays at least, in a style equal to that of the classes above them. Many, not contented with one holiday in the week, keep a second, known as "St. Monday," sometimes spent in drunken revelry, but more frequently in country excursions with their families: others, however, work unremittingly from one year's end to the other, content with an annual Easter or Whit Monday's trip to Sheerness in a steamer, or with a picnic excursion to Hampstead or Blackheath. In the bright mornings of summer large social parties may be seen leaving town in vans, provided with good fare, and not unfrequently with a minstrel ready to furnish music for a dance on the green. The lowest class of all, whose means of existence are precarious, disreputable, or dishonest, have pleasures peculiar to themselves; but cleanliness and respectability of appearance are little studied by them, and they are almost unknown to the rest of the people, except when their wants or delinquencies intrude them on the public notice.

Excursions.—The metropolis is surrounded by a country of varied surface and great productiveness. The ground on the E., W., and S. extends in a flat along the river, which is prevented from inundating it at high water by extensive embankments, probably constructed by the Romans. But on the N. the ground rises gradually to an elevation of 300 or 400 ft., and the flat on the S. is also bounded by grounds which attain to a like elevation. The picturesque hills of Surrey, near Dulwich and Norwood, are studded with the villas of wealthy merchants and others, who retire here from the bustle of town; and Blackheath, more to the E., and nearer the river, though not so fashionable as in the days when Greenwich had a palace and a court, is still a

favourite resort in summer, and the buildings have increased since the railway has furnished fresh facilities for communication with London. N. of the metropolis lie Hampstead and Highgate, both of which, owing to their height, command extensive views of Hertfordshire, Surrey, and other counties: these villages, as well as Hornsey, Stamford Hill, and Walthamstow, are filled with respectable residences, chiefly occupied by persons who daily visit London in pursuit of business. This prevalent fashion among the wealthy Londoners of fixing their abode in the suburbs has been greatly encouraged by the easy communication afforded by the numerous omnibuses and coaches which run to and fro at all hours of the day, and till late at night. Owing to this circumstance, the population of the city proper has decreased considerably since the commencement of the present century; indeed, it may now be called a collection of shops and warehouses rather than of residences for families. The suburban villas vary in size and grandeur, according to the means of their proprietors, but comfort and neatness are their universal characteristics.

Corporation.—The city of London is under the government of the lord mayor, two sheriffs, 25 aldermen, 206 common councillors, a recorder, and other officers, and is divided, for municipal purposes, into 36 wards, each of which is under the government of an alderman. The Saxons denominated for the governor of London was *portifex* or *portreeve*, which, about a century after the Conquest, was changed to mayor. This officer was appointed by the crown till 1215, when the citizens obtained the right of electing their own mayor. The mode of election now followed was fixed in 1476 by an act of the common council.

The lord mayor is annually chosen from the body of aldermen, at a court held at Guildhall on Michaelmas day, and is sworn in to the duties of his office on the 9th of November following. A grand pageant takes place on the occasion, followed by a sumptuous dinner and ball held at the Mansion-house. In most instances, the alderman next in seniority to the lord mayor is elected his successor. He is always free of one of the great city companies, and must have served the office of sheriff. The lord mayor is second only to the sovereign within the city, and at the sovereign's death he takes his seat at the privy council, and signs before every other subject. His powers are similar to those of a lord-lieutenant of a county, and his authority extends over the whole city and a portion of the suburbs.

The division of the city into wards appears to have been made very early in the 13th century; there were 24 wards, which became 35 in the year 1363, by a division of the ward of Farringdon. In 1550 a great part of the borough of Southwark was formed into a ward, and called Bridge Ward Without; but it is now merely a nominal ward, giving a name to the senior alderman, who, on the occasion of a vacancy, is removed to it from his own ward, and is then called "the father of the city."

The following is an alphabetical list of the names of the wards, with an indication of their situation, the number of common councillors, and the number of houses in each:—

1. Aldersgate, on both sides of Aldersgate-street, including the Postoffice. Com. coun. 8; houses, 726.
2. Aldgate, at the E. end of the city, includes the E. ends of Leadenhall-street, and Fenchurch-street, and Crutchedfriars, called Alegate in the old list of 1285, given by Maitland. Com. coun. 8 (6); houses, 770.
3. Bassishaw (corrupted from Basinge's-haugh) includes little more than Basinghall-street. Com. coun. 4; houses 130.
4. Billingsgate, from Billingsgate market to near Fenchurch-street. Com. coun. 10 (8); houses 343.
5. Bishopsgate, both sides of Bishopsgate-street. Com. coun. 14; houses 1460.
6. Bread-street, E. of St. Paul's, and S.W. of Cheapside. Com. coun. 12 (8); houses 280.
7. Bridge Within, London bridge and Fish-street hill, includes the Monument. Com. coun. 15 (8); houses, 198.
8. Bridge Without, part of the borough of Southwark.
9. Broad-street, between Bishopsgate ward and Coleman-street, includes the Bank; this is, apparently, the Lodging-house of the ancient list. Com. coun. 10 (8); houses 360.
10. Candlewick, between Lombard-street and London bridge, named from Cannon-street, which was formerly called Candlewick-street. Com. coun. 8 (6); houses 210.
11. Castle Baynard, from St. Paul's to the Thames. Com. coun. 10 (8); houses 542.
12. Cheap, both sides of the E. end of Cheapside and the Poultry, including Guildhall. This is probably Ward Fort in the ancient list. Com. coun. 12 (8); houses 360.
13. Coleman-street, includes Lothbury, part of London wall, and Finsbury circus. Com. coun. 6 (8); houses 761.

* At first each ward sent two councillors, but the number has been gradually increased, till it reached 840 in the whole; but a regulation very recently made will reduce the number to 208; the alteration will take place at the next election (1840), and the changes are indicated by being placed between brackets.

* The clear and comprehensive account given by Seneca of the motives which drew so great a concourse of people to imperial Rome, applies with- out the alteration of a syllable to London:—"Aspicis apud hanc frequentiam, cui vix urbis innumera lecta sufficiunt. Ex muni clipeo et colore visus, ut de domo orbe terrarum confluxerunt. Alia ducit ambitio, alia necessitas officii publici, alia impota legatio, alia usuria, opulentum et opportunum istis loca quærent; alia liberalium studiorum cupiditas, alio spectacula: quondam turba amicitia, quondam industria, istam ostendentes virtutis mæta materiam: quidam rationem formam attulerunt, quidam sensum eloquentiam. Nullum non hominum genus occurrit in urbem, et virtutes et vitia magna preemia promittunt."—*Consolat. ad Helvium*, cap. 6.

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14. Cordwainers, S.E. of Cheapside; includes Bow church. Com. coun. 8 (6); houses 315.

15. Cornhill, a small ward on both sides of Cornhill, includes the Exchange. Com. coun. 6; houses, 167.

16. Cripplegate, reaches from Wood-street, Cheapside, to the boundary of the city on the N.; it includes Fore-street and the Barbican. Com. coun. 16; houses 2079.

17. Dowgate, between Southwark bridge and London bridge, includes Merchant Tailor's school. Com. coun. 8 (6); houses, 203.

18. Farringdon Within, includes St. Paul's cathedral, part of Cheapside, Newgate-street, and Ludgate-street, and reaches the river near Blackfriar's bridge; this and the following are the "Lodgate and Newgate" of the old list. Com. coun. 17 (14); houses 1008.

19. Farringdon Without, includes Smithfield, the Old Bailey, the Fleet, part of Holborn, and the whole of Fleet-street. Com. coun. 16; houses 2030.

20. Langbourne, includes Fenchurch-street, a part of Lombard-street. Com. coun. 10 (8); houses 500.

21. Lime-street, includes the East India House, and a small space around it. Com. coun. 4; houses 190.

22. Portoken, eastward of Houndsditch and the Minories. Com. coun. 5 (8); houses 1216.

23. Queenhithe on the river, W. of Southwark bridge. Com. coun. 6; houses 350.

24. Tower, from Tower hill to Billingsgate, includes the Custom house. Com. coun. 12 (8); houses 530.

25. Vintry, on the Thames, and both sides of Southwark bridge. Com. coun. 9 (6); houses 900.

26. Walbrook, S. of the Mansion house, includes the Mansion house, and the church of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. Com. coun. 8 (6); houses 900.

Houses in the whole, 16,406.

The aldermen are chosen by such householders as are freemen, and pay an annual rent of £10. Each alderman is elected for life, and has the direction of the business of his ward, under the superintendence of the lord mayor. They are all justices of the peace within the city. The sheriffs are elected every year, on Midsummer day, by the corporation and freemen, and are sheriffs of the county of Middlesex, as well as of the city of London: they enter on their duties, and are sworn in at Westminster on Michaelmas day. The common councilmen are chosen by the householders in all the several wards, except Bridge Without. The common councilmen are the representatives of the inhabitants in the "Court of Common Council," which is composed of the lord mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen. This court disposes of the corporation funds, makes laws for the regulation of the city, and nominates certain of the city officers. Its sittings are usually public, and its title is "honourable."

The Livery consists of freemen of the city, who are also free of one or other of the city companies. Each of these companies was, at its formation, intended to comprise the different individuals within the city, properly so called, engaged in the peculiar department of industry called by its name; and had powers to enact bye-laws, and to lay down regulations for the government of the trade. Thus, for example, no one could commence business within the city of London as grocer, mercer, or goldsmith, without being free of the grocers', mercers', or goldsmiths' companies. And this freedom could only be acquired by inheritance, serving an apprenticeship to a freeman, or paying a fine, or otherwise, as the company might choose to order; and, after admission, all individuals had to conform in the conduct of their business to the rules and regulations laid down by the company. But the inconveniences of this system gradually became obvious; and it has, in consequence, been so much modified that the privileges of the different incorporated companies no longer oppose any obstacle to individuals from distant parts of the country establishing themselves in business within the city, nor interfere in any degree with the management of their concerns. In fact, any one who pleases may now purchase at Guildhall a license entitling him to trade within the city for £5, without being free of, or having anything to do with any company. The city companies have, in truth, become charitable rather than political, or even municipal institutions. Some of them have a great deal of property. The principal companies obtained very large grants of land in Ulster during the reign of James I.; and most of them are trustees for sums of money and other property bequeathed by benevolent individuals. They expend their revenues partly in festivities, but principally in pensions to widows and decayed brethren, the support of schools, &c. There are in all 81 companies, of which 40 have halls, where they transact business, keep their records, and hold festivals. Some of these halls are very fine fabrics; that of the goldsmiths, in Foster-lane, rebuilt since 1831, is a magnificent structure; and, were it in a situation where it could be seen, would be one of the principal ornaments of the city.

The following 12 are called the *Great Companies*, and from one or other of them the lord mayor must be elected:

Mercers.	Merchant Tailors.
Grocers.	Haberdashers.
Drapers.	Salters.
Fishmongers.	Ironmongers.
Goldsmiths.	Vintners.
Skinner.	Clothworkers.

There are about 12,000 liverymen, in whom, previously to the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, the right of returning the four members of the House of Commons for the city was exclusively vested. A Common Hall is an assembly of the liverymen, called together at the requisition of a considerable number of their body: the lord mayor is the president by right of office.

The Guildhall, where the corporation meetings, festivals, and common halls are held, stands at the N. end of King-street, Cheapside. Having been much damaged in the great fire of 1666, it was replaced by the present edifice, constructed of the materials of the old building. The front, added in 1789, is in a heterogeneous style. The great hall, 153 ft. in length by 48 in breadth, and 53 in height, built and paved of stone, is capable of accommodating 6000 persons; at least that number were present at the grand entertainment given by the corporation to the allied sovereigns in 1814. At each end of the hall is a magnificent painted glass window, in the pointed style; but the roof is flat, panelled, and inappropriate; and the whole requires to be renovated and made consistent with the original character of the building. In the hall are statues erected by the corporation in honour of Lord Chatham and his son, the Right Honourable William Pitt, Nelson, and Alderman Beckford. On the pedestal of the latter is inscribed the famous reply made, in 1770, by Beckford, who was then lord mayor, and one of the members for the city, to the answer of his majesty (George III.) to an address and remonstrance of the common council. At the W. end of the hall are the two wooden giants called Gog and Magog, the subject of so many popular tales. In the council-chamber, where the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council hold their courts, is a statue of George III. by Chantrey; it has also a library containing books of reference, relative chiefly to the history of London, and the affairs of the city, and various other rooms for the use of the corporation.

The city has its peculiar courts of law, most of which are held in the Guildhall. The lord mayor's court, for actions of debts and trespass, and for appeals, is composed of the lord mayor, recorder of the city, and aldermen. The sheriff holds courts of record four days every week. The Chamberlain's court, held daily, decides disputes between masters and apprentices, and admits qualified persons to the freedom of the city. Courts of Petty Session for small offences are held daily at the Mansion house, by the lord mayor and an alderman, and at the Guildhall by two aldermen. There are also several minor courts.

The revenues of the corporation of London amounted, according to the commissioners' report, to £152,025 in 1831, and to £160,194 in 1832. These large funds are derived from rents of houses and land, market-tolls, bequests, interests on government securities, and a few other sources. The expenditure in the year 1831 was £149,411, and in 1832 £169,256: the chief items consist of salaries to municipal officers, maintenance of police and prisons, corporation entertainments, purchase of securities, and payment of debts. The lord mayor has £8000 a year allowed him to support the dignity of his office, and a splendid official residence. This, which is called the Mansion-house, stands at the E. of the Poultry, nearly opposite the Bank. It is a large structure, begun in 1739, and finished in 1753, in the Palladian style, with a fine Corinthian portico, on a lofty rustic basement. The grand or Egyptian hall (in which, however, there is nothing Egyptian), the ball-room, and the saloon, are magnificent apartments; but some of the private apartments, occupied by the lord mayor, are but indifferently lighted. The plate used at civic entertainments belongs to the corporation, and is very valuable.

The city of Westminster was anciently governed by the abbot; but since the Reformation it has been under the authority of civil officers nominated by the dean. The chief magistrate is the high steward, generally a nobleman, who holds the office for life; the next is the high bailiff, chosen by the high steward, who also holds the office for life. There are 16 burgesses, whose offices are similar to those of aldermen, each having jurisdiction in a separate ward; out of these are elected two head burgesses, one for the city and the other for the liberties, who take rank after the high bailiff; each burgess has an assistant: there is also a high constable, who has authority over the other constables. The court of Quarter Sessions is held at the Westminster town-hall four times a year. The court of St. Martin's-le-Grand is held for the trial of personal actions relating to

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that part of the liberties. The court-leet is held under the authority of the dean, for choosing officers, removing nuisances, and similar matters.

Southwark was anciently governed by its own officers, but since the year 1337, it has been for many purposes subject to the lord mayor, who governs by a steward and bailiff, the former of whom holds a court of record every Monday at the Town-hall in the Borough High-street. Another court is held at Bankside for the Clink liberty, a mean, densely peopled district, to the westward of London bridge.

Parliamentary Representation.—Down to the passing of the Reform Act, in 1832, the metropolis sent eight members to the House of Commons, viz., four for the city, elected by the liverymen; two for the city of Westminster, elected by scot and lot voters; and two for the borough of Southwark, also elected by scot and lot voters. In addition to the above, the Reform Act created four new boroughs, out of parts of the metropolis not included in the former boroughs, viz., those of Marylebone, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and Lambeth, giving to each two members. Hence the metropolis now returns 16 members to the House of Commons, elected by the £10 householders, and those previously in possession of the franchise. Subjoined is an

Account of the Parliamentary Boroughs in the Metropolis, with the Number of their Representatives, and the Electors registered in each in the Year 1839-40:

Places.	Members.	Electors. 1839-40.
London (City of)	4	19,054
Westminster	2	14,254
Marylebone	2	11,025
Finsbury	2	15,974
Tower Hamlets	2	13,551
Southwark	2	6,047
Lambeth	2	6,547
Total	16	82,452

Historical Notice.—Nothing is known of London previously to the invasion of the Romans; and it may be doubted, from the silence of Julius Cæsar, whether it then existed, or, at all events, whether it had attained to any considerable magnitude. But, however this may be, it is clear, from the statement of Tacitus (*Annal.*, lib. xiii., cap. 14), already referred to, that so early as the reign of Nero it was an important emporium, though not distinguished by the title of a colony; and it is doubtful whether it ever attained to this honour.

After the Romans had left Britain, and the Saxons had divided the country among themselves, London is supposed to have become the capital of the E. Saxon kingdom. On the introduction of Christianity into England, it was one of the first places to embrace the new faith, and early became a bishop's see. St. Paul's, and St. Peter's, in Westminster, were first founded about this time. In the paucity of intelligence concerning the period of the heptarchy, all we hear of London is, that it suffered severely from fire in 764, 798, and 891, on each of which occasions it is said to have been nearly destroyed. As soon as England had been united under one monarch, it appears to have become the metropolis of the empire; and, in 833, a wittenagemot, or parliament was held in it to consult on the best means of repelling the Danes, who were ravaging the eastern counties. It was, however, sacked by the Danes in 839: in 992 it was nearly destroyed by fire; and in 994, the inhabitants purchased a temporary remission from the attacks of the Danes, by paying them a high ransom.

At the Conquest, London submitted to William, and soon after received a charter in the English language, the original of which is still preserved. Within the 60 years following the Norman conquest it suffered severely by fire on five different occasions; but being then built principally of wood, it was easily repaired from the timber furnished by the extensive forests of Islington and Hornsey, which still existed when Fitzstephen wrote in the succeeding century. London was then unpared, and, if we may believe the statement of contemporary historians, the rafters of the roof of Bow church, which were blown off by a hurricane in 1091, struck into the ground to a depth of 20 feet. The same hurricane caused so high a tide in the Thames, that the wooden bridge, which had stood 200 years, was carried away by the stream. On the accession of Henry I. in 1100 a new charter was granted to the city, which restored its ancient privileges, as they existed before the Norman conquest, relieved the inhabitants from many oppressive services, such as compulsory entainment of the king's household, and abolished several barbarous customs of the Saxon period. The citizens acquired by this charter the privilege of choosing their own magistrates. The Norman monarchs, it is true, seldom respected corporate privileges, even when conceded by themselves; but still this charter was valuable as furnishing a standard to which to refer in future disputes with the prerogative, and it is said to have served as the model

from which Magna Charta was taken. About the middle of the 12th century, it was determined to build a stone bridge over the Thames. The first wooden bridge having, as already stated, been carried away in 1091, was replaced by another, which was burned down in 1136. The bridge erected instead of the latter became so ruinous in less than 30 years, that it was thought a stone bridge would be less costly in the end than the continual repairs required to keep up these unsubstantial, though cheaper structures. The new bridge, begun in 1176, and finished in 1200, was a noble work for the time, and may be said to have been the very bridge taken down in 1822, though frequent alterations, additions, and repairs, had considerably impaired its identity. Three years after its erection a dreadful loss of human life was occasioned by a fire on the bridge, described in Stowe's Chronicle: "The tenth of July at night the city of London upon the S. side of the river of Thames, with the Church of our Lady of the Canons in Southwark, being on fire, and an exceeding great multitude of people passing the bridge, suddenly the N. parts, by blowing of the S. winde, was also set on fire, and the people which were even now passing the bridge, perceiving the same, would have returned, but were stopped with fire, and it came to passe, that as they protracted time, the S. end was fired, so that people thronging themselves betwixt the two fires, there came to aide them many ships and vessels, into the which the multitude so undiscernly pressed, that the ships being drowned, it was said, there were destroyed about three thousand persons." About this time an order was made by the court of aldermen that no house should in future be built without party walls 3 feet in thickness, and 16 feet in height. This order, dated in 1191, was intended to obviate the frequent fires by which London had so often been partially destroyed; but it appears to have been little, if at all, attended to, and is interesting principally from its being the first document in which the chief magistrate of London is designated lord mayor. He had hitherto been called the chief bailiff.

In the year 1311 the citizens began to form a deep ditch, 300 feet wide, without the city wall on all sides, as a means of defence against King John. In 1348 the forest of Middlesex was cleared, and the citizens of London were permitted to purchase land, and build there. Thus was begun that part of the metropolis which stands N. of the city, and is now so populous. In 1321, Henry III. laid the first stone of the present Westminster Abbey. In 1326, the first water pipes were laid down in the city, which had previously been supplied with water from wells and rivulets running through it into the Thames; but these had gradually been either obliterated or converted to common sewers. The principal was the River of Wells, which, though hidden, still runs under what was lately Battlebridge, in the New Road, passes down through Clerkenwell and Turnmill-street, and falls into the Thames close by Blackfriars bridge. This river may be yet seen, or at least heard, through the iron gratings by which it is covered, in some of the obscure streets in Clerkenwell. This stream at low tide pours into the Thames a mass of black mud on the N. side of Blackfriars bridge. Holbourne, now a common sewer running through Holborn Hill, fell into the river of Wells. Walbrook entered the city by Winchester-street, and fell into the Thames at Dowgate: its name still remains. Langbourn ran with a swift stream from Aldgate to a spot near the Mansion house, where it fell into Walbrook. Several of the wells remain to this day: Holywell, in Shoreditch; Clerkswell, in Clerkenwell; Agnes le Clear, Perleous Pond, &c. The city, however, had gradually so much increased, that the supply was inadequate to the demand; in many cases, too, the new houses had encroached upon the little streams, and made it inconvenient to approach them. The water pipes now laid down brought a copious stream from six springs at Tyburn, a village on the site of the present Oxford-street, near its W. end, and conveyed it to one main pipe, 6 inches diameter, to the city of London. Afterward various leaden cisterns, named conduits, were constructed for the reception of water: the first of these was built in Westcheap (now Cheapside) in 1285; these were taken down, not only because increasing traffic rendered ground valuable, but because they had become comparatively unnecessary, from the introduction of a mode of supplying water to every tenement.

In 1329 several buildings were added to the Tower, one of which was appropriated to three leopards, presented in 1335 by the Emperor Frederic to Henry III., who, a few years after, assessed the city at the rate of 6d. per day for the maintenance of these animals, and 14d. per day for that of their keeper. In 1382, during a great frost, such masses of ice were brought down the Thames, that five arches of London bridge were destroyed. In 1304 the first recorder was appointed. In 1338, in consequence of the facility with which felons made their escape from London across the bridge into the adjoining village of Southwark, which, until then, was beyond the mayor's jurisdiction, Edward III.

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granted a charter assigning this village to the city forever, and empowering the city magistrates to act in Southwark as in London. This jurisdiction still continues.

As we advance in time records of events crowd so thick upon us, that we can only notice such as have produced permanent effects; and in so doing, we must proceed rather by centuries than years. Of fires, pestilences, famines, and riots, it may be enough to say that they were extremely numerous; but except the great fire of 1666 none had any lasting consequences.

In 1354 the office of alderman, which had hitherto been annual only, was rendered more important by a law which made the aldermen irremovable for life, unless on some especial cause. In 1381 the rebellion of Wat Tyler, and his death by the hands of the lord mayor, occasioned the addition of the drawn dagger to the coat of arms of the city, where it still appears. During this century many improvements were effected in cleaning and paving the streets, and clearing out the water-courses and great city ditch; but an effectual bar was raised to these measures in 1392, when, in consequence of the refusal of a loan of £10,000 to King Richard by the corporation, the mayor, sheriffs, aldermen, and principal citizens were imprisoned, heavy penalties exacted, the city franchises abrogated, and the courts removed to York. Heavy bribes effected a removal of several of these grievances; but the city did not recover its proper influence till the accession of Henry IV.

In the following century the progress of improvement was still more rapid. Lamps were lighted at night in the streets as early as 1416. Holborn, a part of the Strand, and other principal thoroughfares were paved; additional conduits and water-pipes were laid down; the old wooden houses began to disappear, and were replaced by respectable edifices of brick: and the city wall was repaired. The bricks used for these purposes were made in Moorfields. The slaughtering of cattle within the walls was forbidden in consequence of the bad effects produced by it in the absence of sewers. An indication of some attention to the police of the city appears in the erection of stocks in every ward, for the punishment of disorderly persons. Guildhall, Leadenhall, and Crosby-house, in Bishopgate-street (a portion of which has recently been restored), were built in this century.

In the 16th century the advance was much greater; an unusually long exemption from those civil wars which had so much injured London under the Plantagenets, gave leisure to introduce those improvements which distinguish a modern town from a city of the middle ages. The city watch was now improved, nuisances were removed, street paving became more general, and regulations were made for supplying the town with provisions, so as to prevent the frequent famines which had before arisen, more from defective arrangements than from real want. The removal of monasteries had also a great effect in improving London: 54 large and many smaller establishments made way for factories, schools, charitable asylums, and hospitals. St. James's palace was built, the park was laid out, and many fine buildings were erected in Westminster. The two cities were now first joined by a number of handsome mansions belonging to the nobility on the N. side of the river; one of which, Northumberland house, is yet in existence. The streets S. of the Strand still indicate by their names the site of others that have disappeared. The Royal Exchange was built, and commerce began to flourish. Towards the end of this century water was first conveyed by machinery into private houses, and the New river was projected.

In the 17th century London assumed its present form, with the exception of that part destroyed by the great fire of 1666. Spitalfields was covered with houses; and before 1666 the space N. of the Strand as far as Holborn, and from Temple-bar to St. Martin's-lane, had been extensively built upon. The parts of Westminster, also, from Charing Cross to St. James's palace, had assumed the appearance of a town. The New river had been completed, and each house was supplied with water. Sewers were dug, smooth pavements were laid down for foot passengers, and hackney-coaches became general.

On the 3d of Sept., 1666, the great fire broke out at Pudding-lane, near the spot where the monument was subsequently erected in commemoration of the occurrence. It raged till the 5th, when it ceased, rather by pulling down houses in the line of its course, than by the success of the exertions to extinguish the flames. The ruins, covering 336 acres, comprised 13,900 houses, 90 churches, and many public buildings; the property destroyed being estimated at £10,000,000. But, though productive of great loss, and of much temporary distress and inconvenience, this conflagration was, in its results at least, of signal advantage. It would have been all but impossible, except by some such destructive agency, ever to have got rid of the vast mass of old wooden houses, and narrow and filthy lanes and courts, that had for centuries been the permanent abode of the plague and other pestilential diseases. No doubt it must ever be regretted, that the

designs of Sir Christopher Wren for the renovation of the city were not adopted. But notwithstanding the numerous defects of the new plan, it was a vast improvement on that by which it had been preceded. Though still too narrow, the streets were materially widened; the new houses were constructed of brick instead of wood; party walls were introduced; the old practice of making each story project over that immediately below, was abandoned; obstructions and filth of all sorts were removed; and the sewerage and pavement of the streets were vastly improved. A fire which happened in Southwark ten years afterward, afforded an opportunity for carrying the improvements into that part of the metropolis. The population and trade of the city now increased more rapidly than before. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes occasioned the immigration of a great number of French, who settled in Spitalfields and St. Giles's. The parishes of St. Anne and St. James were formed, the district called the Seven Dials was built, Piccadilly began to extend W., and Soho-square and Golden-square were laid out. In the city the Bank of England was built. St. Paul's Cathedral was almost completed; the parish of Wapping was formed E. of the city; the Penny Postoffice was instituted; the number of hackney coaches trebled; and several misnamed asylums (as Alsatia and the Mint), where robbery and crime had been protected, were abolished.

From this period the improvement and increase of London have been constant. In the early part of the 18th century an act was passed for building 50 new churches in and about London, most of which were completed within a few years, and some of them are still among the ornaments of the metropolis. Houses sprung up on every side; and by the middle of this century the W. end of the town, as far as Hyde park, became a compact mass of building, reaching beyond Oxford-street on the N., and extending E. from Portman-square, across Tottenham-court-road, past Montague house and Gray's Inn gardens, through Clerkenwell, Finsbury-square, Spitalfields, and Whitechapel to Wapping. Before this time water-works had been formed at Chelsea, in aid of the supply furnished by the New river. Sewers had become more general, lamps had been fixed in all the principal streets, Westminster bridge was built, St. Paul's completed, and Fleet ditch arched over. In the last half of the century Blackfriars bridge was built, the houses encumbering London bridge were removed, the Mansion house was finished, and Somerset house erected. At the same time many unsightly and inconvenient buildings were removed; overhanging signposts, water-spouts, which occasionally drenched unwary passengers, dirty, stagnant gutters, ash-heaps, and other obstructions to walking the streets, were swept away; the lamps were much increased in number, and lighted during the whole night; raised footways became universal, and the shops, which before were mere stalls, assumed a size and splendour evincing the wealth of their occupants, and greatly contributing to the ornament of the metropolis.

The citizens of London have, generally speaking, been distinguished by their orderly behaviour and respect for the laws. In 1780, however, the peace, and even, in some degree, the existence of the metropolis, were compromised by the excesses of the mob. Certain concessions made in the course of the previous year to the Roman Catholics, had provoked a good deal of religious excitement in all parts of the kingdom. The contagion spread to London; and the weakness of the government, and the folly, or rather madness, of Lord George Gordon, and other leaders of the ultra Protestant party, led to a dangerous riot. The mob were, in fact, for about two days masters of the city. They took possession of the prisons, and turned the inmates out of doors; destroyed the chapels of the ambassadors of the different Catholic powers; many private houses, including that of Lord Mansfield, were plundered and set on fire; a great distillery, belonging to a Catholic firm, shared the same fate; and an attack was made on the bank, which, however, was happily repelled. At length this formidable riot was effectually put down, though not till a considerable number of the rioters had been killed and wounded. Since this disgraceful epoch, the peace of the city has not been seriously endangered; and the troops in and about town, added to the effective police force that now exists, seem quite adequate, under ordinary circumstances, to ensure the public tranquillity and the safety of the peaceable part of the community.

During the last 30 years London has made greater advances than could reasonably have been expected in an entire century. Within that period four bridges have been built, extensive docks have been excavated, gas has been introduced into every street and alley, steam, both on the river and on railways, has given it an almost unlimited power of intercourse with every part of the kingdom, and of the world; new and handsome markets have been erected, arcades lined with elegant shops have been formed, and wide lines of communication have been opened through

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close and densely crowded neighbourhoods. A new park, larger and handsomer than any of the other three, has been laid out, and surrounded with houses more resembling palaces than private residences; an improved police has given additional security both to person and property; abundant supplies of water have been furnished to every separate dwelling: the paving and sewerage have been greatly improved, especially in districts inhabited by the poor; and the formation of spacious cemeteries in the suburbs is gradually leading to the disuse of interments within the town. At the same time the establishment of colleges and proprietary schools has materially increased the facilities for procuring good education, while the institution of a national gallery and school of design are contributing to improve the national taste, and to add to the innocent pleasures of the people. The spirit of improvement, moreover, is still suggesting extensive and noble works. The act (3 and 3 Vict., c. 67) founded on the Reports of the Metropolis-Improvement Committee, furnishes ground for hope that the time is not far distant when several new and large streets shall be constructed "in districts at present secluded from the observation of the wealthy and educated, and exhibiting a state of moral and physical degradation much to be deplored." One of these streets is to form a straight line of connexion between Oxford-street and Holborn; another is intended to join Long Acre with Broad-street, St. Giles's; a third is to open a wide line through the alleys about Leicester-square to the W. end of Long-acre; a fourth is to run from the N. end of Farringdon-street to Clerkenwell-green; and a fifth will form a direct communication between the London docks and Spitalfields church. "The melioration of the moral condition of the labouring classes" will also be vastly promoted by the project for laying out, on the N.E. and E. sides of London, spacious pleasure grounds and public walks, the enjoyment of which will, there is reason to think, be, at no very distant period, deemed superior by the bulk of the lower classes to the debasing revelry of gin-palaces.

Antiquities.—London possesses few antiquities: its wall is destroyed, its gates have been demolished; the remains of its monasteries, colleges, and friaries were obliterated at the great fire; and modern improvements have swept away almost every vestige of olden times. The diligent inquirer, however, may still find a few remnants, though generally either modernized or renovated. The Tower, Westminster Abbey, the Temple church, and St. Saviour's have been already mentioned. The priory of St. Bartholomew, founded in 1308, remains in the parish church, in Smithfield; the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem has a gateway remaining in Clerkenwell; the church of the Augustine friars may be seen at Austin friars, near London wall; and portions of the churches E. of the limits of the great fire, may still be seen incorporated in the modern edifices. Several fragments of the wall exist in Cripplegate churchyard, in Allhallows churchyard, Wornwood-street, and near Tower hill. Some ancient houses remain in Bishopsgate-street, the handsomest of which, Crosby hall, has recently been restored to its primitive state, and now exhibits an excellent specimen of a domestic residence of the 15th century. London stone, near St. Swinburn church, Cannon-street, is supposed to be the point whence the Romans measured the roads in Britain. Much of it has been chipped off by curious antiquaries, and what remains is enclosed within a niche to prevent farther dilapidation. There are also some ancient crypts, or arched vaults under several private houses in the city; some of them are handsome, and have been either subterranean chapels, or vaulted chambers belonging to religious houses.

LONDON, p. v., Union t., capital of Madison co., O., 97 m. W. by S. Columbus, 420 W. It contains a brick courthouse, a jail, county offices, several stores, about 80 dwellings, and 500 inhabitants.

LONDON, p. v., capital of Laurel co., Ky., 94 m. S.W. Frankfort, 544 W. Situated on a branch of the Ohio river, a tributary of Cumberland river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$30.

LONDON, p. t., Monroe co., Mich., 45 m. S.W. Detroit, 502 W. It contains one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one tannery; four schools, 78 scholars. Pop. 425.

LONDON BRITAIN, t., Chester co., Pa., 35 m. S.W. Philadelphia. Watered by White Clay creek. It has two stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, one tannery; two schools, 180 scholars. Pop. 641.

LONDONDERRY, a marit. co. in the N. of Ireland, prov. Ulster, having N. lough Foyle and the Atlantic ocean; E. Antrim, from which it is separated by the lower Bann and lough Neagh; S. Tyrone, and W. Donegal. Area, 518,270 acres, of which 136,038 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 9,565 water, being mostly included in the portion of lough Neagh, belonging to this county. Surface in some parts mountainous and uneven; but there is, notwithstanding, a great extent of low, fertile ground. With the exception of lands belonging to the church and to corporations,

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the entire property of this county was granted by James I. to 13 of the principal London companies, from whom most part of the land is now held, partly under terminable and partly under interminable leases. Farms vary in size from 2 to 300 acres; but the average may be from 5 to 30 acres. "Where there has been a perpetuity or a long lease, it is split; that is, the children are settled upon divisions of the father's farm; by which means leases of 40 acres come to be parcelled, in two or three generations, into patches of four or five acres. It seems as if the newly let lands were disposed of under some similar system of parceling. I could give instances where whole districts are subdivided into patches of six or seven acres, and rarely can boast a farm of 12 or 14." (*Sampson's Survey of Londonderry*, p. 249.) Some landlords have exerted themselves to counteract this wretched system, but hitherto without much effect. It is almost superfluous, seeing the way in which the land is subdivided, to say that agriculture is in a very backward state. Latterly, however, some improvements have been effected. Oats, potatoes, and flax are the principal crops; but a good deal of wheat is now also raised. Condition of the small farmers and cottiers very unprosperous. Average rent of land, 12s. 3d. an acre. Various minerals have been discovered, but they are of no great importance. The linen manufacture was, a few years ago, widely diffused, but has latterly been a good deal contracted, the mill-spun yarn being cheaper and better than that spun by hand-wheels. Exclusive of the Bann, the principal rivers are the Foyle, Faughan, and Boe. Principal towns, Londonderry, Coleraine, and Newton-Limavady. The county is divided into six baronies and liberties, and 31 parishes; and sends four members to the H. of C., being two for the county, one for Londonderry, and one for Coleraine. Registered electors for the county, in 1836-40, 3676. In 1831 Londonderry had 39,077 inhabited houses, 41,339 families, and 322,012 inhabitants, of whom 106,637 were males and 115,355 females.

LONDONDERRY, or DERRY, a city, parli. bor., and river-port of Ireland, cap. co. of same name, and a county by itself, advantageously and beautifully situated on the W. bank of the Foyle, about 5 m. above where it falls into lough Foyle, 131 m. N. by W. Dublin; lat. 54° 35' N., long. 7° 19' W. Pop. of parli. bor. in 1831, 14,050. The city was originally confined to the hill on which the greater part of it still stands; and which, from its projecting into the river, is called the "Island of Derry." This portion is surrounded by the old city walls, but it is now rapidly extending beyond its former limits, particularly along the river toward the lough. There is also a suburb on the opposite bank of the river, called Waterside. The communication between the latter and the city is kept up by means of a wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length and 40 feet wide, erected in 1789 at an expense of about £16,800, and rebuilt in 1814-15 at a further cost of £16,801. Derry is well built; many of the houses in the main streets within the walls are old-fashioned, with high pyramidal gables; but many modern mansions have, of late years, been erected in this part of the town; and without the walls rows of mud cabins have been superseded by respectable houses. The principal city streets are broad and clean, well paved, and well lighted; some of them, however, are inconveniently steep, and there are many narrow lanes and closes. In the centre of the city is an open square space, called the Diamond, from each side of which a handsome street leads to one of the four city gates. The summit of the hill is crowned by the cathedral, courthouse, and bishop's palace.

The cathedral, which is also the parish church, was built in 1633: it is a large, handsome, Gothic structure, 940 feet long, and has a tower and spire 338 feet high, erected in 1778; but this having become dangerous, was taken down in 1809, and was soon after rebuilt, with the addition of Gothic pinnacles. The view from the top is very fine. In the interior is a handsome monument to the late Bishop Knox; and in it also are displayed the colours taken at the siege of Derry. The bishop's palace is a large, plain building, with extensive pleasure-grounds. There are two other Protestant episcopal places of worship, the chapel of ease and the free church. The latter, which is without the city, was built in 1830, by Bishop Knox, and was intended for the use of the poorer classes, but it is no longer confined to them. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel, and places of worship for Presbyterians, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Seceders, Covenanters, and Independents. Among the public buildings, exclusive of churches and other ecclesiastical edifices, may be specified the Corporation hall, in the centre of Diamond-square; it was originally constructed in 1692, but received so thorough a repair in 1822, as to be tantamount to a re-erection. The courthouse, adjoining the cathedral, erected in 1813, at an expense of £30,480, is a spacious and a fine building, partly constructed on the model of the temple of Erectheus at Athens. The new jail is a very extensive structure, being 242 feet in front, by 400 feet in depth; it is

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built on the radiating or panoptic principle, and cost above £30,000. Among the chief ornaments of the city is the fluted column, erected, in 1837, in honour of the Rev. George Walker, its heroic defender. It stands on the central W. bastion, and is a well-proportioned pillar, 81 feet in height, bearing a statue of Walker, 9 feet high. It cost £4300, raised by subscriptions.

The principal school, called Foyle college, stands on an eminence near the river; it is a plain, but handsome, building, erected in 1814, having accommodations for 80 resident pupils; it was built by subscriptions from the bishop of the diocese, the Irish society, and other sources, and is maintained by similar means: the head master's salary, from these sources, is about £300 per annum. There is a parish school connected with the church, for the education of 100 boys and 100 girls. The Presbyterian congregation also supports a free school: a school, called St. Colum's national school, was established by the Roman Catholic bishop and clergy, but it is now under the National Board of Education. In 1839 a Mr. John Gwynn left the munificent sum of above £40,000 for the education of as many boys as the funds will allow in the useful parts of a good English education; and, exclusive of the above, there is an infant school, and a number of Sunday and other schools. Among the charitable institutions is the district lunatic asylum for the counties of Londonderry, Donegal, and Tyrone; it was opened in 1829, and cost £35,678; it can accommodate about 190 patients; the number admitted in 1837 was 189, of whom 100 were males and 89 females; the expense of the establishment for that year was £2906, being £15 10s. for each patient. Here is also an infirmary and fever hospital, a dispensary, a charitable loan fund, a mendicity association, and a clergymen's widows' fund, with several minor institutions of a similar description. Among the literary institutions is the Literary Association, with a reading-room and a pretty good library; the Literary Society, in which lectures are given, and discussions take place; a news-room; a mechanics' institute, &c. In 1840 the town had three newspapers. Races take place on a course in its neighbourhood. The citizens of Derry would seem to have but little taste for theatrical entertainments; at all events, the theatre has been converted into a coach-building establishment.

The walls or ramparts by which the city proper is surrounded remain nearly in their original state, except that the ditch has been filled up: they afford a fine broad walk all round the city.

Londonderry was originally granted by Edward II. to Richard de Burgh, earl of Ulster, but the corporation now holds its privileges under a charter granted by James I. in 1613. The government of the city is vested in the mayor, sheriff, recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgesses. The freedom is acquired by birth, by marriage with the daughters of freemen, apprenticeship, and by the gift of the corporation. The city sent two members to the Irish House of Commons; and since the union it has sent one member to the Imperial House of Commons. Previously to the Reform Act the right of voting was in the burgesses and freemen. Registered electors in 1839-40, 1839. The mayor, and aldermen who have filled the office of mayor, are justices of the peace within the liberties. The mayor and recorder hold a court of record every Monday, for pleas, to any amount. A court of general sessions is held quarterly, one of petty sessions weekly; there is also a court of conscience, at which the mayor presides weekly, for debts under £30, and for suits of wages. The assizes for the county and city, and the general sessions for the county, are held here twice a year.

The revenue of the corporation, arising from the tolls of the bridge, and dues on tonnage, quays, &c., amounted a short while ago to about £7000 a year; but, owing to the expense of improvements, mismanagement, or some other cause, the corporation was involved in the greatest difficulties, and their property has been sequestered, and mostly made over to other managers.

Manufactures are quite inconsiderable, if we except the conversion of grain into flour. There is a brewery and a distillery in the city, and two distilleries in the vicinity. There was here formerly a sugar-house and a glass-house, but these are now relinquished. A foundry and copper-works were established here in 1891, and have succeeded. Some table-linen is manufactured; and cotton is said to be woven in the parish for the Glasgow manufacturers.

The trade of Londonderry is very extensive, and is rapidly increasing. Its fine river makes it the emporium of a large extent of country; and it is to this that its extensive commerce is principally to be ascribed. Its exports, like those of most other Irish towns, consist principally of agricultural produce, but a good deal of linen is also exported.

Prices were uncommonly low in 1835; and, making allowance for this, and the increase that has since taken place in the trade of the port, we may, perhaps, estimate the present (1840) value of the exports at £1,350,000 or £1,400,000 a year. The vast number and great value of the eggs export-

ed is a peculiar feature in the above account. The imports consist principally of manufactured goods and haberdashery, iron, sugar and tea, timber, wine, coal, glass, earthenware, &c. A great portion of the increase in the trade of the port may be ascribed to the establishment of steam-packets, which now ply regularly between the city and Glasgow and Liverpool. We subjoin an

ACCOUNT of the Quantity and Value of the principal Articles exported from Londonderry in 1835.

Articles Exported.	Quantity.	Estimated Value.
Corn, meal, and flour . . . cwt.	416,043	£ 1,475 0 0
Provisions	85,980	273,500 0 0
Sugar	35	140 0 0
Flax and tow	91,120	325,000 0 0
Fishbone	5	10 0 0
Spirits	63,690	10,500 0 0
Linen	5,035,938	24,710 0 0
Cotton manufactures	988	5,100 0 0
Oxen and cows	355	5,100 0 0
Horses	73	1,400 0 0
Sheep	813	200 0 0
Swine	11,100	15,000 0 0
Eggs	89,064,000	50,000 0 0
Hides and calf skins untanned	24,300	11,000 0 0
Other articles	—	£1,100 0 0
Total value	—	£1,040,000 0 0

Derry is one of the principal ports for the shipment of emigrants; as many as 5000 to 6000 individuals having of late years frequently sailed for the United States and Canada in the course of a single season. The emigrants are very generally among the best behaved and most industrious, as well as most enterprising, portion of the community.

The gross customs' revenue collected at Londonderry in 1830 amounted to £72,912, and in 1839 to £38,696: the post-office revenue in 1830 was £3038, and in 1836, £2682. The Bank of Ireland, the Belfast, Provincial, Northern, and Agricultural banks, have offices here. A savings' bank, established in 1815, had, in 1835, £16,327 of deposits, contributed by 699 depositors.

Lough Foyle is properly the outer harbour of Londonderry. It is a triangular basin, about 18 m. long, and 19½ m. where widest; but a great part of it is occupied by sand-banks and mud-flats. The navigable channel stretches along the Donegal or Innishowen shore; and by following it, the largest men of war reach the anchorage at Movilla, while merchantmen of 500 tons, without difficulty, ascend to the city quays, 5 m. above the lough and 23 m. from the sea. The river is navigable by barges from the city to St. Johnstone, and the Marquis of Abercorn has excavated a canal from the latter to Strabane. A portion of the wooden bridge at the city is constructed so as to open and admit the ascent and descent of vessels. It may be worth mentioning, that both the water and gas for the use of the city are conveyed across this bridge; so that the supply of both is intercepted whenever the bridge is opened.

But notwithstanding its increasing commercial prosperity, there is, we regret to say, much poverty in Derry. The contributors to the savings' bank are mostly mercantile servants; and the mechanics, tradesmen, and labourers are, in general, very badly off. "Among the labourers great poverty prevails, from the want of steady employment, and their consequent exposure to dissipation, with the total absence of employment for their children. The better class inhabit huts which let for about £3 a year; but the poorer frequently lodge in garrets or out-houses, chiefly in the Bogdale, at a rent of about 1s. 3d. a week; and yet, even in these hovels, they contrive to let shares of their rooms at 6s. a week." (*Ordnance Memoir of Londonderry*, p. 184.)

Derry was colonized and fortified in the reign of James I. by the London companies, who had purchased large tracts of the confiscated estates of the Earl of Tyrone; at which period it took the name of Londonderry. It is famous in Irish history for the memorable siege it sustained in 1689 against the forces of James II. Though ill fortified, and without any disciplined troops, the heroism of the citizens, and the enthusiasm inspired by their brave leader, the Rev. George Walker, enabled them to repel all the attacks of the enemy; and to sustain the more dreadful sufferings occasioned by the pressure of famine. The besiegers lost 8000 men in the course of the siege, which was raised on the 10th day. Derry continued, for a lengthened period after this epoch in its history, to be, as it were, the headquarters of Protestantism, or rather of Orangism in the N. of Ireland; but even in Derry the Catholics now outnumber the Protestants. (The reader will find, in the *Ordnance Memoir* referred to above, the most ample details as to all matters connected with the history and present state of Derry; see also the *Boundary and Municipal Reports*; the *Railway Report*, &c.; and *Ingilt's Ireland*, &c. 1863.)

LONDONDERRY, p. t., Rockingham co., N. H. 34 m. S. S. E. Concord, 454 W. Bounded N. W. by Merrimack river. First 234

LONS-LE-SAULNIER.

LONS-LE-SAULNIER, a town of France, dep. Jura, of which it is the cap., in a deep valley, 50 m. S.E. Dijon. Pop., in 1830, 7684. It has no remarkable public buildings but is generally well built, clean, and furnished with numerous public fountains, one of which, in the *Place d'Armes*, is ornamented with a statue of Pichegru, in white marble. At the N. extremity of the town is the salt spring from which it derived its ancient name of *Lada Salinaria*: this spring continues to yield great quantities of table salt; furthermore

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pumps are kept constantly at work, and the evaporating houses (*bâtiments de graduation*) are very extensive. Lons has a theatre, a public library with 3000 volumes, a gallery of paintings and antiquities, tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a communal college, &c. It is the entrepôt of the agricultural produce, iron goods, timber, wines, &c., of the dep., and has a fair on the 15th of every month. (*Hugo, art. Jura; Guide du Voyageur, &c.*)

LOO-CHOO, or LIEOU-KIEOU ISLANDS, a group tributary to the Chinese, in the N. Pacific ocean, nearly midway between Japan and Formosa, and comprised within lat. 26° and 28° N., and long. 137° and 139° E. There are in all about 36 islands; but, excepting the Great Loo-Choo island, towards the centre of the group, 70 m. in length, by from 13 to 15 m. broad, they are mostly of very inferior dimensions. These islands, which are but little known to Europeans, are reported to have a delightful climate, and a soil of great richness, producing the fruits and vegetables of countries the most remote from each other. Rice is cultivated with great care. Cattle, goats, and pigs, are said to be diminutive; but poultry are large and excellent. The islands yield sulphur and salt, and have, it is alleged, rich mines of copper and tin. Conflicting statements have been made by different travellers respecting the civilization, political condition, jurisprudence, &c., of the natives. They appear, however, to be of the same race as the Japanese; and have not merely adopted the costume, but speak the language, of that people. Their religion is a species of Buddhism; and their government, like that of other Asiatic countries, of a despotical character. They are friendly and hospitable; but it is now sufficiently ascertained that Captain Hall was totally mistaken in the estimate he formed of these islanders; who, had his statements been well founded, almost resembled the poetical fictions of the golden age. The Loo-Choo islands were for some time subject to Japan, but were conquered by China about 1372. Kintching, the capital, is about 5 m. from its port Napkian, near the N.W. extremity of Great Loo-Choo, lat. about 26° 14' N., long. 127° 32' E. (*See Hall, Macleod, and Beccrey's Travels, &c.*)

LOOE (EAST and WEST), two contiguous anc. bore. and market towns of England, co. Cornwall, hund. West, on both banks and close to the mouth of the Looe, 12 m. S.E. Bodmin, and 210 m. W. by S. Looenon. United pop. in 1831, 1458. They are mean, wretched places, connected by a narrow, old bridge of 13 arches; and would be unworthy notice, were it not that each of them enjoyed the privilege of sending two members to the House of Commons from the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth down to the passing of the Reform Act, when they were both disfranchised.

LORAIN, county, O. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 540 sq. m. Watered by Rocky river and its branches, and by the E. branch of Black river. Organized in 1834. It contained in 1840, 30,931 neat cattle, 19,377 sheep, 18,641 swine; and produced 134,474 bushels of wheat, 3793 of rye, 243,034 of Indian corn, 3969 of buckwheat, 80,981 of oats, 106,577 of potatoes, 326,644 pounds of sugar. It had one commission house in foreign trade, 28 stores, four lumber-yards, one furnace, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, one flouring-mill, 14 grist-mills, 54 saw-mills, eight tanneries, one distillery, three printing-offices, one bindery, three weekly and one semi-weekly newspapers; one college, 498 students; two academies, 135 students; 97 schools, 3123 scholars. Pop. 18,467. Capital, Elyria.

LORAIN, t. Shelby co., O. It has two stores, two saw-mills; two schools, 55 scholars. Pop. 904.

LORAIN, p. t. Jefferson co., N. Y. 15 m. S. Watertown, 157 m. N.W. Albany, 408 W. Drained by Sandy creek and its tributaries. It has two stores, two flouring-mills, 10 saw-mills; eight schools, 265 scholars. Pop. 1699.

LORCA (an. *Ciociorca*), a considerable town of Spain, prov. Murcia, cap. of a partido of its own name on the Guadalequivir, a tributary of the Segura, 42 m. W.S.W. Murcia, and 116 m. E.N.E. Granada. Pop. according to Mifano, 40,306. The vale of Lorca is remarkable for picturesque beauty and great fertility; and the town, close under the Sierra del Cano that bounds it on the left, and the fine old castle on a rock hanging over it, adds greatly to the beauty of the picture. This has evidently been a considerable place; but, the lower part of the town being concealed by trees, nothing is seen on approaching it but a number of low houses crowded on the side of the mountain, and from the stillarility of colour seeming almost to belong to it. This is the old or Moorish town, and is very irregular and mean in appearance; but the new town, on the plain, is much more regularly laid out, and better built. A collegiate (once episcopal) and seven parish churches, two hospitals, an episcopal palace, and a royal college, are the chief buildings and establishments. Saltpetre is manufactured on a large scale, and soap, thread, and linens, are pro-

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duced in small quantities; but the chief resources of the town consist in its great September fair, its markets, and the produce of its neighbourhood, both in stocks and agricultural produce. Mr. Inglis gives a lively picture of the market and its attendants: "All the women here wear a square white woollen shawl, worn like a mantilla; the men are dressed in short white drawers loose at the knees, and instead of stockings use sandals made of rope; and their heads are covered with close-fitting tapering black caps, others from the higher countries being enveloped in blankets of gaudy colours. Among the numerous things exposed for sale, were dried and shell fruits, Catalonian cloths and calicoes, shoes and rope sandals, quantities of Esparto rush and rush-baskets, beads, rosaries, trinkets, &c., in short, everything that one either eats or wears in Murcia. The show of pigs was extremely fine, and nowhere in the world are these animals found in greater perfection than in Spain, fed, as they are, on the flex net. The price of a hog weighing 33 stone was 240 reals (23 sh.), and that of a sucking pig 14 reals. Mutton sells at 12 quanzas a fowl costs 30d., a hare 10d., and bread is 1d. per lb. The price of labour in the vale of Lorca is 5 reals or 1s. a day." (*Inglis's Spain*, ii., 306.)

Lorca, supposed to be the *Ciociorca* mentioned in Antioch's Itinerary, was exposed to frequent attacks during the contests between the Moors and the crown of Castile, and has at various times sustained sieges. It was nearly destroyed at the commencement of this century. In 1792, a speculator, with the permission of government, collected at a great expense all the waters of the district into a common reservoir (*estanque*) resembling that of Alicant. The basin was said to be "superb," and capable of containing water sufficient to irrigate for years the entire vale of Lorca. Ten years afterward (30th April, 1802) the waters, which had for some time been undermining the reservoir, rushed out with an impetuosity that swept everything before it, men and cattle, public buildings, and even trees and rocks. About 600 houses, a church, two convents, two hospitals, several mills and fountains, were at once swallowed up and disappeared, about 6000 human beings, 24,000 cattle, &c., being at the same time destroyed. The agricultural districts were covered over with sand, rubbish, &c., and the total loss occasioned by the catastrophe is supposed to have exceeded a million sterling. A like disastrous event is said to have destroyed the ancient city of Mared in Arabia Felix, an account of which will be found in the *Middle Traveller, Arabia*, p. 28. (*Inglis; Laborde*, vol. ii., *Mifano*.)

LORETTO, a town of the Papal States, cap. of a commissariat of the same name, on a bold and commanding eminence, about 3 m. from the Adriatic, and 13 m. S.E. Ancona. Pop. with its suburbs, about 3000. It is surrounded with walls, constructed by Sixtus IV., in 1567. This celebrated but poor town is wholly indebted for its fame, and even existence, to its having the good fortune to possess the *Santissima Casa*, or house occupied by the Virgin Mary, in Nazareth, conveyed by angels, first to Turso in Dalmatia, and thence, by the same agency, in 1384, to its present site! This miraculous edifice is a mountain-looking hovel, about 30 feet in length, by 13 or 14 feet in width, and 16 feet in height; apparently built of Apennine limestone, with a modern vault of timber-work. It is incased in a shell of marble, sculptured with bas-reliefs, representing the history of the Virgin; the whole being under the dome of a splendid church, built to protect the sacred edifice. In a niche within the latter, once framed in with gratings of solid gold, but now with pieces of gilt wood, is the image of the Virgin, affirmed to be the work of St. Luke, to whose talents as an artist it does little credit, being "a little old woman about 4 feet in height, with the features and complexion of a negro." (*Mifano*.) Her dress is tawdry, and in the worst possible taste; she literally glitters in jewels and brocade, and reigns "amid the continual glare and smoke of lamps and candles, held by figures of angels." The church, which encloses the *santissima casa* is said to have been designed by Bramante. According to Eustace, it is a "very noble structure;" but it is less favourably spoken of by Woods and others. Its gables, which are of bronze, are embellished with *bas-reliefs* of the most admirable workmanship; in the area before it, is a handsome marble fountain, and a large statue of Pius VI. The riches formerly accumulated within this sanctuary, were a subject of astonishment to all travellers; and were, most probably, much exaggerated. The people are believed to have occasionally abstracted some of the gold offerings, and to have substituted false for real gems. But, when the French acquired possession of Loretto, they exacted with less reserve; and, undismayed by the sanctity of the place, rifled its repositories, and carried off every article of value, applying them to secular and really useful purposes. It has since, however, received several considerable benefactions.

A lucrative trade was formerly carried on at Loretto in

romanes, crucifixes, *agnus Dei*, and such like articles, partly taken off by pilgrims to the shrine, and partly exported. But this trade has now much fallen off. The number of pilgrims, though still very considerable, has also greatly declined; and they are now mostly of the lowest and poorest classes. On their arrival in town, they are received into a hospital, where they are boarded and lodged for three days; and this privilege has probably as much to do as expiation in attracting them to Loreto. (See *Addison's Travels*, p. 94, ed. 1786; *Morris's Italy*, l. 261; *Encyclopædia Classica*, l. 2, 303; *Forrest's*, 351, &c.)

L'ORIENT, a strongly fortified seaport town of France, dep. Morbihan, cap. arrond., at the confluence of the Scorff with the Blavet, at the head of the bay of Port Louis, about 3 m. from the Atlantic, and 20 m. W. by N. Vannes. Lat. 47° 45' 11" N.; long. 9° 21' 2" W. Pop. in 1836 (ex. suburbs), 15,136; but, according to recent statements, the population of the town and suburbs may now (1841) amount to 19,880 or 20,000, nearly 5600 of whom are employed in the dock-yard and its appendages. L'Orient is clean, and regularly built: the streets are wide, straight, and well paved, and the houses well constructed and handsome. One of its public squares, the *Place Royale*, is planted with lime-trees, and it has other good promenades. The principal church* is very large, and has a lofty spire, which is a conspicuous landmark. The prefecture, session-hall, town-hall, and theatre, are handsome edifices. The public slaughter-houses (*abattoirs*) are remarkably clean; and the meat, fish, and bread-markets are, next to those of Rennes, the best constructed, and most extensive in Brittany. In the centre of the market-place is a granite column erected to the memory of the commander, Biscan. Some years ago, a bridge, also of granite, was commenced over the Scorff, but the design was abandoned, lest the clearance of the port should be thereby impeded.

The port of L'Orient, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in length by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, is secure, commodious, and of easy entrance. It is bordered by fine quays, on which are some extensive buildings and establishments connected with the government dock-yard; an observatory 120 feet in height, which serves also for a telegraph and a lighthouse, and a very handsome public fountain. The naval establishment is on a smaller scale at L'Orient than at Brest; it has no docks, but it has a place of confinement for soldiers guilty of insubordination. More ships of war are now built in the dock-yard of L'Orient than at any other in France, 16, of the estimated cost of 8,652,300 francs, having been constructed here in 1840. L'Orient has slips enough for the construction of 20 vessels of all sizes; frigates are, however, the class of ships chiefly built. Towards the end of 1840, nine slips were occupied each with a frigate in course of active preparation; and, according to the report of an English traveller, 3000 workmen were exclusively engaged on these nine frigates. Many of the subordinate artificers get only 26 sous a day, and few of the better workmen receive more than 20 to 40 sous a day; but taking into account the cheapness of living in Brittany, they are, perhaps, fully as well off as the workmen in the English dock-yards. The seamen (*chefs d'attelage*) are not paid by the day, but receive from 1500 to 2000 francs a year, according to circumstances. L'Orient has excellent stores for masting vessels, &c., and good block sheds, the machinery in which, as well as a portion of that for cable-making, is wrought by steam. At the end of 1840, establishments were in course of being erected for the construction of steam engines for ships of war, and new forges, &c., were about to be commenced. The buildings formerly belonging to the French E. I. Company, are now converted into barracks. The arsenal and naval stores are very extensive, and the artillery barracks are capable of accommodating 1800 men. The lazaret is on a small island to the S. between L'Orient and Port Louis. L'Orient has a school of naval artillery and a spacious artillery ground near the town, a school of hydrography, established 1771, a large and well-arranged commercial college, a preparatory school for training for the government schools, a communal college, gratuitous schools of drawing, geometry, arithmetic, &c., a public and a pretty good naval library, museums of chemistry and mineralogy, an agricultural society, and various educational societies. It is the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a chamber of commerce, &c.

The manufactures of L'Orient, chiefly consisting of hats, finery, gold lace, earthenware, &c., are not very important. Its trade, though not so flourishing as in 1789, has latterly begun to increase. In 1830, only six merchantmen belonged to the port; it has now (1840) more than four times that number, some of them trading to the French colonies. The chief exports are wax, honey, butter, corn, cattle, and

pilchards, the latter being taken in great quantities on the adjacent coast, are sent to Nantes to be prepared for exportation.

Though at present so little eminent for trade, L'Orient owes its origin and former importance almost wholly to commerce. It was but an insignificant village when, in 1728, the French E. I. Company made it their principal naval depot; and such was the influence of the change, that in 1736 its population is said to have amounted to 14,000. On the dissolution of the company in 1770, L'Orient was made one of the stations for the French navy, and a free commercial port. (*Hugo*, art. *Morbihan*; *Letter in the Times*, 7th Oct. 1840.)

LOREBAINE (Germ. *Lotharingen*), one of the largest of the an. provs. of France, in the N.E. part of the kingdom, now distributed among the depts. of Meurthe, Meuse, Moselle, Vosges, and Bas-Rhin.

LOSTWITHIEL, or LESTWITHIEL, an an. bor. market-town, and par. of England, co. Cornwall, hund. Powder, on the W. bank of the Powey, 5 m. S.E.E. Bodmin, and 211 m. W. by S. London. Area of bor., 120 acres. Population, in 1831, 1548. The houses are chiefly of stone, roofed with slate, but the streets narrow and ill-paved. The church, a curious old building, has a large E. window, and a fine tower and spire at the opposite end; the living is a vicarage, in the gift of Earl Mount-Edgcumbe. It has also places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, with attached Sunday schools. The corporation support a grammar and writing school; another school, for poor children, is liberally endowed by the trustees of the late Rev. St. John Eliot; and there are a few money bankers. Near the church, an ancient building, supposed to have been either a palace of the Duke of Cornwall, or a court-house for the stannaries, was, till very recently used as a prison during the winter and summer county sessions, now removed to Bodmin. There is a town hall, where petty sessions are held, and under it is a small jail. Tanning and wool-stapling are the principal trades, and the town derives some importance from its situation on the Powey, by which iron and copper ore, &c. are exported. Lostwithiel was made a free borough by Richard Earl of Cornwall, and incorporated by James I.: it sent two members to the House of Commons, from the 19th Edward II. down to the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised. It is not included in the Municipal Reform Act; but is now, as formerly, governed by a mayor, six capital, and 17 inferior burgesses. Markets on Friday; cattle fairs, July 10, Sept. 6, and Nov. 13.

About 1 m. N. of Lostwithiel, on the summit of a hill, is Restormel castle, the ancient seat of the baronial family of Cardinan, and subsequently of the earls of Cornwall; it was ruinous even so early as the time of Henry VIII. but was repaired and occupied during the civil war. (*Mss. Corp. and Chas. Rep.* &c.)

LOT, a dep. of France, reg. S., chiefly between lat. 44° 15' N. and long. 10° 30' E., having N. Corrèze, E. and S.E. Cantal and Aveyron, S. Tarn-et-Garonne, and W. Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne. Area, 525,280 hectares. Population in 1836, 287,003. The dep. is mountainous, with a general slope towards the S.W. Its mountains are ramifications of those of Cantal, and rise in the E. about 2500 feet above the sea. Its chief rivers are the Lot, and the Dordogne; from the first of which it derives its name. The Lot, which rises in Lozère, about lat. 44° 30' N. long. 30° 45' E., runs with a very tortuous course generally W. through Aveyron, the S. part of Lot, and the centre of Lot-et-Garonne and Gironde; uniting with the Garonne at Aiguillon, about lat. 44° 18' and long. 09° 19' E. It is navigable, during four months of the year, for nearly 190 m., Mende, Cahors, and Villeneuve d'Agen are on its banks. There are an immense number of narrow valleys, watered by small rivulets: these have frequently an alluvial soil of great fertility, but the soil in most parts is either calcareous, or stony and gravelly. In 1834, it was estimated that 252,533 hectares were arable, 25,995 in pasture, 58,627 in vineyards, 87,925 in woods, and 71,284 occupied by heaths, wastes, &c. Lot produces more corn than is required for its own consumption; but chestnut-flour forms an important article of food among the rural population. The corn grown is principally wheat, maize, and rye; and the total annual produce of all kinds is estimated at between 1,300,000 and 1,600,000 hectol. Agriculture is extremely backward, and there is a great want of capital, a consequence mainly of the splitting up of the land into an immense number of small properties. In 1835, of 111,948 properties subject to the contribution *foncière*, 50,471 were assessed at less than 5 fr., 18,731 at from five to 10 fr., and 17,632 at from 10 to 20 fr.; while the number of properties assessed at 1000 fr. and upwards amounted to only 18. The plough employed is a fac simile of that described by Virgil, and is drawn by oxen: the spade or hoe is, however, used in the culture of thin soils. The produce of wine amounts to about 600,000

* Hugo says that this church was originally planned and begun on so immense a scale, that after 20 years labour had been spent in its erection, the builders, despairing of being able to finish the work as commenced, found it necessary to demolish a portion of it to complete the rest.

hectol. a year, a third part of which is consumed by the inhabitants, and the rest sold or converted into brandy. The wines known in the market as *vins de Cahors* are strong and very dark-coloured, and are principally employed to give body and colour to other wines, for which purposes they are principally sent to Bordeaux. Tobacco is grown in this dep., and in 1833 about 1850 hectares were appropriated to its culture, and 933,330 kilog. produced. The climate is favourable for the mulberry, but the silkworm does not thrive. A few proprietors have flocks of merino sheep, but the pastures are badly irrigated and attended to, and most kinds of live stock are indifferent. The goats' hair of the dep. is, however, highly esteemed. The produce of sheep's wool is estimated at 500,000 kilog. a year. A great many hogs are fattened for sale in the neighbouring depts.; and about 60,000 turkeys and geese are annually exported, preserved in their fat. A considerable proportion of the truffes used in *Pâtis de Périgord* come from this dep. There are some iron and coal mines; but both mining and manufacturing industry are little attended to. A few copper and iron forges, woollen, cotton, and linen cloth factories, paper-mills, and tanneries, are the chief manufacturing establishments: these, however, are so few, that the inhabitants are usually supplied with cloths and leather in exchange for their wool and skins from the adjacent depts. There are nearly 1000 flour-mills in the dep. Lot is divided into three arronds.; chief towns, Cahors, the cap., Gourdon, and Figeac. It sends five members to the Ch. of Dep. Number of electors (1838-39), 1306. Total public revenue, in 1831, 4,765,687 fr.; but the expenditure in the same year amounted to 5,060,508 fr. (*Hugo, art. Lot; Official Tables, &c.*)

LOT-ET-GARONNE, a dep. of France, reg. S.W., formerly included in Guenne; chiefly between lat. 44° and 44° 40' N., and long. 0° and 1° E., having N. Dordogne, W. and S.W. Gironde and Landes, S. Gers, and E. Tarn-et-Garonne and Lot. Length and breadth about 50 m. each; area, 530,711 hectares. Population (1836) 346,400. The surface is mostly level, with a slope to the W. The Garonne intersects the dep. from S.E. to N.W., and receives about its centre the Lot from the E. The banks of these rivers may be classed among the most productive portions of France; but 965,496 hectares consist of a chalky soil, and about one eighth part of the surface in the W. of the dep. is composed of *landes*, or sandy plains, sprinkled with marshes, analogous to those in the adjoining depts. of Gironde and Landes. According to the official returns, it comprised, in 1834, 266,100 hectares of arable land, 42,322 do. meadow, 69,349 do. vineyards, and 68,613 do. woods. This dep. is principally agricultural. The corn grown exceeds what is required for home consumption: it is chiefly wheat and maize on the richer lands, and rye on the poorer. The produce of wine is estimated at about 650,000 hectolitres a year, of which nearly a half is exported. The N. part of the dep. produces about 40,000 hectols. a year of chestnuts, from 7000 to 8000 hectols of which are sent to Bordeaux and the neighbouring depts.: 2020 hectares are occupied with tobacco, which produced, in 1833, 746,596 kilogs., valued at about 560,000 fr. Excellent hemp is grown. The prunes of Agen are highly esteemed, and are exported to the value of 600,000 fr. a year: the dried figs of Clairac are also celebrated. On the *landes* are many fir plantations, which furnish about 800,000 kilogs. of resin, and 300,000 kilogs. of turpentine a year, besides pitch, deals, &c. The cork tree grows in a few communes, and its produce is valuable. Artificial pasture lands are rare. According to the official tables, there were in 1830 in this dep. 188,000 head of sheep, and 107,000 head of black cattle. Large flocks of geese are reared, especially near Agen; they are fattened on maize, and preserved in their fat. In 1833, of 122,558 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 51,946 were assessed under 5 fr., and 19,780 at from five to 10 fr. Mining industry is insignificant; but some iron ore is smelted by means of charcoal, there being no coal mine in the dep.: there are numerous distilleries. At Tonneins is a royal tobacco manufactory, employing 400 workmen, who produce 400,000 kilogs. of tobacco a year, for the supply of the neighbouring depts. At Nerc, Mezin, Barbaste, &c., are cork factories, which together may employ about 700 hands, and produce 130,000 metrical quint of corks a year. At Agen is a large sail-cloth factory, with 300 looms, for the service of the French navy; and there are also extensive rope-walks. Lot-et-Garonne has also manufactures of woollen thread, serge, linen and cotton cloths, gloves, paper, starch, glass, and earthenware, besides tanneries, iron works, &c. The dep. is divided into four arrond.: chief towns, Agen, the cap., Marmande, Nerc, and Villeneuve d'Agen. It sends five members to the Chamber of Deputies. Number of electors in 1838 39, 9771. Total public revenue (1831), 7,941,527 fr.; expenditure in the same year, 6,094,709 fr. (*Hugo, art. Lot-et-Garonne; Official Tables.*)

LOTHIAN, an extensive, fertile, well cultivated, and rich district of Scotland, lying along the S. shore of the frith of Forth. It is divided into the counties of East Lothian, or Haddington; Mid Lothian, or Edinburgh; and West Lothian, or Linlithgow. We shall make a few observations on each of these, beginning with

1st. *East Lothian*.—This, which, as its name implies, is the most easterly division of the Lothians, has the frith of Forth on the N., the German Ocean on the E., Berwickshire on the S., and Mid Lothian on the W. It is of an elliptical shape, and contains 174,080 acres, of which about four fifths are capable of cultivation. The S. portion of the county is occupied by the Lammermuir hills, which divide the county from Berwick; but with this exception, it is mostly level, or merely undulating; and when viewed from the adjacent heights, appears like an extensive, rich, and beautiful plain, gradually sloping to the sea. The district along its E. coast, comprising about 20,000 acres, has a reddish, loamy, and very fertile soil: the soil gradually becomes more clayey as it recedes from the sea; and, except in the district now referred to, its general character is that of a clay bottom. The climate is comparatively dry and early; but the E. winds, in April and May, are often very severe. This is one of the best cultivated districts of the empire, and is remarkable for the intelligence and skill of its farmers, and their superior husbandry. The best farming is seen in the district along the E. coast, the soil being there adapted alike to the growth of turnips and of wheat. The turnip culture, indeed, is carried on here to a greater extent, on more correct principles, and with better success than in any other part of the empire. In the clayey lands, or those that have a wet, retentive subsoil, summer fallow is extensively practised, and is found to be the best foundation of a profitable system of cultivation. During the late war, when the prices of corn were so enormously high, the raising of corn in this county was carried to an improper extent; and in many parts the land was unduly forced. But this error has since been obviated. The fattening of cattle of all kinds for the butcher is now an important part of the economy of every well conducted farm; and a greater extent of land is kept in grass, and for a longer period. Exclusive of the Lammermuir district, which is principally devoted to the breeding of sheep, the farms in the other parts of the county extend from 60 acres up to 500 acres, or more, the average being about 250 acres. Every farm has a threshing machine; and of these about 80 are driven by steam, seven by wind, 30 by water, and the rest by horses. Rents are commonly fixed in corn, convertible into money at the fair prices of the county. Six bushels of wheat may, perhaps, be taken as the average rent of the wheat lands of the district, which, taking the wheat at 7s. a bushel, will be equivalent to a money rent of 42s. an acre. In 1810, the average rental of the county was 30s. 10d. an acre. Notwithstanding its present highly advanced and improved condition, agriculture was in an extremely backward and depressed state in this county even so late as 1770. The land was then not half tilled; a rotation of crops was comparatively unknown; the stock and implements of husbandry were alike defective; much of the land was injured by the want of drainage; the hinds, or farm labourers, were badly fed and badly clothed; and the ague regularly made its appearance in spring in every hamlet and village, and almost, indeed, in every house. The change in the interval has been most striking and beneficial. Even within the last dozen years many important improvements have been made, principally by the introduction of furrow draining and bone manure, a better rotation of crops, and a more efficient and skilful management. The farm-houses and offices are excellent; but we are sorry to have to add, that while every thing else has been vastly improved, the cottages have not, in the majority of cases, been sensibly ameliorated, and their condition is discreditable alike to the farmers and the landlords. Except, however, as respects their lodging, the labourers are well off; and the hinds, or farm labourers, now receive each 34 bushels of oats a year more than they did previously to the commencement of the improvements. Estates of various sizes; some very valuable. There are about 7,500 acres of wood. The W. division of the county has valuable beds of coal; and limestone is very generally diffused. If we except some considerable distilleries, manufactures are all but unknown. The Tyne, which flows through the centre of the county, is the only considerable stream. The county sends one member to the House of Commons; and the boroughs of Haddington, N. Berwick, and Dunbar, join with Lunder and Jedburgh in returning one member. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 740. In 1831, E. Lothian had 6561 inhabited houses, 6090 families, and 36,145 inhabitants, of whom 17,397 were males, and 18,748 females. Valued rent, £168,674 Scotch. Annual value of real property in 1815, £250,191. (*Robertson's Rural Recollections*, passim; *New Statistical Account of Scotland*.)

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2. *Mid Lothian*, or Edinburghshire, has the frith of Forth on the N.E., Lothian on the E., Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark on the S., and W. Lothian on the W. Area, 236,560 acres, of which about two thirds are supposed to be arable. In some parts, especially along its S. border it is rugged and even mountainous; the ridge of the Pentland hills, which approaches within a short distance of Edinburgh, divides its low grounds into two portions, that unite towards the sea. Soil for the most part clayey, and not in general very fertile. Agriculture similar to that of E. Lothian, but inferior; its details being also a good deal modified by the demand of the capital for milk, butter, potatoes, &c. Improvements of all sorts have been prosecuted with great zeal and industry. In 1727, a small field of wheat, within a short distance from Edinburgh, was reckoned so extraordinary a phenomenon that persons came from a great distance to see it! (*Robertson's Recollections*, p. 267.) But, at present (1840), wheat is the principal object of the farmer's attention; and there may be from 18,000 to 20,000 acres under that crop. There are a considerable number of rather large estates; but property is, on the whole, pretty well divided. Average rent of land, in 1810, 24s. 6d. an acre. There are large beds of coal in this county. For details as to its trade, manufactures, literary establishments, &c., the reader is referred to the articles Edinburgh and Leith. This county has, exclusive of Edinburgh, 27 parishes: it returns four members to the House of Commons, viz. one for the county, two for the city of Edinburgh, and one for Leith and Musselburgh. Registered electors for the county, in 1839-40, 3315. In 1831 Mid Lothian had 19,744 inhabited houses, 47,415 families, and 219,345 inhabitants, of whom 99,393 were males, and 119,952 females. Valued rent of county, £191,054, Scotch. Annual value of real property, in 1815, £770,875.

3. *West Lothian*, or Linlithgowshire, the smallest of the divisions of Lothian, has the frith of Forth on the N., Mid Lothian on the E. and S., and Lanark and Stirling on the W. It is of a triangular shape, and contains 78,500 acres, of which about three fourths are arable. Surface varied, with knolls; there are, however, but few hills, and no mountains. In the S. part of the county the ground is moorish, and there are some morasses; but elsewhere it is comparatively fertile. Agriculture similar to that of Mid Lothian, with this difference, that more turnips are raised and fewer potatoes. Estates large; farms of a middle size. Average rent of land, in 1810, 21s. 7d. an acre. Coal is found in most parts of the county. Manufactures of no importance. W. Lothian is divided into 13 parishes: it sends one member to the House of Commons for the county; and the burgoes of Linlithgow and Queensferry join with others in returning representatives. Reg. electors for the county, in 1839-40, 716. In 1831 W. Lothian had 2400 inhabited houses, 5914 families, and 33,290 inhabitants, of whom 16,295 were males, and 12,995 females. Valued rent, £78,019, Scotch; annual value of real property, in 1815, £297,597.

LOUDON, county, Va. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 480 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Potomac river. Watered by Goose creek and its branches and Shenandoe river. It contained in 1840, 95,680 neat cattle, 31,503 sheep, 28,641 swine, and produced 573,458 bushels of wheat, 91,517 of rye, 891,085 of Indian corn, 6845 of buckwheat, 1479 of barley, 934,706 of oats, 53,947 of potatoes, 1285 pounds of tobacco. It had 79 stores, four fulling-mills, two woolen factories, 55 flouring-mills, 69 grist-mills, 31 saw-mills, 11 tanneries, five distilleries, 26 academies, 263 students, 23 schools, 1008 scholars. Pop. whites, 13,840; slaves, 273, free coloured, 1318; total, 30,431. Capital, Loudounburg.

Loudoun, p. t., Merrimac co. N. H. 8 m. N.E. Concord, 489 W. Chartered in 1773. Concord river affords water power. It contains three churches, two Congregational and Methodist, three stores, one woolen factory, three grist-mills, eight saw-mills, one oil-mill, three tanneries, one pottery; 10 schools, 495 scholars. Pop. 1640.

Loudoun, p. t., Seneca co. O. 88 m. N. Columbus, 433 W. Drained by a branch of Sandusky river. It has two stores, one grist-mill; three schools, 94 scholars. Pop. 763.

LOUVEUN, a town of France, dep. Vienne, cap. arrond., on a hill 31 m. N.W. Poitiers. Population, in 1836, 4423. It was formerly of considerable importance, and has still many large houses and wide streets; but its inhabitants being principally Protestants, it suffered much from the revocation of the edict of Nantes, from the effect of which it has never recovered. It has a hospital, a theatre, the remains of an ancient castle, a tribunal of original jurisdiction, and manufactures of woollen cloth, lace, &c. (*Hugo*, art. *Vienne*.)

This town is famous, or rather infamous, in the history of Satanism for a judicial murder committed in it, in 1634, when a curate, of the name of Grandier, accused and convicted of sorcery and magic, was burnt alive! The unfur-

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tunage curate appears to have had but little respect for that rule of the Roman Catholic religion which enjoins the celibacy of the clergy; and he is said, and we presume truly, to have practised his arts with most success on the nuns belonging to an Ursuline convent in the town. (*See Biographie Universelle*, art. *Grandier*; *Histoire des Diables de Loudun*, poem., &c.)

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market town and par. of England, co. Leicester, hund. W. Goswote, near the left bank of the Soar, 10 m. N. Leicester, and 98 m. N. by W. London. Population of township in 1831, 10,800. It is a clean and respectable looking town, with several streets lined with modern brick houses, meeting the principal avenue on the great London road. The market-place, in which is the town-hall, was formerly narrow and confined, but has been recently laid open by the pulling down of the old market-house. The church, a large and handsome structure in the perpendicular style, has a lofty and well proportioned tower: the living is a rectory (value £1484), in the gift of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. There are places of worship, likewise, for Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, and the Society of Friends, connected with which are seven Sunday-schools furnishing religious instruction to between 3000 and 3000 children of both sexes. Besides a well-endowed grammar-school, Loughborough has a charity-school for clothing and instructing 80 boys; a subscription-school, attended by 250 boys, and a school of industry with 108 girls. A dispensary and several charitable societies confer essential benefits on the poor, and there is also a large public library and news-room. Fleecy-hosiery and bobbin-net lace are the chief branches of industry, the former occupying nearly 1000 hands in the town and neighbourhood: several persons are employed in making cotton hose and gloves; there are many makers of machinery, and a considerable number of shoemakers, working for the London market. In 1839 there were two worsted-mills, giving employment to 312 persons. The prosperity of the town has been increased by the facility of transit afforded by the Leicester Navigation and Loughborough canal; but much greater benefits are likely to result from the recent opening of the Midland Counties' railway, which brings this town within four hours' distance of the metropolis. Petty sessions every market-day. Loughborough is the election town and principal polling place for the N. division of the county. Markets on Thursday: large fairs for horses, cattle, and sheep, February 14, March 28, April 23, Holy Thursday, August 12, and November 13: cheese fairs, March 24, and September 30.

LOUGHREEA, an inland town of Ireland, co. Galway, prov. Connaught, on Loughree lake, 21 m. E. by S. Galway. Pop. 1831, 4007, mostly Roman Catholics. The town, which was formerly fortified, consists of several irregular streets and lanes. The public buildings are—the parish church, the spire of which was thrown down by lightning in 1833, three Roman Catholic chapels, several large schools, and a barracks. General sessions are held twice a year; petty sessions on Thursdays. It is a constabulary and revenue guard station. Markets on Thursday: fairs on Feb. 11, May 26, Aug. 20, and Dec. 5. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £2668. Value of 1836, £2934. A branch of the National Bank was opened in 1836.

LOUIS (ST.), a town of Western Africa, and the capital of the French possessions in Senegambia, on an island of its own name in the Senegal about 7 m. from its mouth; lat. 16° 21' N. long. 16° 13' 45" W. Pop. in 1836, 4000, of whom 6000 were slaves. It is laid out on a regular plan, nearly a mile in length, by about 308 yards broad. Fort St. Louis, with its esplanade, occupies the centre of the town; and from two of its opposite faces, a street is prolonged, and crossed at right angles by several others. The town has about 250 brick houses, half of which have only a ground floor, and the other half rarely more than an additional story: the other dwellings are mere huts of mud and straw. The chief public buildings are the governor's residence, the barracks, and the new hospital. The last is a superior edifice of its kind for a colony of such inferior rank, and has 122 beds, a number sufficient to accommodate the greatest average number of sick. There is good anchorage in the river on both sides the island, but especially in the E. channel, where ships may lie quite close to the quay. There are neither brooks nor public fountains in St. Louis; and the water for daily use, which has to be brought from the river, is brackish. St. Louis is the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction and of commerce, and a council of appeal. It is also the residence of the apostolic prefect of the colony, and the chief officers of the colonial government. Boat-building and a little weaving are its principal branches of industry. (*Hugo*, art. *Senegal*; *Dict. Geog.*)

LOUISA, county, Va. Situated centrally in the E. part of the state, and contains 570 sq. m. Bounded N. by North

LOUISBOURG.

LOUISIANA.

Anna river. Watered by South Anna river. It contained in 1840, 10,736 neat cattle, 12,711 sheep, 20,133 swine; and produced 220,748 bushels of wheat, 890 of rye, 432,661 of Indian corn, 158,131 of oats, 15,325 of potatoes, 2,430,764 pounds of tobacco, 19,190 of cotton. Value of gold produced, \$3000. It had 30 stores, three flouring-mills, 25 grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, 11 tanneries; 39 schools, 591 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6047; slaves, 9010; free coloured, 378; total, 15,433. Capital, Louisa C. H.

LOUISA, county, Iowa. Situated towards the S.E. part of the territory, and contains 443 sq. m. Bounded E. by Mississippi river. Watered by Iowa river and its tributaries, which afford water-power. It contained in 1840, 9080 neat cattle, 690 sheep, 6613 swine; and produced 10,535 bushels of wheat, 82,625 of Indian corn, 15,795 of oats, 6135 of potatoes. It had three saw-mills. Pop. 1997.

LOUISA, p. v., capital of Lawrence co., Ky., 158 m. E. Frankfort, 436 W. Situated on the W. side of Big Sandy river, and contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$63.

LOUISA, C. H., p. v., capital of Louisa co., Va., 60 m. N.W. Richmond, 102 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$368.

LOUISBOURG. See CARL BASTON.

LOUISBURG, p. v., capital of Franklin co., N. C., 36 m. N.E. Raleigh, 262 W. Situated on the N. side of Tar river. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, 10 stores, and about 500 inhabitants. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$488.

LOUISIANA, the southernmost of the southern United States, is bounded N. by Arkansas and Mississippi; E. by Mississippi from which it is separated by Mississippi r. to the 31° of N. lat., thence E. on that parallel to Pearl r., and down that river to its entrance into the gulf of Mexico; S. E. and S. by the gulf of Mexico; and W. by Texas, from which it is separated by Sabine r. to 33° N. lat., and thence due N. to 33° N. lat., where it meets the S. boundary of Arkansas. It is between 29° and 33° N. lat., and between 89° 40' and 94° 25' W. long. It is 250 m. long, from N. to S. On the gulf of Mexico it is about 300 m. broad, and contains this width for 190 or 130 m. inland, when it suddenly contracts to the width of about 100 m., and on the N. boundary it is 180 m. wide. It contains 48,390 sq. m., or 30,924,800 acres. The population in 1810, was 76,556; in 1820, 153,497; in 1830, 215,575; in 1840, 352,411, of whom 168,452 were slaves. Of the free population 89,747 were white males; 63,710 do. females; 11,396 coloured males; 13,976 do. females. Employed in agriculture, 79,329; in commerce, 8549; in manufactures and trades, 7565; in navigating the ocean, 1322; do. canals, lakes, and rivers, 662; in the learned professions, 1818.

The state is divided into 38 parishes, answering to counties in other states, which with their population in 1840, were as follows:—

Eastern District.		Western District.	
Parishes.	Pop.	Parishes.	Pop.
Assension	6,961	Averyville	6,616
Assumption	7,141	Caddo	5,226
Plaquemine	6,080		
Point Coupee	7,388		
St. Bernard	3,237		
St. Charles	4,700		
St. Helena	3,585		
St. James	8,545		
St. John Baptist	6,776		
St. Tammany	4,283		
Terre Bonne	4,619		
Washington	2,619		
Total	319,641	Total of State	352,111

New-Orleans, on the N. bank of Mississippi river, which here runs eastwardly, 105 m. from its entrance in the gulf of Mexico, is the seat of government.

The whole southern border of the state, from Pearl river to the Sabine, consists either of sea marsh or vast prairies, which occupy about one fifth of the surface of the state; and on the borders of the streams are timbered lands. The tract about the mouths of the Mississippi, for 30 m., is one continued swamp, destitute of trees, and covered with a species of coarse reed, 4 or 5 ft. high. The prospect of the country, from the mast of a ship, is an extended and dreary waste. Along the whole border of the gulf of Mexico, a sea marsh extends inland for 30 or 30 m. Back of this the land

gradually rises a little, and constitutes the prairies. A large extent of country is annually overflowed by the Mississippi and its various outlets. From lat. 33° to 31° the average width of overflowed land is 90 m.; from lat. 31° to the delta of La Fourche, the width is about 40 m. All the country below the La Fourche, with little exception, is overflowed. By a survey made by order of the government of the United States, in 1823, it was found that the river overflowed an extent of 5,000,000 of acres, a great proportion of which is at present unfit for cultivation. A part of this is covered by a heavy growth of timber and an almost impenetrable growth of cane, and other shrubbery. This becomes dry on the retiring of the river to its natural channels, and has a soil of great fertility, and which might, by labour, be rendered fit for cultivation. There are in some parts basins or depressions, in which the water remains until it is evaporated or absorbed by the earth. These by draining might constitute rice fields. The sea marsh is partially overflowed by the tides, and especially when driven in by the equinoctial gales. In the alluvial territory are small bodies of prairie lands, slightly elevated, without timber, and of great fertility. More extended prairies constitute a large portion of the state. The pine woods, which are extensive, have generally a rolling surface, and a poor soil. The greater part of the prairies has a second rate soil, but some parts of those of Opelousa, and particularly of Attakapas have great fertility and feed extensive herds of cattle. More earth is deposited by the Mississippi in its overflow on its immediate margin than further back; and therefore the land is higher adjoining the river than in the rear of its banks. This alluvial margin, of a breadth from 400 yards to 1½ m., is a rich soil; and to prevent the river from inundating the valuable tract in the rear, and which could not be drained, an artificial embankment is raised on the margin of the river, called the *Levee*. On the E. side of the river, this embankment commences 60 m. above New-Orleans and extends down the river more than 130 m. On the W. shore it commences at Point Coupee, 173 m. above New-Orleans. Along this portion of the river, its sides present many beautiful and finely cultivated plantations, and a continued succession of pleasant residences. The country between the Mississippi, Iberville, and Pearl rivers, in its southern part, is generally level, and highly productive in cotton, sugar, rice, Indian corn, and indigo. The northern part has an undulating surface, and has a heavy natural growth of white, red, and yellow oak, hickory, black-walnut, sassafras, magnolia, and poplar. In the N.W. part, Red river, after entering the state by a single channel and flowing about 30 m., spreads out into a great number of channels, forming many lakes, islands, and swamps, over a space of 50 m. long and 6 broad. Here the fallen timber, floated down by the stream, has collected and formed the celebrated raft, which formerly extended 140 m., obstructing the navigation of the river. Most of it has been removed by order of the general government, and the remainder will ere long be cleared away, opening this fine river to an extensive steamboat navigation. The bottoms on this river are from one to ten miles wide, and are of great fertility, with a natural growth of willow, cottonwood, honey-locust, papaw and bayberry; on the rich uplands grow elm, ash, hickory, mulberry, black-walnut, with a profusion of grape vines. On the less fertile and sandy uplands of the state are white pitch and yellow pines, and various kinds of oak. The lower canyons of Red river have been denominated the paradise of cotton planters.

The staple productions of this state are cotton, sugar and rice. Sugar-cane grows chiefly on the shores of the gulf and the bayous Teche, La Fourche, and Plaquemine, and in some parts of Attakapas E. of 31° N. lat. No cultivation yields a richer harvest, though the labour of the hands is severe. There is a vast amount of sugar lands not brought into cultivation. The quantity of land adapted to sugar has been computed at 250,000 acres; of rice, at 320,000 acres, and of cotton, at 2,400,000. Rice is principally confined to the banks of the Mississippi, where irrigation is easy.

There were in this state in 1840, 98,886 horses and mules, 381,346 neat cattle, 98,072 sheep, 321,530 swine; poultry was raised to the value of \$963,552. There were produced 60 bushels of wheat, 1812 of rye, 5,932,912 of Indian corn, 107,353 of oats, 824,341 of potatoes, 119,894 pounds of tobacco, 3,604,534 of rice, 152,555,368 of cotton, 112,947,799 of sugar, 94,651 tons of bay, 49,223 pounds of wool, 1012 of wax; the products of the dairy were valued at \$153,062, of the orchard, at \$11,769, of lumber, at \$66,106. There were made 2,884 gallons of wine, and 2233 barrels of tar, pitch, or turpentine.

The climate is mild, though the winters are more severe than in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast. The summers in the wet and marshy parts are unhealthy, and New-Orleans has been frequently visited by the yellow fever. But a considerable portion of the state is healthy.

The Mississippi river divides the state from Mississippi

LOUISIANA.

for a course of 450 m., and enters the state wholly, 350 m. from the mouth, by the course of the channel of the river, and divides into several branches or outlets which, diverging from the main river, wind their way slowly to the gulf of Mexico, carrying off its surplus waters in times of flood, and dividing the southern part of the state into the number of large islands. The Atchafalaya, called here the Chaffalo, leaves the Mississippi on the W. side a little below the mouth of Red river, and is supposed to carry off as much water as Red river brings in; and inclining to the E. of S. it enters Atchafalaya bay in the gulf of Mexico. The outlet Plaquemine leaves the Mississippi 150 miles below the outlet of Atchafalaya, with which the main stream at length unites. Thirty-one miles below the Plaquemine, and 81 above New-Orleans, is the outlet of La Fourche, which communicates with the gulf of Mexico. Below the La Fourche, numerous other smaller streams leave the Mississippi at various points. On the E. side of the Mississippi, the principal outlet from that river is the Iberville, which passes to the gulf of Mexico through lakes Europa, Pontchartrain, and Borgne. This outlet on the E. side of Atchafalaya, on the W., bounds what is denominated the Delta of the Mississippi. The Mississippi is navigable for vessels of any size, though the bar at its mouth has on it but 16 or 17 ft. of water. Red river crosses the state in a S. E. direction, and enters the Mississippi 240 m. above New-Orleans. Washita river runs in a S. direction, and enters Red river a little above its entrance into the Mississippi. The other rivers are Black, Tensas, Sabine, Calcasieu, Mermentau, Vermillion, Teche, Pearl, Atchite, and Iberville. The largest lakes are Pontchartrain, Manassas, Borgne, Chedechou, Mermentau, Calcasieu, and Sabine.

The great trade of the valley of the Mississippi centres at New-Orleans, a valley which, for its extent and fertility, has not its like in the world. The exports of this state amounted in 1860, to \$34,326,936, but these exports extensively belong to the great and fertile states of the great valley. Its imports were \$10,673,190. There were 24 commercial, and 261 commissaries' houses engaged in foreign trade, with a capital of \$16,770,000; 9465 retail stores, with a capital of \$4,301,634; 597 persons were engaged in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$690,045; three persons employed in internal transportation, with 291 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$144,583.

In manufactures are less considerable. Home made or family manufactures amounted to \$65,190; two cotton factories with 706 spindles, employed 23 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$18,000, with a capital of \$22,000; six furnaces produced 1400 tons of cast iron, and two forges produced 1265 tons of bar iron, employing 145 persons, and a capital of \$357,000; 25 tanneries employed 186 persons, and a capital of \$139,025; seven other manufacturers of leather, saddlery, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$108,500, with a capital of \$69,550; one pottery employed 18 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$1090, with a capital of \$2000; five sugar refineries produced to the amount of \$270,000; 101 persons produced confectionary to the amount of \$80,000; machinery was produced to the amount of \$2000; and hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$30,000; 24 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$24,330, employing a capital of \$15,780; mills of various kinds produced articles to the amount of \$706,785, employing 975 persons, and a capital of \$1,870,795; vessels were built to the amount of \$20,500; 190 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$93,000, with a capital of \$576,050; five distilleries produced 985,590 gallons, and one brewery 2400 gallons, employing 57 persons, and a capital of \$110,000; 70 persons manufactured 3,902,200 pounds of soap, 3,500,030 pounds of tallow candles, and 4000 pounds of wax or sperm-candle, with a capital of \$115,500; 948 brick or stone houses, and 619 wooden houses were built by 1484 persons, and cost \$2,738,944; 35 printing-offices, five binderies, 11 daily, 91 weekly, and two semi-weekly newspapers, and eleven periodicals, employed 329 persons, and a capital of \$233,750. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$6,430,660.

Louisiana college, at Jackson, was founded in 1825; Jefferson college, at Bringers, was founded in 1831; St. Charles college, at Grand Coteau, is under the direction of the Roman Catholics; Baton Rouge college, at Baton Rouge was founded in 1838; Franklin college, at Opelousa, was founded in 1839. In these institutions there were, in 1840, 307 students. There were in the state 53 academies, with 1885 students; 179 common and primary schools, with 3373 scholars. There were 4361 white persons, over 30 years of age, who could neither read nor write. In 1835, the legislature granted to three colleges \$263,775, to be paid out of the state treasury; viz., \$48,775 to Jefferson college, to defray the expense of its buildings, and \$15,000 annually for the period of 10 years; to Louisiana college, \$15,000 annually for the same period to pay the salaries of their profes-

sors, and to lower the rates of tuition and other expenses; and \$15,000 also to Franklin college.

The state was originally settled by Roman Catholics, and they are still the most numerous religious denomination. In 1835 they had 37 ministers. Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians exist in considerable numbers, and are increasing.

About the commencement of 1840, the state had 16 banks, with 31 branches, with an aggregate capital of \$41,736,768; and a circulation of \$4,345,553. At the commencement of 1843, the state debt amounted to \$20,520,559. The public debt consists almost entirely of state bonds, issued to the different banks, which bonds have been sold in Europe, and the proceeds constitute the capitals of the banks, which are loaned to the stockholders, on mortgages of their landed property. These mortgages are estimated to be worth \$25,400,000.

The constitution of this state was formed in 1819. The governor is elected for four years. The people give their votes for governor at the same time that they vote for senators and representatives, and on the second day of the succeeding session of the general assembly, the two houses, by a joint ballot, elect for governor one of the two candidates who have the greatest number of votes. The governor's term of office commences on the fourth Monday succeeding his election, and continues for four years, but he is ineligible for the next four years. The senators are elected for four years, one half being chosen every two years. The present number is 17, chosen by senatorial districts. The representatives are elected for two years, apportioned according to the number of electors, as ascertained by enumeration every four years. The present number is 60.

The pay of the members of both houses is four dollars per day. The legislature meets biennially at New-Orleans, on the first Monday of January. The judges of the supreme and inferior courts are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behavior. The right of suffrage is possessed by every white male citizen of the United States, of 21 years of age or upwards, who has resided in the county where he offers his vote one year next preceding the election, and who in the last preceding six months has paid a state tax.

Several works of internal improvement have been undertaken. Pontchartrain railroad extends from New-Orleans 4½ m. to lake Pontchartrain, and cost originally \$500,000, and with its improvements \$600,000. West Feliciana railroad extends from St. Francisville on Mississippi river, 20 m. to Woodville, Miss. Orleans-street railroad, through Orleans-street, is 1½ m. long, and connects New-Orleans with the bayou St. Johns, and cost \$12,000. New-Orleans and Carrollton railroad extends from New-Orleans, 6½ m. to Carrollton, passing through Lafayette. It has city branches, making its whole length 11½ m. Various other railroads and canals have been projected, and some work has been done upon them, but they are at present suspended.

The river Mississippi was discovered in 1683, by Marquette and Jollette, two French missionaries. In 1683 the country was explored by La Salle, and named Louisiana, in honour of Louis XIV. In 1699 a French settlement was begun at Iberville, by M. Iberville, who in the attempt to plant the country lost his life. His efforts were followed up by M. Crozat, a man of wealth, who held the exclusive trade of the country for a number of years. About the year 1717 he transferred his interest to a chartered company, at the head of which was the celebrated John Law, whose national bank and Mississippi speculation involved the ruin of half the French nobility. In 1731 the company resigned the concern to the crown, who, in 1762, ceded the whole of Louisiana to Spain. In 1800, Spain re-conveyed the province to the French, of whom it was purchased by the United States, in 1803, for about \$15,000,000. This purchase included all the present territory of the United States, W. of the Mississippi. Soon after the purchase, the present state of Louisiana was separated from the rest of the territory, under the name of the territory of Orleans. In 1812 Louisiana was admitted to the Union as a state, and the part of W. Florida W. of Pearl river was annexed to it. In December, 1814, and for several days afterwards, the British made an attack upon New-Orleans, but were repulsed, January 8th, 1815, by the Americans, under Gen. Jackson, with the loss of about 3000 men, killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The American loss is stated to have been only seven men killed, and six wounded. Gen. Packenham, the British commander, was killed.

LOUISVILLE, p. t. St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 323 m. N. N. W. Albany, 523 W. Bounded N. W. by St. Lawrence river. Watered by Grass river. Several islands in St. Lawrence river belong to it. It has two stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; 11 schools, 391 scholars. Pop. 1663.

LOUISVILLE, p. v., capital of Jefferson co., Ga., 53 m. E. Milledgeville, 634 W. Situated on Rocky Comfort creek,

LOUISVILLE.

Just above its entrance into Ogeechee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, a church, an academy, nine stores, and about 30 dwellings. The legislature met here from 1795 to 1807. The old state house has been converted into the courthouse. Here the famous *Yazoo acts*, conveying several thousand acres of land in western Georgia, now Mississippi, said to have been obtained by fraud, were burned, by order of the legislature, Feb. 13th, 1796, by fire from heaven, kindled by a sun glass. The sum of \$500,000 had been paid, which its owners were allowed to withdraw within eight months. Accordingly, \$300,000 were withdrawn from the treasury by claimants, and the balance was transferred to the United States government, who engaged to compromise with these claimants. It has been erroneously stated that the money was never refunded.

LOUISVILLE, p. v., capital of Winston co., Miss., 92 m. N.E. Jackson, 918 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, two academies, and about 180 inhabitants.

LOUISVILLE, city, port of entry, and capital of Jefferson co., Ky., is in 39° 3' N. lat., and 85° 30' W. lon. from Greenwich, and 8° 45' W. lon. from Washington, 53 m. W. by N. Frankfort, 1400 m. by water from New-Orleans, 800 m. by water and 350 m. by land from St. Louis, 650 m. by the river below Pittsburg, and 506 W. Situated on the S. side of Ohio river, at the head of the rapids. The Ohio river opposite to the city is over a mile wide, and for seven miles above is a most beautiful sheet of water, presenting, with its rapids, islands, cliffs, villages, and towns, a delightful landscape. The population in 1778, was estimated at 30 persons; by the census of 1800, 800; in 1810, 1357; in 1820, 4019; in 1830, 10,336; in 1840, 21,510; in 1843, by a census taken by order of the mayor and council, 28,543. The city is built on a gentle acclivity, about 75 ft. above low water mark, and is regularly laid out on a slightly undulating plain, with ten broad and straight streets, from 60 to 120 ft. wide, running parallel with the river, nearly E. and W.; intersected at right angles by 30 cross streets, all 60 ft. wide. The squares are 430 ft. on each street, and most of them are divided by alleys of from 10 to 30 ft. wide. Bear Grass creek, over which bridges have been constructed at convenient distances, divides the upper part of the city; and the point of land projecting between it and the river renders it an excellent and secure harbour for boats in times of high water, and of descending ice. The public buildings are a city-hall and courthouse, now in a course of completion, on a scale of vastness and magnificence equal to the wants of Philadelphia or New-York; a city and county jail on the most approved model, combining health, convenience, and security, containing 48 single cells, 6 ft. by 10 ft., and double cells, 10 ft. by 13 ft., all of solid stone, perfectly dry, and thoroughly warmed and ventilated, all opening on interior galleries to the third floor; a marine hospital, erected in 1830, by a grant of \$40,000 from the state; the lot on which it stands, containing about 7½ acres, was the noble donation of the late Thomas Frater and Cuthbert Bullitt; the building presents a fine appearance, is well endowed, admirably kept, and is amply sufficient for all the purposes of its establishment; a medical institute, adapted to its object, well supplied with books and apparatus, selected by an eminent surgeon, sent specially for the purpose to Europe. The institute has been for four years in operation, and for the last two years has been exceeded in the number of its students only by the medical schools at Philadelphia and Lexington; 45 churches, four Baptist, one Campbellite Baptist, six Methodist, one of which is a Dutch Methodist; and a Seamen's Bethel, three Presbyterian, two of which are Old School, and one New School; two Episcopal, one Friends, one Unitarian, one Universalist, two Roman Catholic, one of which is Dutch; three coloured churches, two of which are Methodist, and one Baptist; and a free-church, besides a Jews' synagogue. Some of the churches exhibit fine specimens of architecture. There are five banking-houses, four markets, a city workhouse, hospital, and prison, two orphan asylums, a Magdalen Asylum, under the care of the sisters of the Good Shepherd; a School for the Blind, endowed by the state; and four large city schoolhouses. Its spacious hotels are among the best in the Union. Many private dwellings, recently erected, exhibit a decided improvement in architectural taste, and add much to the beauty of the city.

The banking facilities are adequate to the wants of the extensive commerce centering at this point. The Bank of Kentucky has a capital of \$5,000,000; the Bank of Louisville of \$1,350,000; a branch of the Northern Bank of about \$1,000,000; and two savings' banks, with about \$100,000 each. There are four insurance offices, with capitals of \$100,000 each, which, with agencies from offices in other states, are sufficient for all the purposes of marine, fire, and life insurance. The principal business of Louisville is foreign and domestic commerce; it is the chief wholesale market of the west for dry goods and groceries, and is resorted to by merchants from the river towns above

and below; and from the interior of the adjacent states, as the place at which they can purchase a more complete assortment, and at cheaper rates than at any other place. This commerce is carried on by upward of 300 steamboats, constantly arriving at, and departing from every place accessible to them; besides numerous flat and keel-boats. Good turnpike roads lead from Louisville to all parts of Kentucky and Indiana, and the hourly arrival and departure of stagecoaches, wagons, and the 100 hacks, and 350 drays and carts employed in the city, present a scene of unusual bustle. It is estimated that, during the year 1843, of the groceries landed at this place, there were 15,000 hog-heads of sugar, and 40,000 bags of coffee, with other articles in proportion; that the importation of foreign and domestic goods exceeded \$10,000,000; and that the import and export trade amounted to more than \$40,000,000. The exports consist of about 8000 hog-heads of tobacco, 250,000 pieces and coils of bagging and bale-rope, large quantities of pork, lard, bacon, flour, whiskey, feathers, flaxseed, beeswax, ginseng, live-stock, and the usual agricultural products for the southern market. To these should be added steam engines, sugar-mills, and machinery of various kinds.

Manufactures to a considerable extent are already established, and are rapidly increasing. There are six large foundries with machine shops, in which engines and machinery are produced equal to any in the world. During the year 1843, 38 steamboats, many of them of the largest class, were built in Louisville and the adjoining towns, all of which were furnished with engines, &c., from the city foundries. Two extensive steam bagging factories are in full operation, and convert a number of tons of raw hemp into bagging daily; five ropewalks produce large quantities of cordage and bale-rope. There are three breweries and two distilleries; an extensive cotton factory; a woolen factory for the manufacture of jeans and negro-cloth; four flouring-mills, producing 300 barrels of flour daily; a mill for the manufacture of hydraulic cement; starch, white lead, linseed, and lard oil are made in large quantities; tobacco, snuff, cigars, mustard, cabinet wares, &c., with almost every article produced elsewhere, are now manufactured here. The book trade, printing, bookbinding, and paper-making are carried on with an energy, success, and extent of business unsurpassed by any western city.

The subject of education was one of the first objects to which the attention of the city government was called; and in 1839 the first free schools west of the mountains were established in the city. There are now 18 schools of which six are grammar schools, three male and three female, and 13 are primary schools, for both sexes. A college is also connected with the system, in which boys may be fitted, in the most thorough manner, for any occupation or profession. There are also between 40 and 50 private schools, many of which possess high merit. The number of children annually instructed in the public schools is 3600, and in the private schools is 1500. The Mercantile Library Association has a library of 3500 volumes of admirably selected books. The Kentucky Historical Society has a large and valuable collection of books and manuscripts, connected with the settlement and history of the state. There are five daily and an equal number of weekly newspapers, besides several literary, religious, and scientific magazines. An Agricultural and a Horticultural Society have been organized, whose exhibitions would do credit to older places.

The city is abundantly supplied with excellent water from pumps at the intersection of the streets, and by numerous large cisterns, kept constantly full for extinguishing fires. Measures are also in progress for the construction of water-works sufficient to furnish an ample supply of pure water-works are expected to be in operation in the course of the year 1844. No city is better lighted. The gas-works, equal to any in the country, furnish an abundant supply of the very best gas, to illuminate brilliantly the streets, shops, and dwellings. The fire-department is well organized, and supplied with all the requisite apparatus; and whenever the occasion has called for its services, it has been found admirably prompt and efficient.

The falls of the Ohio at this place are caused by a bed of limestone, extending across the river, over which the waters pour with an irregular current, and in crooked channels, for two miles, producing a descent in that distance of 24 ft. Previously to the construction of the canal, this was an entire obstruction to the passage of loaded boats for nine months in the year, and for ascending boats for 10 or 11 months. This was a great obstruction to the navigation of the beautiful and important Ohio, above this point. The canal is about 2½ m. long, and has four locks, sufficiently extensive to admit steamboats of the largest class. The canal is 50 ft. wide at the surface, and the entire lockage is 53 ft. With a trifling exception, the entire line is excavated out of compact limestone, to the mean depth of 19 ft.; everything connected with the canal is of the most substantial kind,

LOUTH.

and the mechanical execution is excellent. After encountering and overcoming many and great difficulties, this canal was successfully completed in 1833, at an expense of \$1,000,000 to the persevering and public-spirited individuals by whom this magnificent work was projected and undertaken; and the company are now reaping the reward their zeal and enterprise so richly deserve. The United States are stockholders to the amount of \$290,000; the remainder of the stock is owned by private individuals. The number of steamboat passages through the canal, since it was first opened in 1830, has been 13,550; of keel and flat boats, 3013; and the tolls received have been \$1,255,350. The shares were originally \$100; they are now selling at \$150. When the time shall arrive (and it is probably not remote) for the construction of a permanent dam across the Ohio at the falls, a slack-water navigation can be made for 75 m., to the mouth of Kentucky river, and an incalculable amount of water-power will be obtained; and Louisville may become one of the greatest manufacturing cities in the Union. Recent surveys have made the great water-power which she already possesses apparent, and the contemplated water-works will show how easily and how cheaply this hitherto neglected element may be made subservient to the wealth and prosperity of the city and surrounding country.

Shippingport and Portland are two villages separated by the canal about 2 m. below the city. Formerly they were the port of the city below the falls, and goods and passengers from the Mississippi and the lower Ohio were landed at these villages, and brought up to the city by land. But now all steamboats which can run on the Ohio may pass through the canal, and discharge and receive cargoes at the wharves of Louisville.

According to the census of 1840, Louisville had one commercial and 11 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$191,500; 270 retail stores, with a capital of \$2,138,400; three lumber-yards, capital \$52,000; two flour-mills, one paper-mill, two tanneries, two breweries, one glass cutting works, one pottery, two rope-walks, seven printing-offices, two binderies, five daily, seven weekly, and three semi-weekly newspapers, and one periodical; total capital employed in manufactures, \$713,675; one college, 80 students; 10 academies, 299 students; 14 schools, 398 scholars.

As early as 1778 a fort was built here, and corn was raised on the island opposite to the city, since called Corn Island. Gen. George Rogers Clark made it his headquarters, whence he fitted out his celebrated expedition against the British posts of Kaskaskia, Vincennes, &c. For several years after the first settlement, Louisville was harassed by Indian hostilities. In 1789 the legislature of Virginia authorized the laying out of a town at the falls of the Ohio, and named it Louisville, in honour of Louis XVI., the first ally of the American republic. In 1791, formal possession was taken, a fort was built, and a check was given to the depredations of the Indians. From the peculiar position of the town, in the midst of several swamps and ponds, it was justly considered, until 1823, as excessively unhealthy; but during that and the previous year, all these local causes of disease were removed, and since the fatal autumn of 1822 it is believed that no town or city of the Union has been more uniformly healthy. The average mortality from 1830 to 1842 inclusive, as derived from official sources, has been only two per cent. of the resident population.

LOUISVILLE, or LEWISVILLE, p. v. capital of Clay co. Ill., 112 m. S.E. Springfield, 741 W. Situated on the S.W. side of Little Wabash river. It contains a courthouse, and several stores and dwellings.

LOUTH, a marit. co. of Ireland, on its E. coast, being the most northerly in the province of Leinster, having E. the Irish sea; N. Carlingford bay, which separates it from Down and Armagh; and W. and S. Monaghan and Meath. Area, 265,261 acres, of which 14,916 are unimproved mountain and bog. Surface rugged in the N., but in other parts generally flat or undulating. Soil generally fertile. Estates of a medium size. Farms of all sizes, but the great majority are small. Its crops, agriculture, &c., are similar to those of Meath, which see. Average rent of land, 16s. an acre. Minerals unimportant. The linen manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent, especially at Drogheda, but the business has materially declined. Principal rivers Boyne and Dee. Principal towns Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee. Louth is divided into four baronies, and 61 parishes; and sends four members to the House of Commons, viz. two for the county, and one each for Drogheda and Dundalk. Registered electors for county, in 1830-40, 1192. In 1831, it had 22,040 inhabited houses, 23,285 families, and 124,846 inhabitants, of whom 60,617 were males, and 64,229 females.

LOUTH, a man. bur., market town, and par. of England, co. Lincoln, in the Wold div. of Louth-Eske hmd., par. of Lindsey, 29 m. E.N.E. Lincoln, and 197 m. N. London. Population of borough, in 1831, 6937. The town, agreeably situated in a fertile valley S.E. of the wolds of N. Lincoln,

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has of late been much improved, and is well paved and lighted with gas: it has several handsome, and a few elegant buildings, the houses generally being of brick, roofed with slate. The principal public buildings are the mansion-house, town-hall, sessions-house, and a small theatre. The church is a large Gothic structure, with a beautiful E. window, and one of the finest towers in the country, above which rises a light octagonal spire, to a height of 290 feet from the ground. The living is a vicarage attached to a prebend in Lincoln cathedral. A second par. church, once existing, is now destroyed; but its site is marked by the cemetery still used as a place of interment. A new district church has also been erected within the last few years. There is a Roman Catholic chapel; and the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Independents have each places of worship; to which, as well as the church, are attached well attended Sunday schools. The free grammar-school, founded in 1552 by Edward VI., is endowed with landed property producing £700 a year; the half going as salary to the master, the fourth to the usher, and the residue to the support of 19 poor women. A school, established in 1677, provides instruction in English and mathematics to 30 free boys, and 30 pay scholars. There is also a well attended national school; and among the charitable institutions are almshouses, a dispensary, Benevolent society, and Bible society.

"Louth contains little or no manufacture, there being only one establishment of any importance, a carpet and blanket manufactory. The river Ludd flows round a considerable portion of the town: it is not navigable, but feeds a canal beginning at the N.E. extremity of Louth, and communicating with the Humber. It is in a very prosperous state: the principal traffic outwards is that of corn for London, and the W. riding of Yorkshire, the inland freight being chiefly coal, most of which comes down the Humber from York. There is a paper-mill and flour-mill on the river, in addition to wind-mills; and two other mills, one worked by steam, are employed in grinding bones." (*Man. Board. Rep.*) The town has also a soap-boiling establishment, and is famed for its excellent ale. Louth was incorporated in the 5th of Edward VI., whose charter was confirmed by other subsequent monarchs, and lastly, by George IV. Under the Municipal Reform Act, the borough is divided into two wards, and is governed by a mayor, and three other aldermen, with 19 councillors: it has a commission of the peace under a recorder. Corporation revenues, in 1838, £1340 (exclusive of £133 accruing from the sale of property). Louth is also one of the polling-places for the N. or Lindsey division of the county, and the quarter-sessions for the county are held here in January, July, and October, the April sessions being at Spilsby. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday: considerable horse fairs, April 30, 3d Monday after Easter, August 5, and a large cattle fair, November 23. (*Man. Corp. and Board. Reports.*)

LOUVAIN (Dutch *Leuven*), a town of Belgium, and formerly one of the most populous and industrious in that country, prov. S. Brabant, cap. arrond. and cant. on the Dyle, a tributary of the Scheldt, and on the railway between Brussels and Liege, 14 m. E.N.E. the former; lat. 50° 53' 26" N., long. 4° 41' 46" E. Population, in 1836, 24,343. It is partly surrounded by walls, and partly by an earth rampart from 80 to 100 feet high, with a deep fosse outside, the total circuit of both being about 7 m.; a great part of the inclosed area consists, however, of fields and gardens. But its fortifications are now cut through by different roads, and are mostly converted into boulevards. The castle, now in ruins, on a hill near the Dyle, is of considerable, but uncertain, antiquity: it was long the residence of the counts of Louvain. The town, which, though regularly laid out, is not generally well built, has several interesting public edifices. The town-hall, begun in 1440, and completed about ten years afterwards, one of the finest specimens of the florid Gothic in Europe, has been recently repaired, or rather restored, with great skill, at the joint expense of the town and government. It is lofty, has six light and elegant minarets, and is most elaborately ornamented. The collegiate church of St. Peter, a curious old edifice probably of the 14th century, with some good paintings, has a finely carved pulpit, and had, formerly, a steeple, blown down in 1604, which is said to have been of the extraordinary height of 533 feet, with two magnificent lateral towers. The university of Louvain was founded by John IV. duke of Brabant in 1426; but it was not till 1631 that it obtained the privilege of teaching theology, for which it was afterwards so celebrated. It had, in the days of its prosperity, more than 40 colleges, some of which were established in halls that had previously belonged to the cloisters. This famous seminary, after being suppressed by the French in 1797, was re-established in 1817. It has at present 30 colleges, some of which are handsome buildings. Its library, originally the drapers' hall, is richly decorated with antique wooden carvings. Edward III. of

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England resided for a year, and the emperor Charles V. was brought up, in the castle of Louvain. The town has five churches, five nunneries, eight hospitals and charitable asylums, a royal college, and a college for ecclesiastics; and is the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a chamber of commerce and manufactures, a board of forest inspection, &c.

In the 14th century Louvain was one of the great seats of the woollen and linen manufacture, which supported, it is said, no fewer than 150,000 individuals within the city (*Buckingham*); though this, most probably, is a gross exaggeration. But the manufacturers having revolted, in 1389, against the Duke of Brabant, many of them emigrated, on the revolt being suppressed, to foreign countries, and among others to England; where, being hospitably received by Edward III., they assisted in laying the foundations of the woollen manufacture. Louvain seems never to have recovered from this disaster. It has still some inconsiderable woollen fabrics; but it is now principally celebrated for its beer, said to be the best in Belgium. The different breweries produce about 900,000 barrels a year, a large proportion of which is sent to Antwerp and into Flanders. Louvain has also manufactures of lace and cotton yarn, and several dyeing and cotton-printing establishments, with tanneries, distilleries, and glass works, and numerous oil and flour-mills. It is connected with the Demer near Mechlin by the canal of Louvain, navigable for vessels of 150 tons; and has a considerable trade in corn, clover seed, fax, hemp, &c., the produce of the surrounding country. Under the French it was included in the dep. of the Dyle. (See the *Dictionnaire de Martinière*, for an elaborate article on this city; see also *Buckingham*; *De Cleet*; *Murray's Handbook*, &c.)

LOUVIERS, a manufacturing town of France, dep. Eure, cap. arrond., on the Eure, and on the road from Rouen to Evreux, 124 m. N. the latter, and 16 m. S.E. the former city. Population in 1836, ex. com. 8713. It consists of an old and new town; the former, consisting of three or four principal, united by many smaller streets, is built chiefly of wood; the latter, which is the residence of the principal manufacturers, has a broad and elegant main street, and many well-built brick and stone houses. The Eure, which is navigable from the Seine as far as Louviers, is here crossed by several good bridges. A large church, supposed to have been constructed during the early crusades, a hall built by the Templars towards the end of the 13th century, a theatre, and a public library are the chief public buildings. Louviers was formerly a fortress of some strength; and portions of its wall still exist. It is now, however, distinguished wholly by its industry; and ranks as one of the first seats of the woollen manufacture of France. Fine broadcloths and woollen yarn are its chief products; but of late years, other fine woollen goods have been introduced. Cotton yarn, linen, thread, soap, &c., are made; and there are many dyeing establishments, and bleaching grounds, tanneries, sugar refineries, and factories for looms and other machinery. The woollen manufacture in 1834 employed 6000 hands; and, according to Berghaus, produced, in 1840, goods of the value of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 francs. The work-people, according to Villermé, are in pretty much the same condition as at Elbeuf; perhaps their wages are a little lower, but at any rate they are in a tolerably prosperous state, and of pretty correct general habits. In 1838, spinners earned from 1 fr. 60 c. to 3 fr. 58 c. a day; women, as winders, from 1 fr. to 55 c. to 1 fr. 94 c.; and children *rattacheurs* (*drouseurs*), from 50 c. to 80 c. A family of three persons, one of each of the above classes, may gain together 1800 francs a year, or £64, certainly sufficiently to maintain them in a state of comfort.

The peace between Philip Augustus and Richard I. in 1196, was concluded at Louviers. The town was taken and sacked by Edward III. and Henry V. (*Hugo*, art. *Eure*; *Villermé*; *Tableaux des Ouvriers*, &c.)

LOWELL, p. l. Oxford co., Me., 63 m. W.S.W. Augusta, 578 W. It contains a large pond which has its outlet into Saco river. A stream issuing from several connected ponds has falls of 40 feet. It has one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, six saw-mills; 10 schools, 410 scholars. Pop. 941.

LOWINGSTON, p. v., capital of Nelson co., Va., 105 m. W. by N. Richmond, 157 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, several stores, and about 150 dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$345.

LOWELL, p. l., Orleans co., Vt., 45 m. N. Montpelier, 508 W. Formerly called Kellyville. Chartered in 1791. Mis-sisque r. rises in a pond in this t., and with its branches, affords water-power. It contains two stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; six schools, 149 scholars. Pop. 431.

LOWELL city, and semi-capital of Middlesex co., Mass., is in 42° 38' 48" N. lat., and 71° 18' 57" W. long., 25 m. N.N.W. Boston, 37 m. N.N.E. Concord, 37 m. N.E. Worcester, 38 m. S.E. Concord, N. H., 444 W. In the rapidity of its growth, and the extent of its manufactures, it stands unri-

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valled in the United States, and well deserves the appellation of the "Manchester of America." The town of Lowell was incorporated by the legislature of Massachusetts in March, 1836, with a territory of four miles square, from the E. part of Chelmsford. In 1834, Belvidere Village, the W. corner of Tewksbury, was added to it, making a territory of nearly 5 sq. m. The population in the territory in 1830, was less than 900, and the valuation of property not exceeding \$100,000; in 1830, the population was 5477; in 1830, 30,704, and the assessors' valuation of property was \$23,400,000; the population in 1844, was 25,000. In 1838, Lowell was chartered as a city. It lies on the S. side of Merrimac river, below Pawtucket falls, at the junction of Concord river with the Merrimac; and it possesses a great amount of water-power, easily available. This is produced by a canal, 60 ft. wide, 8 ft. deep, and 14 m. long, commencing at the head of Pawtucket falls, and extending to Concord river. By locks at its outlet into Concord river, it forms a notable passage round the falls of the Merrimac. From the main canal, the water is carried by lateral canals to mills and manufactories where it is needed, and is discharged either into Merrimac or Concord river. The entire fall is 31 ft. What 21 years ago was a wild pasture has become a large and flourishing city; a proof of what water-power, seconded by capital and enterprise can do for a place. There are in Lowell 98 cotton factories, with 305,000 spindles; two calico-printing works; two woollen factories; a machine shop; for the manufacture of cotton machinery, loco-motive engines, &c.; two carpet factories, one of which is filled with power-looms; said to be the first and only one of the kind in the world. The capital invested in these works is \$10,500,000. In them are employed 3345 males, and 6375 females, making a total of 8720. Less than 250 of these are children under 15 years of age; and these are never employed without certificates of attendance at school for three months of the year, in accordance with the provision of the laws of Massachusetts. The annual amount for the sales of manufactured goods is between 6 and 7,000,000 of dollars. Besides these there are the Lowell bleachery, extensive powder-mills, flannel and blanket-mills, carpet-mill, card and wool factory, iron foundry, grist-mills, saw-mills, &c., employing 600 hands, and a capital of about \$600,000. A new cotton factory, much larger than any now in the city, has already been commenced, and extensive additions to others are soon to be made. The number of yards of cloth made annually are 70,275,400. The annual amount of cotton consumed is 32,568,000 pounds, or 54,940 bales of 361 pounds each. The amount of mineral coal consumed per annum, is 12,300 tons; besides 3000 cords of wood; and 62,180 gallons of oil are used. Flour for starch consumed in the mills, print works, &c., is 4000 barrels per annum; and 600,000 bushels of charcoal are used. The average wages, exclusive of board, are, for females, \$1 75 per week; and for males, 70 cents per day. The "lock and canal" machine shop can furnish machinery complete for a mill of 5000 spindles in four months. When building mills they employ directly or indirectly, from 1000 to 1500 hands. Most of the factories, boarding houses, &c., are built according to a contract with this company, and the proprietors of the mill have little to do before it is put in operation, except to see that everything is done according to contract. This arrangement gives ample employment to the resources of the "Proprietors of locks and canals," and secures to the new company the most approved machinery, at the cheapest rates. They also contract with the same company for the necessary water-power and building ground, for which an annual rent is paid.

The public buildings of Lowell are a courthouse, city-hall, market-house, mechanics' hall, hospital, belonging to the factories, and the edifices for the public schools. The mechanics' hall was erected by a Mechanics' Association, incorporated by the legislature as early as 1825. Eight or ten years after, the proprietors of locks and canals gave them a lot of land in the heart of the city, where a spacious and expensive hall has been erected, and where one or more courses of lectures are annually delivered. This building is furnished with a fine library and reading-room, a chemical and philosophical apparatus, and a mineralogical cabinet of several thousands of specimens. The public schools consist of a high school, and six grammar schools, which have spacious and substantial buildings. Besides these there are 30 primary schools. Twenty-four thousand dollars per annum are appropriated to these schools; a very large amount in proportion to its population. There are two newspapers in the place, each published tri-weekly, and two weekly papers from the same office, and three other papers devoted to literature and religion. A periodical is issued called the "Lowell Offering," which has gained deserved celebrity, consisting of original communications by the young women of the factories. This is a new thing in the history of manufacturing cities. There are 23 religious societies of the following denominations: two Episcopal,

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three orthodox Congregational, one Unitarian, two Episcopal Methodist, two Wesleyan Methodist, three Baptist, three Free-will Baptist, two Christian, and two Roman Catholic. There are two banks, with an aggregate capital of £1,650,000, and an institution for savings, having a deposit of \$300,000, one third of which belongs to 978 factory young women. Visitors will be agreeably impressed with the neat and respectable appearance of the operatives of this industrious city, and equally so with their moral condition. One third of the entire population of the city is connected with the Sunday schools, established by the various religious societies; and there is less intemperance and crime than in any other place of its size.

A railroad extends from Lowell 96 m. to Boston, and was completed in 1835, in a very substantial manner. Another branch railroad extends from it, 10 m. from the city, and goes to Dover, N. H. The Lowell and Nashua railroad extends 9 m. to New-Hampshire line. The Merrimack canal leaves the Merrimack river, 2 m. above Lowell, and proceeds to Boston harbour.

Lowell is a splendid example of an American manufacturing city, and excites the attention, and in some measure, the jealousy, of Manchester and Glasgow. That a place which, 91 years since, had not a "local habitation and a name," should have become the second place in population in the state, and the fourteenth in the United States, is proof of what manufactures can accomplish. Every true friend of his country must rejoice to see it becoming independent of other countries for the articles of consumption. The manufactures of Lowell are generally of the coarser descriptions; but the same enterprise which has carried them thus far, will extend them farther. Cottons, which a little over 90 years since, would have cost over 30 cents a yard, can now be bought for six cents. And another 90 years may exhibit goods which, for fineness as well as cheapness, will rival those which are now imported. According to statistics of the census of 1840, there were in Lowell 191 retail stores, capital \$773,300; five lumber-yards, capital \$19,000; one furnace, four fulling-mills, eight woolen-factories, with a capital of \$551,200; 96 cotton factories, with 166,000 spindles, and three dyeing and printing works, with a capital of \$6,600,000; three powder-mills, capital \$150,000; one paper-mill, capital \$6000; one flouring mill, three grist-mills, one saw-mill, capital \$50,000; two printing-offices, two blancheries, three weekly, and two semi-weekly newspapers, and one periodical, capital \$10,000; total capital in manufactures, \$6,837,460; seven academies, 1311 students; 93 schools, 4026 scholars.

LOWER, t. Cape May co., N. J. More than half of it is covered with sea beach and salt marsh. Cape May island and lighthouses are in the t. It has six stores, three saw-mills; six schools, 240 scholars. Pop. 1133.

LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK, t. Salem co., N. J., 9 m. S. Salem. It has extensive marshes, secured from overflow by embankment. It has a Methodist and a Friends' church, four stores, one grist-mill. Pop. 1952.

LOWER CHANCEFORD, p. t. York co., Pa., 51 m. S.E. Harrisburg, 91 W. Bounded E. by Susquehanna river, across which is McCall's ferry. It contains four stores, one woolen factory, one furnace, one forge, three saw-mills, one paper-mill; five schools, 195 scholars. Pop. 1991.

LOWER DUBLIN, t. Philadelphia co., Pa., 10 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Pennypack creek affords water-power. It contains five churches, three Baptist, a Methodist, and an Episcopal, 19 stores, one lumber-yard, five grist-mills, one saw-mill; five academies, 335 students, three schools, 73 scholars. Pop. 3398.

LOWER MACUNGY, t. Lehigh co., Pa. It has five stores, one woolen factory, six grist-mills, three saw-mills, one oil-mill. Pop. 2156.

LOWER MAHANOY, t. Northumberland co., Pa. It has three stores, two saw-mills, two tanneries, four distilleries, two potteries; four schools, 107 scholars. Pop. 1189.

LOWER MAHANTANGO, p. t. Schuylkill co., Pa., 55 m. N.E. Harrisburg, 165 W. Crossed by Broad and Sharp's mountains. Watered by Deep and Swatara creeks. It contains anthracite coal, and has four stores, five grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, two tanneries; one school, 30 scholars. Pop. 1465.

LOWER MAKEFIELD, t. Bucks co., Pa., 24 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Delaware canal runs along its E. boundary. It has two stores, two grist-mills, two saw-mills; four schools, 328 scholars. Pop. 1550.

LOWER MERION, p. t. Montgomery co., Pa., 90 m. E. Harrisburg, 150 W. Schuylkill river and Mill and Cobb's creeks afford water-power. It has three churches, nine stores, two woolen factories, three cotton factories, with 1200 spindles, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, seven paper-mills; six schools, 734 scholars. Pop. 3997.

LOWER MT. BETHEL, t. Northampton co., Pa. Watered by Richmond, Martin's, and Muddy creeks. It contains

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a Lutheran church, seven stores, one flouring-mill, eight grist-mills, eight saw-mills, one powder-mill, five tanneries; five schools, 185 scholars. Pop. 2957.

LOWER NAZARETH, t. Northampton co., Pa. Drained by Manookick creek. It has two stores; two schools, 116 scholars. Pop. 1801.

LOWER OXFORD, t. Chester co., Pa., 41 m. S.W. Philadelphia. Watered by Octanara and Elk creeks. It contains a Presbyterian church, four stores, one fulling-mill, two woolen factories, three cotton factories, with 2500 spindles, four grist-mills, six saw-mills, one oil-mill, two paper-mills; three schools, 75 scholars. Pop. 1388.

LOWER PAXTON, t. Dauphin co., Pa., 6 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Watered by Beaver and Paxton's creeks. It has two stores, one woolen factory, one grist-mill, one tannery, one distillery; one school, 45 scholars. Pop. 1337.

LOWER PROVIDENCE, t. Montgomery co., Pa. Drained by Perkiomen and Shippack creeks. Lead ore is found on the former. It contains five stores, one flouring-mill, seven grist-mills, one saw-mill; four schools, 298 scholars. Pop. 1413.

LOWER BALFORD, t. Montgomery co., Pa., 25 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Drained by branches of Perkiomen and Shippack creeks. It contains four stores, four grist-mills, one saw-mill; five schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 1141.

LOWER SANDUSKY, p. v. capital of Sandusky co., O., 105 m. N. Columbus, 423 W. Situated on the W. bank of Sandusky river, which is navigable to this place for small steamboats. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, 10 stores, two warehouses, one grist-mill, one saw-mill. In this t. was fort Stephenson, where Col. Croghan made a gallant defence against the British and Indians during the last war, the remains of which are still visible. Pop. of the t., 1117.

LOWER SAUCON, p. t. Northampton co., Pa., 90 m. E.N.E. Harrisburg, 193 W. Watered by Lehigh river and Saucon creek. Two bridges here cross the Lehigh. It contains the v. of Hellertown, and has five stores, two fulling-mills, two flouring-mills, seven grist-mills, four saw-mills, one oil-mill, one paper-mill, one tannery, one distillery; seven schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 3710.

LOWER ST. CLAIR, t. Alleghany co., Pa., 6 m. S.W. Pittsburgh. Bounded N. by Monongahela and Ohio rivers. Drained by Chartier's creek. Coal abounds. It contains Birmingham v., a mile below Pittsburgh. It has five stores, three furnaces, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, one oil-mill, two glass factories; one academy, 19 students; 12 schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 4373.

LOWER SWATARA, t. Dauphin co., Pa., 5 m. S.E. Harrisburg. Bounded S.W. by Susquehanna river. Harrisburg lies partly in this t. Watered by Spring and other creeks. It contains three stores, four lumber-yards, capital \$31,000, two flouring-mills, one grist-mill, one saw-mill; two schools, 95 scholars. Pop. 1958.

LOWER SMITHFIELD, t. Monroe co., Pa. It has six stores, one grist-mill, five saw-mills, four tanneries. Pop. 1192.

LOWER WINDSOR, t. York co., Pa., 8 m. E. York b. It contains five stores, one furnace, one forge, one flouring-mill, four grist-mills, three saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; seven schools, 150 scholars. Pop. 1687.

LOWESTOFF, or LOWESTOFT, t. a market town, sea-port, and par. of England. E. coast co. Suffolk, hund. Mutford and Lotheringland, 22 m. S.E. Norwich, and 104 m. N.N.E. London; lat. 52° 29' 10" N., long. 1° 45' 11" E., being the most easterly land in England. Area of par., 1950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4238. The town consists of one principal street, which has a gradual descent from N. to S.; and from this main avenue proceed several other streets towards the W.; but, though well paved and lighted, they are narrow and irregular. In the market-place is a building open below, the upper part of which is used for assembly-rooms and other purposes; and there is a small theatre. The church is a handsome Gothic building, with a tower and steeple 183 ft. high, the living being a vicarage, in the gift of the bishop of Norwich. There is also a chapel of ease; and the Independents, Baptists, and Wesleyan Methodists have each their places of worship, with attached Sunday schools. A free school furnishes instruction for 40 boys, and there is a good national school. A friendly and benevolent society, a lying-in charity, and dispensary, are the principal charities. Several handsome lodging-houses have been built for visitors coming here for bathing in the summer months; and there are warm baths, reading-rooms, libraries, &c. At the S. end of Lowestoff is a battery, with 13 pieces of cannon, and two others are placed at the N. end, near which latter, on a high point of land, stands a round tower, the upper lighthouse (first built in 1676, and rebuilt in 1778). On the beach, below the cliff, is another lighthouse; and, by keeping both in a line, vessels are directed safely through the sand banks, which render this coast especially dangerous. The harbour, or rather road,

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is defended on the E. by the Corton sand; the channel between the latter being marked by a light vessel, and well buoyed. This, which till lately was little better than a little fishing town, engaged in preparing red herrings for the London market, will probably rise to considerable commercial importance. Since 1827, an artificial harbour has been formed on a grand scale at Lowestoff, which communicates with the lake Lothering to the W. of the town; and then, by a short canal, with the Waveney, which is navigable to Beccles. Another canal joins the Waveney with the Yare, which has been rendered navigable for vessels drawing 10 ft. water as far as Norwich. Owing to the flatness of the ground, no locks, except the sea lock at Lowestoff, are required on either line of navigation. This improved communication must be of great service to the country which it intersects, and especially to Beccles and the city of Norwich, on which, indeed, it has conferred most of the advantages of a seaport. (*Priestly on Canals*, &c., 513.)

Still, however, the chief consequence of Lowestoff, as a port, is owing to its herring fisheries: the quantity of fish annually taken and cured is very large; while, at the same time, their quality is considered superior, and they fetch higher prices in the London market than those sent from Yarmouth. Sail-making, boat-building, and the manufacture of rope and twine are extensively carried on; and several hands are employed in making barrels in which to pack the cured fish previous to their being sent to market or exported. Markets on Wednesday; fairs, May 12, Michaelmas day, and Oct. 10.

The only historical celebrity of Lowestoff is derived from the fact that on the 3d of June, 1665, a mangrinary naval engagement was fought off the coast between the English and Dutch, the fleet of the former being commanded by the Duke of York, afterward James II., and that of the latter by Admiral Opdam, who was killed in the battle.

LOWNDES, co., Ga. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 3080 sq. m. Watered by Withlacoochee and Allapaha rivers and their branches. It contained in 1840, 41,003 neat cattle, 2458 sheep, 30,349 swine; and produced 2383 bushels of wheat, 130,198 of Indian corn, 56,285 of buckwheat, 1173 of oats, 25,512 of potatoes, 275,095 pounds of cotton. It had five stores, nine grist-mills, five saw-mills, one distillery; one school, 19 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4394; slaves, 1177; free coloured, 3; total, 5574. Capital, Troupeville.

LOWNDES, co., Ala. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state, and contains 1600 sq. m. Bounded N. by Alabama river, by branches of which it is watered. It contained in 1840, 3750 neat cattle, 801 sheep, 97,365 swine; and produced 1431 bushels of wheat, 1736 of rye, 162,540 of Indian corn, 11,113 of oats, 18,353 of potatoes, 4743 pounds of rice, 802,923 of cotton. It had 30 stores, three tanneries; four academies, 247 students; three schools, 100 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6656; slaves, 12,569; free coloured, 14; total, 19,530. Capital, Haynesville.

LOWNDES, co., Miss. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 394 sq. m. Watered by Tombigbee river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 11,960 neat cattle, 3669 sheep, 20,463 swine; and produced 13,668 bushels of wheat, 575,140 of Indian corn, 39,915 of oats, 3100 of potatoes, 7,153,056 pounds of cotton. It had 30 stores, nine grist-mills, eight saw-mills, 17 oil-mills, 10 tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one college, 54 students; two academies, 75 students; eight schools, 321 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5730; slaves, 8771; free coloured, 12; total, 14,513. Capital, Columbus.

LOWVILLE, p. t., Lewis co., N. Y. 137 m. N.W. Albany, 463 W. Bounded E. by Black river, and watered by its tributaries. It contains five churches, a Methodist, two Presbyterian, a Baptist, and Friends'; an academy, a bank, six stores, one fulling-mill, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, eight saw-mills, three tanneries, one distillery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 16 schools, 601 scholars. Pop. 9047.

LOYALSOCK, t., Lycoming co., Pa. Bounded S. by the W. branch of Susquehanna river, W. by Lycoming creek, E. by Loyalsock creek. It contains Williamsport borough, the capital of the county, exclusive of which it has one store, one furnace, one forge, one grist-mill, four saw-mills, one distillery; five schools, 145 scholars. Pop. 1107.

LOXA, or LOJA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Granada, on the Xenil, 96 m. W. Granada, and 92 m. E. by S. Seville. Pop., according to Mifano, 13,986. It stands on the S. side of a rocky gorge, by which the Xenil escapes from the fertile *Pega* of Granada; and "its situation is peculiarly picturesque, the town being built on a steep acclivity, embosomed in groves of fruit trees, and overlooked by a towering mountain, forming one of the offsets of the Sierra Nevada." It contains three small and shabby parish churches, with two hospitals; and on an eminence at its S. extremity is a ruined Moorish castle, once of great strength and celebrity, but now the residence of a few her-

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mits. "Loja is proverbially noted for the fertility of its gardens, olive-grounds, and orchards, the abundance and purity of its springs, and the loose and hard features of its rural inhabitants. (*Scott's Renda and Granada*, II, 328, 339; *Mifano*.)

LOZERE, a dep. of France, reg. S., between lat. 44° and 45° N., and long. 3° and 4° E., having N., Haute-Loire and Cantal, W. the latter dep. and Aveyron, S. Gard, and E. Gard and Ardèche. Length, N.W. to S.E., 65 m.; greatest breadth nearly 50 m. Area, 514,795 hectares. Pop. (1826) 141,733. This department lies chiefly on the N.W. slope of the Cevennes, with the ramifications of which it is mostly covered. The surface varies from 2500 to 5000 ft. above the level of the sea; but its average elevation may be estimated at 3800 ft. The department derives its name from the mountain Lozere in the S.E., one of the principal summits of the Cevennes, 4888 ft. in height. The rivers Lot, Tarn, Allier, and Gard have their sources within this department, which is not, however, watered by any stream of magnitude. There are several small lakes, one of which appears to occupy the crater of an extinct volcano. The climate is cold; snow remains on the mountains during the greater part of the year, and fogs are frequent. The soil is mostly stony in the N. and S., and calcareous in the centre. In 1834, the surface is said to have been distributed as follows, viz., arable land 208,600 hectares, meadows 35,166 hect., forests 44,589 hect., heaths, wastes, &c., 179,000 hect. Agriculture is very backward, and little likely to improve, from the sterility of the soil, the remoteness of most parts of the department from great roads, the great subdivision of property, and smallness of the farms. Rye and wheat are raised, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the consumption. In the Cevennes potatoes are pretty extensively cultivated, and form, with chestnuts, the chief food of the inhabitants. About 50,000 hectolitres a year of inferior wine, and some oil and silk are produced; the sharp winds experienced in the department are, however, unfavourable to the silk-worm. Hemp and flax succeed well, but the culture of madder and saffron has been abandoned. The mountain pastures are excellent, and feed many sheep: coarse woollens and serges are made in almost every peasant's family. In 1835, of 43,847 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, very nearly a half were assessed at less than 5 fr., and 6635 at from 5 to 10 fr.; only seven properties being assessed at more than 1000 fr., and 53 at from 500 to 1000 fr. The department is said to be rich in mineral products, but the mines are but little attended to. Lozere is divided into three arrondissements; chief towns, Mende, the capital, Florac, and Marvejols. It sends three members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors in 1838-39, 712. Total public revenue in 1831, 2,256,376 fr.; expenditure in the same year, 1,777,870 fr. (*Hugo, art. Lozere; Official Tables*, &c.)

LUBECK, p. t., and port of entry, Washington co., Me. 180 m. N.E. Augusta, 766 W. Situated at the W. entrance of Passamaquoddy bay, and has West Quoddy Head lighthouse on a point of land at the entrance of this bay. It has a good harbour, protected by Grand Manan island, which has a depth of water for vessels of the largest class, and is never obstructed by ice. It has other bays and entrances, and some islands. It contains 13 stores, three grist-mills, nine saw-mills; 13 schools, 847 scholars. Pop. 2307.

LUBECK, a city and republic of N. Germany; the city, which is the capital of the Hanseatic towns, and the seat of their high court of appeal, is situated on the Trave, about 10 m. (direct distance) from Travemünde, at its mouth in the gulf of Lubeck, in the Baltic, 36 m. N.E. Hamburg, and 38 m. S.E. Kiel; lat. 53° 53' N., long. 10° 41' E. Population estimated at rather more than 96,000. The town was built on a gently elevated ridge, on one side of which runs the Trave, and on the other the *Wacken*. The environs are well wooded, and enlivened with cheerful villas, more particularly those along the banks of the Trave. The streets, which are steep, are wider than those of Hamburg. The houses generally appear to be old, and mostly built of stone; like those of Hamburg and Antwerp, their gable ends face the street. They are in general very lofty, six or seven stories not being uncommon. Round the ramparts of the city, in which there are two handsome gateways, is a promenade shaded with fine trees. The principal buildings are the cathedral, four churches, and the town-hall. The cathedral is a curious old building, the spires of which being much out of the perpendicular, momentarily threaten to fall, which also is the case with the towers of St. Mary's and St. Peter's. The church of St. Mary is handsome in the interior, and well worthy a visit, were it only for the sake of the paintings, many of which are curious and of ancient date. Among them is the celebrated picture of the Dance of Death (usually attributed to Holbein, but which belonged to the town for at least 35 years before Holbein's birth). In the same edifice may be seen

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some fine specimens of sculpture, particularly a representation of the Lord's Supper, carved in white marble, finely designed and beautifully executed." (*Barrow's Excursions in the N. of Europe*, p. 29-34.) Behind the high altar is an old astronomical clock, constructed in 1405, which is the grand curiosity of the place. According to one of the guide-books, it exhibits at a certain hour figures representing the emperor and the seven German electors; but, according to Mr. Barrow, the figures are meant or the Twelve Apostles, who "at mid-day sally forth and march in regular succession, passing a figure of our Saviour, to whom they each face round, and having made a quick and familiar nod of the head, they then march onwards to a door on the opposite side, which closes upon them the moment the twelfth apostle has entered." (p. 34.)

The cathedral, begun in 1170, and finished in 1341, has many monuments of the senatorial families of Lubeck, some of which are well executed, and, among others, a remarkably curious oil picture, by Hans Hemling, dated in 1471, the subject of which is the Passion of Christ, treated in 23 distinct groups. The town-hall, a turreted Gothic building, faces the market-place. It was the place of assembly for the deputies from the cities formerly comprised in the Hanseatic League; but the hall in which they held their meetings was unfortunately destroyed in 1817. Lubeck has a Calvinist and a Roman Catholic church, an exchange, arsenal, and mint, several hospitals and benevolent institutions, a gymnasium, a city-school, which in 1832 had 963 pupils, ecclesiastical and teachers' seminaries, schools of surgery, midwifery, navigation, drawing, swimming, and numerous other schools, a public library of 35,000 volumes, a society of useful sciences and arts, a Bible society, a house of correction and prison, a theatre for operas, &c.

Lubeck, though by no means so prosperous and important as formerly, is still a thriving commercial town. Many of its modern-built houses are on a grand scale. Their basement-stories are used as magazines or warehouses, and they have commonly large courtyards into which the carriages of the proprietors are driven. (*Barrow*, p. 25.) In Lubeck and its territory are numerous breweries, distilleries, iron forges, and linen yarn factories; besides manufactures of hats, vinegar, starch, tobacco and snuff, wax lights, paper and cards, musical instruments, with numerous oil and other mills, several printing establishments, and a few woollen, cotton, and golden and silver lace factories. Its trade is principally confined to the N. and W. of Europe. *Berghaus* states that upwards of 1000 vessels a year enter and leave its port; they are principally Danish, the rest being Russian, Swedish, Lubeck, Dutch, English, and Prussian. Lubeck communicates by means of the Trave and a canal with Hamburg (which see), with which it has an extensive intercourse. The principal articles of export is corn: the principal articles of import are wines and silks, from France; cottons, hardware, and other manufactured goods, from England; colonial products, dye stuffs, &c. It has an extensive commission and transit trade, and considerable markets for wool, cattle, horses, &c. Vessels of considerable burden load and unload by means of lighters at Travemünde, at the mouth of the river, which is properly the port of Lubeck. Two steamboats, of small draught of water, ply on the river between the city and its port. Steam-packets sail at fixed periods from the latter for Petersburg, Stockholm, and Copenhagen.

Lubeck has several fire and life insurance companies. Accounts are kept in marks of the value of 1s. 9-12d. each, divided into 16 schellings of 12 pfennigs. The Lubeck rix-dollar, equivalent to three marks, is worth 4s. 6-12d. The lb. = about 18 oz. avoird.; 112 lbs. = 1 centner.

The territory subject to Lubeck consists of a district of about 80 sq. m. immediately adjacent to the city, surrounded by the territories of Mecklenburg, Holstein, and Oldenburg, and the Baltic; of numerous small detached portions of surface enclosed by Holstein; and of the *Vier-Länder*, and town of Bergedorf, the sovereignty over which it shares with Hamburg. United area, about 137 square miles. Population, in 1839, 47,900, all Lutherans, except about 300 Calvinists, 400 Roman Catholics, and as many Jews. The land is very productive, yielding good crops of corn, fruits, and kitchen vegetables; but the rearing of live stock is the chief occupation of the rural population. The government is vested in the senate and house of burghesses (*bürgerchaft*); the former consists of four burgo-masters, holding office for life, two syndics, and 16 councillors; and the latter of 19 colleges or companies, only seven of which have, however, the privilege of voting. The house of burghesses has the initiative in all deliberations relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, &c.; the senate is entrusted chiefly with the executive duties, but its sanction is necessary to the passing of new laws. Public revenue, in 1838, 748,904 marks; expenditure, 700,863 marks. In 1836, the public debt amounted to

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five and a half millions marks; but it has since been in process of reduction. Lubeck has one vote in the full council of the German confederation, and along with the other Hansa towns, a vote in the committee. It furnishes a contingent of 407 men to the army of the confederation.

It is uncertain when or by whom this city was founded; but no doubt it existed anno 1140. Early in the 13th century, the Emperor Frederick II. made it one of the free towns of the empire; and from 1260 to 1659, Lubeck was the repository of the archives of the powerful association of cities included in the Hanseatic League, and the station of the confederated fleet. The dissolution of the League marked the epoch of the decline of Lubeck. After the battle of Jena, Blücher threw himself into Lubeck, which, after a severe engagement, was taken by the French, and sacked. In 1820, it was made the capital of an arrondissement in the department Bouches de l'Elbe; but was restored to its rank as a free city, by the congress of Vienna in 1815. Sir Godfrey Kneller, the painter, Mosheim, the historian of the Christian religion, Melbomius, and H. Müller, were natives of Lubeck. (*Martiniere, Dictionnaire Géographique; Berghaus, Allg. Länder, &c., W., 486-489; Barrow's Excursions in the N. of Europe*.)

LUBLIN, a city of Russian Poland, cap. of the palatinate of Lublin, in a marshy situation, on the Biazryca, a tributary of the Wieprz, 97 m. S.E. Warsaw. Population estimated at 12,500, half of whom are Jews. It is subdivided into the old and new town, the former situated on an eminence, and the latter on the bank of the river. Lublin was fortified by a wall and ditch, till these works were destroyed in the civil wars towards the end of the 18th century. It has still, however, a citadel standing on a high rock, and according to Stein, the ruins of a castle built by Casimir the Great. Its streets are irregular and filthy, and its houses mostly of wood. The principal edifices are a handsome town-hall, the Sobieski palace, the cathedral, the churches of the Dominicans and Carmelites, and that formerly belonging to the Jesuits. There are in all 18 churches and 12 convents, six nunneries, a spacious synagogue, an Episcopal seminary, a Piarist college, several civil and military hospitals, an orphan asylum, and a theatre. Lublin is a bishop's see, and the seat of the second court of appeal in Poland. It has manufactures of coarse woollens; considerable trade in woollen cloth, corn, and Hungarian wines; and three large yearly fairs, each lasting a month, and attended by German, Greek, Armenian, Arabian, Russian, Turkish, and other traders. (*Dict. Géog.; Stein, &c.*)

LUCAS, county, O. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 600 sq. m. Bounded S.E. by Maumee river, and watered by its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 11,597 neat cattle, 3103 sheep, 18,381 swine; and produced 103,836 bushels of wheat, 5245 of rye, 154,017 of Indian corn, 13,968 of buckwheat, 59,922 of barley, 62,444 of oats, 122,904 of potatoes, 14,061 of sugar. It had six commission houses in foreign trade, 41 retail stores, five grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, one brewery, three printing-offices; 43 schools, 1151 scholars. Pop. 9382. Capital, Maumee.

LUCCA (DUCHY OF), a state of Central Italy, being, excepting San Marino, the smallest of the Italian states; between lat. 43° 46' and 44° 14' N., and long. 10° 9' and 10° 43' E.; having (except a few small detached portions) N.W. and N. the territories of Modena and the Tuscan Lunigiana, E. and S. Tuscany, and W. the Mediterranean. Length (N. to S.) 26 m.; greatest breadth, 21 m. Area (incl. Montignoso, &c.), 430 sq. m. Pop. (1836), 168,198. The Apennines skirt the N. part of the duchy, two thirds of which they cover with their ramifications; but none of these rise to the height of 4000 feet. The rest of the surface is a low but fertile plain, which becomes marshy towards the coast. The general slope of the country is from N. to S., in which direction it is traversed by the Serchio near its centre. This river is not navigable, but is of great use for irrigation: most of the other streams in the duchy are its tributaries. Near the shore are some small lakes. The mean annual temperature is about 52° F.; in the summer it rises to 80°; in winter it rarely freezes in the plain of Lucca. The soil, which is calcareous and stony in the N., is sandy in the S., and rich in the intermediate region. The population is chiefly agricultural, but the corn produced is not sufficient for home consumption; the deficiency being principally supplied by beans, which are largely cultivated, and partly, also, in the mountainous districts, by chestnut flour. The latter is sometimes exported to the neighbouring states, the price varying from 6s. 8d. to 10s. a sack. The culture is extending of all the articles for the production of which the soil and climate afford facilities. The number of mulberry trees has rapidly increased since the peace, and the manufacture of olive oil has been materially improved. The latter is esteemed the best in Italy, and fetches the highest price, especially that grown on high grounds. It is exported to the value of about £23,000

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a year: the market price being from 4d. to 5½d. the Lucca pound of 12 oz. Wine is said to give a fair return to the cultivator; hemp and flax are raised, and the produce of silk is very considerable. Lucca, in fact, was early distinguished by her proficiency in the silk manufacture; and in 1319 the culture of the mulberry became an object of public attention. Rice is grown near the coast, in which neighbourhood also most of the cattle in the duchy are reared. There are nearly 35,000 landed proprietors, of whom a large part have necessarily very small properties, and belong to the class of agricultural or manufacturing labourers. The principal causes which have led to this subdivision of the land, as well as to the rapid increase and great density of the population, appear to be the habit of dividing leasehold property equally among the males of a family, the suppression of monasteries, and the abolition of entails.

The *metayer* system of agriculture is not so prevalent here as in Tuscany and elsewhere; but *Sismondi* represents the peasantry of Lucca as being, notwithstanding, in a very depressed condition. "Every day the husbandman is reduced to buy the day's provision. Very rarely has he a reserve of corn; still more rarely, of oil or wine. The former has been sold in the press, and the latter in the tub. He has rarely any provision of salt meat, butter, cheese, or vegetables. All the kitchen utensils are of earthenware; and the whole furniture consists of a table and some wooden chairs, one or two chests, and an indifferent bedstead, on which the father and mother sleep, with their feet in one direction, and the children with their feet against the head-board. When the division under General Vetrain ravaged the districts of the Val di Nievola, in 1799, the peasantry derived this advantage from their indigence, that when they had concealed their clothes, and the gold trinkets of their women, they had scarcely anything left to lose." (*Sismondi, Tableau de l'Agric. Toscane*, &c., p. 213, 214.) But, according to Dr. Bowring, this statement must be either too highly coloured, or the condition of the peasantry must have improved in the interval; for he affirms that the labourers, in addition to articles of prime necessity, consume salt provisions, and sometimes fresh meat and colonial products. The ordinary wages of country labourers vary from 5d. to 6½d. a day, with food: farm labourers, who dwell with their masters, get from 45 to 55 francs a year. The mountaineers, who depend almost entirely upon the culture of the chestnut, are said to be in a better condition than the peasantry of the hills and plains. The inhabitants of the districts of Pontito and Scilapies are in particular distinguished by their robust and healthy appearance, and by the beautiful complexion and regular features of the women. This last circumstance is the more remarkable, as, during a great part of the year, these women, have to bear the whole burden of domestic labour; while their husbands, fathers, and brothers emigrate to the Tuscan maremma, and the states of the church, in search of harvest and other work. During winter, about 3600 labourers set out for these territories, Corsica, &c.; and return in summer, bringing with them their small savings, the aggregate of which may amount to £10,000. Most of the Italian image and plaster cast-makers, in other countries of Europe, are emigrants from Lucca. Mining is little or not at all pursued, though copper, iron, and lead ores are met with. Statuary marble, and other fine marbles, are found in great abundance. From 5000 to 6000 hands are employed in the manufacture of silk, wool, and cotton; and there are in the duchy about 30 paper factories, and others of linen cloth, straw and beaver hats, leather, glass, and iron goods. The capital is the chief seat of manufacturing industry.

The value of the exports amounts to about four millions francs a year, more than one fourth part of which is derived from oil and silk. These articles go chiefly to other parts of Italy, and to France, England, and the Levant. Grain, seeds, wine, liqueurs, live stock, lamb-skins, and fresh fish, are sent to Tuscany; and woollen goods to the rest of Italy and the Levant. The imports, which mostly come from Tuscany through Leghorn, consist principally of grain, seeds, rice, fine wines, hemp, flax, cotton, colonial products, salted provisions, pig-iron, &c. British cotton woollen and linen fabrics pay an import duty of 10 per cent. *de valore*; cotton twist pays 3 lire, pig and bar iron, 5 lire 15 soldi, and glass wares, 6 lire per 100 lbs. The importation of tobacco and salt is prohibited, except on account of government which has a monopoly of those articles. The lb. (libra) of Lucca is somewhat less than the lb. Troy; the peso grosso = 11 lb.; the copo of oil = 34½ peat grossi; the stajo of corn = about 54 gallons. Accounts are kept in lire of 90 soldi and 940 danari. The lire = 7½d.; the scudo = 4s. 5½d.; the gold doubloon or pistole = 14s. 5½d. English. Lucca has only one seaport, Viareggio.

The government is a limited monarchy, under a duke, who exercises the executive power, nominates the minis-

ters, and all other public officers, &c. But an estimate of the amount of the public expenditure is annually laid before the senate, and must be sanctioned by it. This body consists of 35 members, elected from among the four classes of merchants, artisans, scholars, and landed proprietors, called together by the duke for at least a month every year; and without its consent no tax or other public burden can be imposed. The council of state consists of the two state ministers and six additional councillors. Justice is administered by a local commissioner in each commune; and a tribunal of original jurisdiction, a civil and criminal court of appeal, and a court of cassation in the cap. A permanent council of war, and a court of revision, sit to decide in military causes. The military force comprises about 750 men, costing about £10,800 a year. The naval force consists of only a goelette of 13 guns, and three gunboats. The regular and secular clergy amount together to about 1900 persons, under the archbishop of Lucca. There are about 1300 communal and other public and private schools, educating 3000 pupils, or one in 53 of the population. The principal establishments of this kind are the college of Charles Louis, with 140 students, the archbishop's seminary, the ducal lyceum with 300 students, and the conservatory of Louis Charles with 40 female scholars. There are some extensive charitable institutions, costing the state annually about £12,500. The public revenue and expenditure are about £83,000 a year each. The civil list costs about £25,300. Lucca has no public debt, except that due for pensions, &c.

Lucca, like the rest of Italy, experienced many changes in the middle ages. The capital attained its liberty after the decease of the Countess Matilda, in 1115, when it became an independent republic. In the next century it again fell under feudal authority, and afterwards belonged successively to Louis the Bavarian, and to noble Genoese, Parmesan, Veronese, and Florentine families. In 1370, it again obtained its liberty, by purchase, from the emperor Charles IV., for 100,000 crowns; and from that date to 1805, it was governed by its own *gonfalonieri*. Napoleon united Lucca with Piombino in a principality; the congress of Vienna, in 1814, erected it into a duchy, the greater part of which is heretofore to be united to Tuscany, and the rest to the Modenese territories. (*Bowring's Report on Lucca*; *Serristori, Statistica d'Italia*, part iii.; *Hoffman*; *Rampoldi*, &c.)

LUCCA (anc. *Luca*), a city of Italy, cap. of the above duchy, in a plain near the left bank of the Serchio, 11 m. N.E. Pisa, and 38 m. W. Florence; lat. 43° 30' 49" N., long. 10° 30' 40" E. Pop. in 1830, 34,092. The city is surrounded with walls; which would form, however, but a very feeble defence against an enemy. The towers of the churches, rising above the ramparts, have a fine effect in the rich and beautiful landscape, the view being bounded by vine-clad hills spotted with villas, over which tower the craggy Apennines. On a nearer inspection, the public buildings are less pleasing in their architecture than in their distant effect; yet many of them are very curious structures. According to Mr. Woods, "The churches are all, more or less, imitations of the cathedral at Pisa; smaller, indeed, in size, but some of them are decidedly superior in the proportions and disposition of the parts." (*Letters of an Architect*, ii., 410.) Most of the churches are built of Carrara marble. The cathedral, mostly constructed in the 11th century, has much carved, inlaid, and mosaic work; a rich display of stained glass; a Madonna, by Fra Bartolommeo; and some pictures of the Venetian school. The churches of San Michele, and San Frediano are both ancient. The latter belonged to a monastery restored and enriched towards the close of the seventh century. Frequent notices, both of the monastery and the church, occur in the succeeding centuries, but nothing, it is said, indicates that the latter has been ever rebuilt, or materially altered. Its curious architecture is described by Woods, ii., 411. The ducal palace is a large structure, the exterior of which presents nothing remarkable; but its interior is superbly furnished with articles of Lucca manufacture, the ceilings and walls being also adorned with frescoes by Lucchese artists. The *Palazzo Pubblico*, the residence of the *gonfalonieri*, in the days of the republic, is described by Forsyth as an immense and august edifice, which makes the city round it look little. There is a small, but handsome theatre. Lucca is generally well built: many of the private houses are very good, though their pointed roofs, gable ends, &c., give it the aspect rather of a Flemish than an Italian city. The streets, though crooked, are broad and well-paved; and the ramparts, planted with trees, form pleasing promenades. It has several colleges, a seminary, founded by Eliza, Princess Baciocchi, sister of Napoleon, for 100 young ladies, a botanic garden, a ducal library with 21,000 volumes, a university library with 16,000 volumes, a *dépôt de mendicants*, a *monté di pietà*, and a savings' bank. Forsyth, who visited this city in 1803,

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speaks of it as silent, dull, and gloomy; it enjoys, however, the title of *Finestrecca*, and is one of the principal inland commercial towns in Italy. Its manufactures mostly consist of silk and woollen fabrics. The usual wages paid to men vary from one to two francs a day; women and boys earn about half a franc a day. The city has also a considerable trade in olive oil, &c. About 12 or 13 m. up the valley of the Serchio are the baths of Lucca, picturesquely situated, and frequented by numerous visitors. The temperature of the hottest spring is about 138° Fah.

Lucca was colonized by the Romans A.U.C. 575. It was a municipal town, and frequently the head quarters of Caesar, during his command in Gaul. Traces of a Roman amphitheatre are still discoverable. This city was taken by the French in 1799; and, in 1805, Napoleon made it the capital of a principality he erected for his sister's husband, Bacciochi. (*Raspaili; Woods; Forsyth; Cramer's Anc. Italy*, i. 173.)

LUCENA (an. *Elisene*), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cordova, 31 m. S.S.E. Cordova, and 89 m. E. Seville. Population, according to Mifano, 19,716. It stands on the slope and at the foot of a hill, comprising some respectable streets, lined with good houses; two squares, and greenish suburbs. The neighbourhood is distinguished for the abundance of its produce in fruit and grain, which chiefly contributes to the support of the population; but the processes of tillage are of the rudest description, and the resources of the soil are little tried.

LUCERA (an. *Luceria*), a city of S. Italy, Neapol. dom., prov. Capitanata, cap. canton, on a height abrupt towards its N. side, 13 m. W.N.W. Foggia. "The city contains 12,000 inhabitants, apparently in easy circumstances. The houses, which are all tiled, are generally good; but the streets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty. Some ancient walls, in very bad condition, inclose it, and five gateways open from them to an outward road, which winds entirely round the town. A few gardens and convents are scattered about, and these, with some olive plantations and vineyards, in which the natives have small country houses, contribute greatly to enliven and diversify the prospect. The vines are trained low; and supply the proprietors with a good strong white wine, and a still stronger, but less pleasing red one." (*Ossen*, 44, 45.) About ½ m. from the city, on the edge of the same eminence, is the Castle of Lucera, a ruined Gothic fortress, erected by the emperor, Frederic II. The extent of its walls would almost lead to the belief that they surround a second city; but they at present encircle only an empty area, overgrown with grass. Craven believes that there can be no doubt, from the Roman inscriptions, and pieces of sculpture found within the area of this building, that its situation is identical with that of the citadel of the ancient *Luceria*, taken by the Samnites after the defeat of the Romans at the Caudine Forks, and afterward retaken by L. Papirius. (*Trav. in the S. Prov. of Naples*, 48.) This castle is a very conspicuous object; it has a deep moat, a drawbridge, two large round towers, one supporting the telegraph which communicates with Foggia, and the other a piece of masonry, built with consummate skill; in the interior of its area are traces of extensive cisterns. The cathedral of Lucera was formerly a Saracenic mosque, and preserves, on the exterior, some marks of its origin. It has a pulpit adorned with that kind of Byzantine mosaic, of which the cathedral of Salerno offers so fine a specimen; but its principal ornaments are 13 beautiful pillars of verd antique, originally found under the cathedral itself, and supposed to have belonged to a temple of Apollo: the capitals are modern. Facing this church is the bishop's palace, considered the finest piece of architecture in Apulia. The tribunal and other public edifices, render the appearance of this part of the city somewhat imposing. The *Trisulato* includes the criminal and civil courts for the province, the register office, the notarial chamber, the residences of the president and judges, and the public prisons. Lucera has a royal college, and an extensive private collection of coins, medals, and antiquities. Great numbers of cattle are kept in its neighbourhood; and its cheese is held in great repute.

Lucera is said to have been founded by Diomed, and was the capital of Daunia under the Greeks; it afterward became a Roman colony. Having fallen into decay, it was renovated in 1330, by Frederic II., who transported thither a colony of Saracens from Sicily, to whom he gave great privileges. In 1360, however, Charles of Anjou expelled from the Neapolitan dominions such Moors as refused to embrace Christianity, and converted the mosque of Lucera into a church. Numerous antiquities of various ages have been discovered in and about Lucera. (*Ossen's Trav.*, &c., p. 43-51; *Switzerland*, i. 157-160; *Cramer's Ancient Italy*, ii. 286, &c.)

LUCERNE (CANTON OF), a canton of Switzerland, ranking third in the Confederation, between lat. 46° 47' and 47° 17' N., and long. 7° 56' and 8° 30' E.; having N. Solothurn and Aargau, E. Zug, Schwytz, and Unterwalden,

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and S. and W. Bern: length N.E. and S.W. 36 m., breadth varying from 8 to 30 m.; area 557 sq. m. Pop., in 1838, 194,531, all Roman Catholics, except about 50 Calvinists. The surface in the N. is generally plain, undulating in the centre, and rising gradually towards the E., where are several mountain-ranges of considerable height. The principal of these is M. Pilate, between Lucerne and Unterwalden, its highest summit, the Tomlishorn being estimated at 7125 feet above the level of the sea. The S. and E. parts of the canton are watered by the Reuss and Little Emmen; the other rivers are the Wigger, Sur, Vinou, &c., all having a N. course, and joining the Aar in Aargau. The lake of Lucerne (which see) forms a part of its E. boundary, and the canton comprises several small lakes, as that of Seepach, 4 m. in length, and memorable for the battle fought on its banks 9th July, 1386 (*see* SEEPACH), those of Baldeg, 3 m. in length, Mausen, &c. The climate is mild, and the soil more favourable to agriculture than that of most of the neighbouring cantons. According to Ebel, more corn is grown than is required for home consumption. Angli, however, affirms that the surplus is very trifling, and that the greater part of the grain brought to the corn-market in the town of Lucerne comes from the canton of Aargau. "I have never seen," says he, "anywhere more abundant crops than are produced in Lucerne, where time and industry are bestowed upon the lands. In no part of Switzerland might the inhabitants be more at their ease than in this canton; and yet there is not a commune in which paupers are not to be found." Industry is not nearly so active as in the neighbouring cantons of Bern and Zurich. The vine flourishes in some parts, fruit is plentiful, and wine and cider are produced; but the chief occupations of the people are cattle breeding, and dairy-husbandry. The Knälbuch, or valley of the Little Emmen, about 95 m. in length, affords pasture for about 7000 head of cattle, and 11,000 sheep and goats: the inhabitants make large quantities of cheese, which, though not so good as that of the Emmenthal in Bern, is exported as the produce of the latter district. The inhabitants of this valley are remarkable for their vigour, intelligence, and independent spirit, and are usually richer than those of the rest of the canton; but they are neither so well clothed, nor have such neat cottages as the peasantry of the Emmenthal. (*Coe's Letters on Switzerland*, let. 93.) Traces of various metals, coal, &c., are met with in this canton, but no mines are wrought. Manufacturing industry is unimportant, and is mostly confined to domestic linen weaving and spinning. The inhabitants are more occupied in the transit trade from N. Switzerland across the St. Gothard, than in any commercial dealings of their own.

The government is vested in the council of one hundred, 50 of whose members are chosen from among the citizens of the capital, and 50 from the inhabitants of other parts of the canton. The 18 arrondissements into which the canton is subdivided, and the three municipalities of Sursee, Seepach, and Villenau, send one member each to the council, and the remaining 39 members from the rural districts, are chosen by the council itself. The council also nominates 40 of the deputies from the town of Lucerne, the remaining 10 being sent by that municipality. The right of election belongs to every native (bourgeois) of the canton 30 years of age, having property to the amount of 400 fr., and who has not been penally condemned, or is bankrupt. Members of the council must be 25 years of age, and pay taxes on property to the amount of 4000 fr., or have rendered important services to the state. A body of 36 members, 30 years of age, chosen from among the council, and holding office for life, form the senate, to which is confided all the executive power. The council meets regularly three times a year, but may be convoked oftener, at the pleasure of the senate. Two *syndics*, or presidents, are chosen annually from among the senate, by the council, one to preside at the council and the other in the court of appeal. The latter tribunal is composed of 12 members, chosen from the senate, and has authority in all legal causes, except in cases of capital punishment, when the senate is assembled to pronounce judgment. The council of state for the Swiss Confederation is chosen from among the senate, when Lucerne has the directorial power, which occurs once every three years. In ecclesiastical matters, Lucerne is subordinate to the bishop of Basle; but being at the head of the Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland, it was the permanent residence of the papal nuncio till 1835, when, in consequence of a dispute with the government, the nuncio removed into the canton of Schwytz. Public instruction is under the direction of a commission of senators: it has been till lately indifferently conducted, but is improving. The public revenue amounted in 1832 to 366,139 Swiss fr., the public expenditure to 359,283 fr. A contingent of 1734 troops is furnished to the army of the confederacy, and 36,000 Swiss fr. money.

LUCERNE, a town of Switzerland, capital of the above-canton, and one of the three seats of the Swiss diet, on both sides the Reuss, where it issues from the W. extremity of

LUCERNE.

The lake of Lucerne, 25 m. S.S.W. Zurich, and 43 m. E.N.E. Berne. Lat. 47° 3' 27", long. 8° 18' 35" E. Pop. 7000. Its situation is highly picturesque, and its environs abound with pleasant promenades. The town is surrounded by a circle of watchtowers, and on the land side is inclosed by a continuous wall. It is pretty well built, and has several fine public edifices. The cathedral, founded in 985 (*Ebel*), has a painting of Christ on the Mount of Olives, by Lanfranc, and an organ with nearly 3000 pipes. The churches of St. Peter and the Jesuits are handsome buildings; and there are several convents; that of the Jesuits has, however, been happily converted into a lyceum. The most remarkable objects in Lucerne are the four bridges over the Reuss, connecting the great and little towns. Some of these are of considerable length; all of them are covered and ornamented with pictures illustrative of Swiss and Scripture history, or copied from the "Dance of Death." The town-hall, where the diet and cantonal council meet, erected in 1603, is, though small, a handsome building. In the arsenal are several suits of ancient armour, including the coat of mail worn by Leopold of Austria, killed at the battle of Bempach. Lucerne has two hospitals, an orphan asylum, a mint, a jail, a theatre, public libraries belonging to the town, the Jesuits, Cordeliers, Capuchins, &c., and a lyceum, with 14 professors of theology, law, natural and moral philosophy, history, mathematics, and the fine arts. Attached to the lyceum is a large public school. "Into this school every child until the age of 19 is admitted, upon payment of six francs a year, and is taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the first principles of Latin; and this privilege of acquiring, in early years, the rudiments of learning, is not confined to the city of Lucerne, nor even to the canton; persons may claim admittance from any other of the Swiss cantons; and even from foreign countries. The college and the school are one establishment; and every one who has received his education in the school is immediately received as a pupil of the college, and pays nothing for his instruction there. The original fund for this establishment amounted to 400,000 fr., but has subsequently been greatly increased by donations." (*Anglia*, 116, 117.) The institutions for the intellectual and moral improvement of the inhabitants are on a scale of great liberality, though education be far from being widely diffused either in the city or the canton generally. In the town is the celebrated model in relief of Switzerland, made by General Pflyger; and in the Pfiffer Garden, outside the walls, is a monument, from a design by Thorwaldsen, to commemorate the Swiss guards who fell at Paris in the memorable attack on the Tuilleries, on the 10th of August, 1793. "It represents a lion of colossal size, wounded to death, with a spear sticking in his side, yet endeavouring with his last grasp to protect from injury a shield bearing the fleur-de-lis of the Bourbons, which he holds in his paws. The figure, hewn out of the sandstone rock, is 28 feet long, and 18 feet high, and its execution (which is by Aborn of Constance) merits great praise." (*Murray's Handbook*.)

The weekly corn market held here is one of the most extensive in Switzerland. Lucerne has a casino and a theatre open in winter. Dancing is prohibited by the authorities, except during the last three days of the carnival and on a few other special occasions. This prohibition is strictly enforced in Zurich; but it appears less absurd there than in a Catholic canton.

The city of Lucerne was given by Popin in 768 to the abbots of Murbach in Alsace; to whom it belonged till towards the end of the 13th century, when it was sold to the house of Hapsburg. But, in 1332, the citizens, impatient of the Austrian yoke, rebelled and joined the three primitive cantons of the Swiss Confederacy. In less than 30 years they conquered the territory which now forms the canton. The town was taken by the French, May 1, 1798, and was for eight months the capital of the Helvetic government.

LUCERNE (LAKE OF) (Germ. *Walstätter See*, or the lake of the four forest cantons), a lake of Switzerland, in nearly the centre of that country, between the cantons of Lucerne on the W., Schwyz N., Uri E., and Unterwalden S. It is the largest and decidedly the finest lake in the interior of Switzerland, and one of the most picturesque in Europe. It is of a singular cruciform shape, with an addition to its E. end, termed the Lake of Uri. Its greatest length is about 25 m.; but the breadth of any of its arms is seldom more than 2 or 3 m. Area estimated at 43 sq. m.; height of its surface above the level of the sea, 1380 feet; depth varying from 300 feet near Lucerne to 900 feet near its E. end. The Reuss traverses this lake in its entire length, emerging from it near its W. extremity. Its banks exhibit every gradation of scenery, from a gently rising and fertile country at its W. end, to rugged and savage sublimity on the lake of Uri. Its E. and S. parts are surrounded by mountains rising to many thousand feet above the sea, the chief of which are mounts Pilate and Right. Its shores abound in localities memorable in early Swiss history. At the N. extremity of what is called

LUCIA.

the lake of Uri is the little town of Brunsen, where, in 1315, a treaty was entered into by Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, which gave birth to the Helvetic Confederacy. Like all mountain lakes, it is subject to violent tempests; and in consequence of the different positions of its different arms, and the influence of the surrounding mountains, different winds seem to prevail in different parts of its extent at the same time. A steamboat plies eight times a week in summer, and five times at other seasons, between Lucerne at its W. and Flüelen at its E. extremity, calling at the intermediate ports. (*Fish. Voyageur*, *Swiss*, 368, 361; *Piccol's Statist. de la Suisse*, 212, 233; *Coze's Switzerland*; *Anglia's Switzerland*, &c.)

LUCIA (ST.), one of the British W. India islands, belonging to the Windward group, in lat. 14° N. and long. 67° W., about 90 m. N.N.E. St. Vincent, and 25 m. S. Martinique. It is of an oblong shape, being nearly 29 m. in length by about 19 m. in its greatest breadth. Its area has been differently estimated, but may amount to about 300 sq. m. Pop. by the last census, 16,017, of whom 13,348 were blacks. The central and E. parts of the island are occupied by the table-land, called Capisterre; the W. part, which has a much less elevation, is called Baseterre. These two districts differ widely in physical aspect; but each, in an eminent degree, is subject to the operation of those agencies which are supposed to exert a baneful influence on the health of Europeans in tropical climates. St. Lucia has, in fact, always been noted for its unhealthiness. At an average of the 30 years, ending with 1836, the annual deaths amounted to upwards of 192 per thousand of the white, and 42 per thousand of the black troops.

"Baseterre, the best cultivated portion of the island, abounds in swamps and marshes. Capisterre consists of a succession of abrupt mountains of the most picturesque and fantastic shapes, covered to the summit with forest trees and dense underwood, and intersected by numerous ravines, which, being too narrow to admit of free ventilation, are at all times replete with moisture, and choked up with decayed vegetation in every stage of decomposition. The climate is principally characterized by extreme moisture and variability. During several months, but particularly in October and November, rain is incessant, and showers are frequent for at least nine months of the year. Cool dry weather generally sets in about Christmas, and continues three or four months, at which time the climate is exceedingly pleasant, though not more healthy, since it is at that period of the year that the greatest mortality prevails. During the rest of the year the weather is sometimes dry and sultry, at others cold and damp, exhibiting a difference of 10 or 15 degrees of temperature in a few hours." (*Truelock's Report on Mortality*, &c., in the *W. Indies*.) The range of the thermometer is much the same as at Dominica. Nearly 9500 acres are under crops, and 4700 in pasture. The mountains are feathered to the top with tall forest trees, and the valleys at their feet abound with excellent timber.

St. Lucia has several good harbours, the chief being the Carénage on the W. coast, within which 30 ships of the line may lie in perfect security, without even, as is stated, being moored. The wish to command this admirable harbour was, in truth, the motive which made the island be formerly so much coveted by the European powers.

The quantities of the principal articles imported into this United Kingdom from St. Lucia in 1836 and 1839, were:

Years.	Sugar.	Rum.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Cocoa.
	Cuts.	Galls.	Cuts.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1836	66,691	7,493	4,796	143,265	16,285
1839	50,215	14,061	11,059	51,000	25

The total value of the exports from St. Lucia, in 1836, amounted to £260,040, and that of the imports in the same year to £80,344. During that year, 371 ships, of the aggregate burden of 13,044 tons entered, and 379, of the aggregate burden of 13,106 tons, left the ports of the colony.

The island is divided into nine parishes. Castries, the capital, lies in a low and marshy situation, at the extremity of a long and winding bay of the same name. The fort, where most of the troops in the island are stationed, is built on the summit of a steep hill, called Morne Fortaise, about 1½ m. from Castries, and 850 ft. above the level of the sea. Near it is the principal hospital. Another hospital, and some barracks, are erected on Pigeon Island, a small, conical, and extremely unhealthy islet, near the N. extremity of the island. St. Lucia is governed by a governor and council, acting under orders from England. The mutual jealousies of England and France prevented, for a lengthened period, a permanent settlement being made on the island, which was then regarded as a sort of neutral territory. At length it was ceded to the French in 1763; but, being taken by the English in 1803, it was definitely assigned to us by the treaty of Paris. (*Parliamentary Reports*, &c.)

LUCIA (STA.), a town of Sicily, intend. and distr. of

LUCKIPOOR.

Momia, cap. canton, in a healthy situation on the declivity of mount Dianamare, 7 m. S. by E. Milazzo. Pop. in 1831, 6270.

LUCKIPOOR, a town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, distr. Tipperah, a few miles from the mouth of the Brahmaputra, with which it communicates by a small river, 156 m. E.N.E. Calcutta; lat. $25^{\circ} 56' N.$, long. $90^{\circ} 43' E.$ Coarse cotton cloths of a substantial kind are made here; and the neighbourhood is so fertile and productive that Luckipoor is one of the cheapest towns in British India.

LUCKNOW (Hind. *Lakshmanote*), a large city of Hindostan, prov. and kingdom of Oude, of which it is the cap., on the Goomty, a tributary of the Ganges, about 150 m. N. W. Benares, and 265 m. S.E. by E. Delhi; lat. $26^{\circ} 51' N.$, long. $80^{\circ} 50' E.$ Pop. formerly estimated at 300,000, but now probably under 200,000. This city is interesting from its being the capital of one of the most powerful native states in Hindostan, with which the British power in its rise and progress in India has been more intimately connected than any other; and it is also one into which European habits have been very extensively introduced by the late reforming sovereign of Oude, Saadet Ali. "When viewed from the summit of a lofty edifice, Lucknow presents a confusion of gilded cupolas and pinnacles, turrets, minarets, and arches, bounded by the winding Goomty, and so thickly interspersed with the richest tropical foliage as apparently to realize the most fantastic visions of oriental splendour. A nearer inspection, however, does not fulfil the anticipations which a bird's-eye survey is calculated to excite. This capital may be divided into three quarters. The first is the city, properly so called, containing the shops and private dwellings of the inhabitants connected with the court and residency. The streets here are sunk 10 or 12 ft. below the surface, and are so narrow that two carts cannot pass, besides being filthy in the extreme. The chowk, and one or two bazars in its vicinity, are good streets; but, on the whole, this extensive quarter is more meanly built than, perhaps, any city of the same rank in Hindostan.

"The second quarter of Lucknow was built mostly by the late nabob, Saadet Ali. It stands near the Goomty, towards the S.E., and consists of one very handsome street, after the European fashion, above a mile in length, with bazars striking out at right angles, and a well-built new *chowk* or market-place in the centre, with a lofty gateway at each extremity, which presents a Grecian front on one side, and a Moorish one on the other. The houses that compose the remainder of this street belong to the king, and are occupied by members of his family, or officers of his household. These are, for the most part, in the English style, but with a strange occasional mixture of Eastern architecture. The same remark applies to the palaces, &c., that occupy the space between this street and the river. All these palaces are filled with European furniture and pictures, and may rank with comfortable English houses, but none are on a scale of royal magnificence. The king's peculiar residence only excels the others in being approached through six spacious courts, with reservoirs, fountains, and innumerable pieces of cast statuary, China figures, and other toys that decorate its area. The adjacent buildings of the British residency terminate the great street to the N. At its opposite extremity is the entrance of the Delkusha park, an artificial wilderness of high grass, with which Saadet Ali clothed the arid tract between Lucknow and Constantin, and well stocked with deer, antelope, and peacocks.

"The third quarter of the city adjoins the Goomty to the N.W. being only separated by a wretched bazaar from the second. It consists chiefly of palaces and religious buildings; and, being in a style more purely oriental than the modern portion of the city, is by far the most interesting quarter to a stranger. The magnificent pile of *Imam-darak*, with its noble gateway, called the *Roumi-derwasseh*; the new palace built, but never finished, by Saadet Ali, the *Dowlet-khanah*, &c., are the chief ornaments of this division of Lucknow." (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*, li., 130, 131.)

There are many stately *khans*, and some handsome mosques and pagodas scattered in different parts of the wretched alleys, of which this city chiefly consists; but the most striking buildings, as in other Mohammedan capitals, are the royal tombs and mosques. Of these, the *Imam-darak*, or tomb and mosque of Asophud Dowlah, is the chief. It is said by Lord Valentia to be the most beautiful building he had seen in India. "The approach to the building is through a very large quadrangle to a garden, elevated a small height; on one side of which is a very beautiful mosque, and on the other the *Bales* palace. The *Imam-darak* itself is built on an elevated terrace, and consists of three long and finely-proportioned apartments, running parallel to each other: in the middle one is the tomb, level with the ground." (*Valentia's Trav.*, li., 157.) The central room is, according to Hamilton, 167 ft. in length, by 32 ft. in breadth, with an octagon room at each end; and

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in the rear of the centre, a raised set of rooms, or open arches, with fountains and basins of water under each arch. Lord Valentia says that a range of silver temples or cenotaphs also extends from one end to the other of the room, raised on platforms about 3 ft. from the ground, and each valued at from 50,000 to 100,000 rupees. The *Roumi-Derwasah*, so called from being supposed a copy of one of the gates at Constantinople, is in a light and elegant, though fantastic style, and a mixture of Gothic and Moorish architecture. A good engraving of it and a part of the city is given in Lord Valentia's Travels (li., 173). Near it is the Fivefold palace, a large fortified building, appropriated to the wives, &c., of deceased sovereigns.

Two bridges have been erected over the Goomty at Lucknow; one a heavy bridge of masonry, the other a bridge of boats. The erection of an iron bridge was projected by Saadet Ali, but the materials arrived from England too late for the accomplishment of the work during his lifetime; and his heir, conformably to a prejudice universal among the Mohammedans of Hindostan, declined the unlucky task of completing the unfinished undertaking of a deceased predecessor. About 3 m. from Lucknow is Baroun, a country seat of the last-named chief, built by himself. It is in a Grecian style of architecture, and has, as might be expected, many faults; but it is ornamented by a very fine portico, rising the whole height of the house in front. Near the city is also Constantia, the former residence of a general in the East India Company's service, and erected at an expense of seven lacs of rupees; but this building is in wretched taste, and only imposing at a distance. It has, however, or had, some fine gardens attached to it.

Lucknow is traditionally said to have been founded by *Lakshman*, the brother of *Rama*; who had his residence here, to extinguish the recollection of which Aurungzebe erected a mosque with two minarets on its site. After the battle of Buxar, Shuja ud Dowlah removed his court from Lucknow to Fyzabad; but on his death, in 1775, his successor made this again the capital of Oude. (*Lord Valentia's Travels*, li., 135-175; *Mod. Trav.*; *Hamilton's Hindostan* and *E. I. Gaz.*, &c.)

LUCKPUT-BUNDER, a town of Hindostan, province of Cutch, of which it is the chief port after Mandavee, on the Khoree, or most easterly branch of the Indus, on the high road from Mandavee to Hyderabad and Tatta, 93 m. S.E. by S. the last-named city, and 67 m. W.N.W. Bhooj. It is defended by a good fort. Early in the present century, it had but 2000 inhabitants, and, owing to the shallowness of the river, could only be approached by very small craft; but, by an earthquake in 1819, the Indus was deepened at Luckput to more than 18 ft. at low water, and there is now 20 ft. water in its channel from the ocean to Busta, 8 m. below this town. (*Geog. Journal*, liii., 119.) This must, no doubt, have contributed to the commercial prosperity of Luckput-Bunder, though we have not learned the particulars.

LUDLOW, a mun. and parl. bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Salop, hund. Munslow, on the Teme, 34 m. S. Shrewsbury, 32 m. W. by B. Birmingham, and 196 m. W.S.W. London. Pop. of parl. bor. in 1831, 5332. The town is neat and well built, and the streets are generally wide, well paved, and lighted. On a bold rock, overhanging the river, at the N.W. angle of the town, stands the castle, supposed to have been built in 1130. The walls and towers which still remain present a mass of extensive and magnificent ruins; and round the castle are public walks, shaded with trees, from which there is a fine prospect of the surrounding country. Near the centre of the town is "the Cross," a handsome stone building, with rooms over it used as a school; and in Castle-street is the market-house, the lower part of which is open, and serves as a corn-market, the upper part comprising several large rooms, used for corporation meetings, assemblies, public balls, &c. The guildhall, where the quarter sessions and court of record are held, is a neat and commodious modern structure; and there is a prison called Gaoilford's tower. Performances are given in a small theatre during the races, which are held in the neighbourhood. The church, which stands at the upper end of the town, is a large cruciform building of perpendicular architecture, surmounted by a square embattled tower, rising from the intersection. The interior is very beautiful: lofty pointed arches divide the nave from the aisles; and at the E. end of a very spacious choir is a noble window, entirely filled with painted glass: the whole church is ceiled with fine oak, and embellished with carving. The S. entrance is peculiar, consisting of a hexagonal porch richly ornamented. The living (valued at £160 a year) is a rectory, in the gift of the lord chancellor. There are three places of worship for dissenters, and to both the churches and chapels Sunday schools are attached, furnishing religious instruction to upwards of 500 children. The grammar school, founded in the reign of Edward VI., is intended to give free instruction, in English

LUDWIGSBURG.

and classical learning, to the sons of all residents within the borough. The pupils comprise about 30 free boys, and nearly the same number of pay scholars boarding with the master, who receives a yearly salary of £100, and is assisted by an usher. The master holds, also, the office of preacher, with a salary of £48 a year. A national school, under the superintendence of the rector and a committee, is attended by 150 boys and 100 girls; and is liberally supported, partly by contributions and partly, also, by the funds of a blue-coat charity recently merged into it.

Ludlow, as a place of trade, is of little importance. The glove trade formerly employed several hundred hands; but of late years it has greatly diminished. A small flannel-mill employs about 30 hands, and there is a considerable paper-mill. Malting and tanning are also carried on to some extent; but the chief business is confined to the retailing of goods consumed in the town and neighbourhood. The corporation charter was granted by Edward IV., and has been subsequently confirmed by nine different monarchs. Under the Municipal Reform Act, the government is vested in a recorder, four aldermen, and 12 councillors. Corporation revenue in 1836, £264. The borough has returned two members to the House of Commons since 13 Edward IV.; the right of election, previously to the Reform Act, being nominally vested in the resident burgesses (made so by birth, marriage, or gift), but substantially in the lord of the manor, Earl Powis. The electoral limits were enlarged by the Boundary Act, so as to include, with the old borough, the township of Ludford, and part of the parish of Stanton Lacey. Registered electors in 1836-40, 422. Market (well attended) on Monday; fairs, chiefly for horses, cattle, and pigs, Monday before Feb. 13, Tuesday before Easter, Wednesday in Whitson week, Aug. 21, Sept. 23, and Dec. 6, on the two last of which large quantities of hops are exposed for sale.

The history of Ludlow is closely connected with that of its castle, which, being erected by the barons of Montgomery in the 12th century, continued in a habitable state till the suppression of the council of the marches of Wales by William III. To all lovers of English poetry this castle is interesting, as having been the scene where Milton's "Comus" was performed in 1631, by the family of the earl of Bridgewater.

Lunlow, p. t., Windsor co., Vt., 80 m. S. Montpelier, 672 W. Chartered in 1761, first settled in 1784-3. Watered by Black river. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Baptist, Universalist, and a Union church; a flourishing academy, three stores, three fulling-mills, one woollen factory, one grist-mill, five saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 130 students; 16 schools, 498 scholars. Pop. 1363. The township contains beautiful *verd antique* marble and excellent iron ore, some of which is magnetic.

Lunlow, p. t., Hampden co., Mass., 82 m. W. by S. Boston, 372 W. Incorporated in 1774. Chickapee river bounds it on the S., by a branch of which it is watered, and which affords water-power. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Methodist; one store, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; 10 schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 1268.

LUDWIGSBURG, a town of Wirtemberg, circ. Neckar, of which it is the cap., on rising ground, about 1 m. W. of the Neckar, and 8 m. N. Stuttgart. Pop. in 1837, 6900. It is one of the best laid out and handsomest towns of the kingdom, but is dull. Charles-street, by which it is traversed from end to end, is 1 m. in length, and like most of the other streets, is lined with rows of trees. From 1727 to 1753, Ludwigsburg was the chief residence of the court; its palace, though now deserted, is one of the largest and finest in Germany; and it has a gallery of old German, Dutch, and Flemish pictures; and a theatre. The palace gardens, formerly celebrated for their beauty, are now falling into disorder from neglect. Ludwigsburg has a Lutheran parish church, three other churches, an arsenal, a military school for 80 officers' sons, a lycæum, an orphan asylum, and workhouse, house of correction for females, school for poor children (*kinderrettungsschule*), a cannon foundry, and manufactures of woollen cloth, earthenware, and buttons. In the neighbourhood are the royal summer palaces of Favourite and Moorepos, and the fine statue of Count Zeppelin, erected by King Frederick of Wirtemberg. About 6 m. distant is Marbach, the birthplace of Schiller, and the mathematician Mayer. (*Memminger*; *Beschreibung von Wirtemberg*, 583-94; *Berghaus*; *Stein*.)

LUGANO (TOWN AND LAKE OF). The town of Lugano, being with Bettinzoro and Locarno, a cap. of the Swiss canton of Tessin, stands on a bay on the W. bank of the lake of same name, 15 m. N.N.W. Como. Pop. 3800. It is a well built, handsome town, finely situated round the curve of a beautiful bay, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, having their slopes studded with villas, vineyards, gardens, and forests; while in the distance are seen the snowy pinnacles and craggy masses of the Alps. Among the principal public buildings are the church or cathedral

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of San Lorenzo, on an eminence above the town, commanding a fine view, with a finely-sculptured portal and a facade, said to be by Bramante; the church of the Franciscan friars, remarkable for two paintings of first-rate excellence by Bernardo Luini. It has also some pretty extensive silk manufactures, a large theatre, and a hospital; several establishments for the printing and sale of books newly published or prohibited in Italy; and no fewer than three newspapers, which occasionally advocate doctrines that are but little to the taste of the Austrian and Sardinian governments. Perhaps, however, the town may derive its principal support from its being on the route, and one of the entrepôts, of a considerable portion of the trade carried on between Italy and Switzerland, and Germany by the pass of St. Gothard. Though nominally and politically Swiss, the Luganese are Italians in dress, language, manners, and appearance; in everything, in short, but their greater activity and enterprise; and for this distinction they are mainly indebted to their comparatively free institutions and free press. Monte Caprino, near Lugano, has a great number of natural caverns or grottoes, which, on account of their coolness, are used by the inhabitants in summer as cellars in which to keep their wine, meat, and other provisions.

The lake of Lugano (formerly the *lacus Ceresius*), is principally within the canton of Tessin, in Switzerland, but partly also in Lombardy, between the lago Maggiore and the lago di Como. It is of an extremely singular figure: its greatest length, from Porlezza at its N.E. to Porto at its S. extremity, is about 16 m.; but, in addition to its main body, it has two great arms, one stretching S.E. to Lago, and the other N. to Agno. It is nowhere above 3 m. in width, and is mostly surrounded by high mountains, overhanging woods, and bold, abrupt precipices. One of the mountains, San Salvador, on a promontory, washed on two of its sides by the lake, rising to the height of nearly 2000 ft. above its level, is a sublime object from the lake, and commands from its summit a most magnificent and varied prospect. In some parts, however, the banks of the lake slope gently down to the water's edge, and are covered with villages, vineyards, gardens, &c. The bay of Lugano on its W. side, with its surrounding amphitheatre of hills, is particularly fine. Its waters are quite transparent, and so very deep, that in some places no soundings are said to have been attained. It is about 190 ft. above the level of the lakes of Como and Maggiore, into the latter of which the Tresa conveys its surplus waters. (*Corder's Italy*, i. 314; *Enslace*, iv. 60; *Cote's Switzerland*, iii. 368; *Murray's Handbook*, &c.)

LUUGERSHALL, or LUDGERSHALL, a decayed bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Wilts, hund. Amesbury, 25 m. N.E. Salisbury, and 68 m. W. by S. London. Area of par. and bor., 1600 acres. Pop. in 1851, 533. The town, now in a wretched and decaying state, contains nothing worth mention, except an old, ruinous church, and a place of worship for Baptists; the inhabitants are chiefly supported by agricultural labour. Formerly, however, it must have been a place of more importance, for a large castle existed here soon after the conquest: it was also one of the most ancient parliamentary boroughs, and, notwithstanding its insignificance in modern times, sent two members to the House of Commons down to the passing of the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised.

LUGO, a town of Spain, prov. Galicia, and a bishop's see, on the Minho, 47 m. E.S.E. Coruña, and 142 m. N.N.E. Oporto. Pop., according to Miñano, 7209. It occupies an eminence on the E. bank of the river, and is surrounded by an ancient wall of great thickness, with circular projecting towers. The streets are mean and irregularly built; the chief buildings are a Gothic cathedral, four convents, two hospitals, a singular-looking prison, a foundling asylum, and public seminary. The climate is alleged to be colder than that in other parts of Galicia: snow is frequent, and N. winds are common during the winter months. The place appears to be in a languishing condition; the only fabrics are those of three stockings and Morocco leather. In the neighbourhood are bred great numbers of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and hogs, which meet with ready sale at the monthly fairs, and the great fair in October.

Lugo is a place of great antiquity, having been the capital of a *conventus*, or district, under the Romans, who called it *Lucus Augusti*. Many monuments of Roman art were existing in the time of Pons, but they have nearly all been since destroyed. The Roman medicinal baths are still, however, used, and the works formed to protect them from the floods of the Minho may yet be traced. Along the Catholic wrested Lugo from the Moors, and re-established its bishopric. (*Miñano*, *Man. Trav.*)

LUMBERLAND, p. t., Sullivan co., N. Y., 129 m. S.W. Albany, 12 m. S.W. Monticello, 287 W. Bounded S.W. by Delaware river, E. by Mongaup river. Drained by tributaries of Delaware river. The Hudson and Delaware canal passes through the t. It contains nine stores, three grist-

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mill, 30 saw-mills; four schools, 373 scholars. Population, 1865.

LUMBERTON, p. v., capital of Robeson co., N. C., 91 m. S. by W. Raleigh, 379 W. Situated on the E. bank of Lumber river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Net proceeds of the postoffice, \$68.

LUMPKIN, county, Ga. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 760 sq. m. Drained by head waters of Stowah and Chestnut rivers and their branches. It contains the richest gold mines in the country. It had, in 1840, 3999 neat cattle, 3116 sheep, 14,363 swine; and produced 10661 bushels of wheat, 777 of rye, 214,734 of Indian corn, 999 of oats, 7813 of potatoes, 4217 pounds of tobacco, 17,812 of cotton. It had 36 stores, 91 smelting-houses, which produced gold to the amount of \$74,460, 39 grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, one tannery, 37 distilleries, one pottery; 14 schools, 22 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5143; slaves, 516; free coloured, 12; total, 5671. Capital, Dahlonega.

LUNEVILLE, p. v., capital of Stewart co., Ga., 137 m. S.W. Milledgeville, 793 W. Situated on the S. side of Hannabush creek, 16 m. E. of its entrance into Chattahoochee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, a Baptist and Methodist church, 24 stores, and about 40 dwellings. Net proceeds of the postoffice, \$640.

LUND, a city of Sweden, near its southern extremity, prov. Malmö, 30 m. N.E. Malmö. Pop. 4190. It is open, and irregularly built, but clean. It is an archbishopric, and has a cathedral, an ancient, irregular building, raised at different periods. But it is chiefly remarkable for its university, founded in 1608. This institution has 22 regular and seven assistant professors, and is attended by about 600 pupils. In 1834 it had 996 pupils, whereof 103 were students of divinity, 130 of law, 50 of medicine, and 160 of philosophy, the sciences, &c. It has a library of 30,000 printed volumes and 1000 MSS., with museums of natural history and mineralogy, antiquities and medals, &c.; an observatory, a chemical laboratory, and a botanical garden. Puffendorf, who, next to Grocius, is the grand authority in matters of public law, was appointed Professor of the Law of Nature and Nations in this university in 1670; and here, in 1673, he published his great work *De Jure Nature et Gentium*. "Without," to use the words of a distinguished authority, "the genius of Grocius, and with very inferior learning, he has yet treated this subject with sound sense, with clear method, with extensive and accurate knowledge, and with a copiousness of detail sometimes indeed tedious, but always instructive and satisfactory." (*Macintosh on the Law of Nature and Nations*, p. 21.) Linnaeus was for some time a pupil in the university of Lund. The town has manufactures of woollen cloths and tallow, tanneries and sugar refineries, a discount bank, and some foreign trade. The ancient kings of Scania were chosen on the hill of Lybura, near the town. (*Stein; Oz's Travels*, iv., 298; *Dict. Geog.*, &c.)

LUNEBURG, a town of the kingdom of Hanover, cap. of the distr. and principality of Lüneburg, on the Ilmenau, 67 m. N.E. Hanover, and 37 m. S.E. Hamburg. Population, in 1838, estimated at 11,800. It is surrounded by walls of no great strength, and entered by six gates. It has dark and narrow streets, and old-fashioned houses. The castle, or palace of the prince, the town-hall, council-house, military academy for young nobles, gymnasium, exchange, and cavalry barracks, are the principal public buildings. The military academy has a library of 14,000 volumes, and in the town-hall is another library. Lüneburg has four churches, is one of which are the tombs and monuments of many of the ancient dukes of Lüneburg, several superior schools, an orphan asylum, and a *mont-de-piété*.

Lüneburg was formerly a Hanse town, was governed by magistrates of its own selection, and had an extensive trade. It took part in the Baltic herring-fishery, and had numerous breweries and manufactures of woollen stuffs, &c., now much fallen off. Lime-burning and the making of salt are at present the chief branches of industry. A large and singular rock of gypseum, rising nearly 170 feet above the flames in the immediate vicinity of the town, furnishes abundant materials for the former business. About 90,000 tons of lime a year are sent to Hamburg, Altona, and Holland. About 100,000 centners a year of salt are procured from some adjacent salt-springs: the evaporation is effected by means of turf, and is conducted under a special commission, the government having a monopoly of the article. The price of the undried salt is 40 dollars, and of the dried, 46 dollars the last of 400 lbs. (*Bergkass.*) Lüneburg has some fabrics of woollen and cotton and linen goods, tobacco, paper, cards, and soap; with distilleries, breweries, &c. It also trades in horses; and is the seat of a transit trade between Hamburg and the Elbe, and the interior provinces of Hanover. About 200,000 centners of merchandise are said to have passed in transitu through Lüneburg in 1838. (*Von Rahn's Hanover*, ii., 87, &c.; *Bergkass.*; *Stein*; *Hedekius's N. Germany*.)

LUNEL, a town of France, dep. Hérault cap. cant. on

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the canal of Lunel, 14 m. E.N.E. Montpellier. Pop. in 1836, ex. com., 6021. It has a fine promenade, infantry and cavalry barracks, numerous liqueur and brandy distilleries, and a brisk trade in corn, wines, and raisins. The muscadine wine, produced from vineyards situated on gently rising grounds to the N. of the town, and bearing its name, is reckoned by some connoisseurs as the best of its class, and is rivalled only by the Frontignan. "It is a very delicate wine, of a bright yellow colour, with a less distinct flavour of the grape, and less cloying, than the Frontignan. The vineyard called the Clos-Mazet, which has been long known to afford the first-rate growth, makes about 100 hds. a year, being one third of the total quantity supplied from the territory of Lunel. Several of the more ordinary muscadine wines, however, come into the market as Frontignan and Lunel; but they may be easily detected by their deeper colour, and the want of the characteristic flavour and perfume." (*Henderson on Wines*, p. 177.) According to Julien, the wines of Lunel, "*Sont plus précoces et plus sains que ceux de Frontignan; mais ils ont moins de corps, un goût de fruit moins prononcé, et ne conservent pas aussi longtemps.*" (*Topographie du Vignoble*, p. 250.)

LUNENBURG, county, Va. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 400 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Notaway river. Drained by Meherrin river and its branches. It contained, in 1840, 7470 neat cattle, 9004 sheep, 15,805 swine; and produced 36,894 bushels of wheat, 274,547 of Indian corn, 138,945 of oats, 10,136 of potatoes, 2,640,000 pounds of tobacco, 8560 of cotton. It had 30 stores, 39 grist-mills, six saw-mills, three tanneries; 12 schools, 230 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4132; slaves, 6707; free coloured, 316; total, 11,055. Capital, Lewistown.

LUNENBURG, p. t., Essex co., Vt., 58 m. E.N.E. Montpelier, 567 W. Bounded S.E. by Connecticut river. Fifteen Mile falls on that river commence in the S. part of the t. Chartered in 1763. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist, two stores, one fulling-mill, four saw-mills; 11 schools, 377 scholars. Pop. 1130.

LUNENBURG, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 46 m. N.W. Boston, 498 W. Incorporated in 1793. Watered by branches of Nashua river. It manufactures extensively books and palm-leaf hats. It contains two Congregational churches, one store, one grist-mill, five saw-mills, two tanneries, two printing-offices, one bindery; 10 schools, 434 scholars. Pop. 1373.

LUNENBURG, C. H., called also Lewistown, p. v., capital of Lunenburg co., Va., 73 m. S.W. Richmond, 197 W. It contains a handsome brick courthouse, with a portico of four columns in front, a jail, county clerk's office, two stores, 30 dwellings, and about 100 inhabitants.

LUNEVILLE, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, cap. arrond., on the Vezouze, and on the road from Paris to Strasbourg, 16 m. S.E. Nancy. Pop. in 1836, ex. com., 12,661. It is generally well built, and has a good square, a *château* erected by Leopold, duke of Lorraine, early in the last century, and long the residence of Stanislaus, king of Poland, a handsome parish church, very extensive cavalry barracks, a parade-ground of 200 hectares, a large covered riding arena, two hospitals, a synagogue, theatre, and manufactures of woollen cloth, woollen and cotton yarn, gloves, &c. Luneville is one of the principal cavalry stations in France. The origin of the town is uncertain, but its name seems to indicate that Diana was anciently worshipped here; and several Roman medals, with the impress of that divinity, have been found near a fountain in the neighbourhood. The peace between France and the German Confederation, in 1801, by which the former acquired the territory on the left bank of the Rhine, was concluded in this town. (*Hugo, art. Meurthe; Bergkass.; Guide du Voyageur*, &c.)

LURAY, p. v., capital of Page co., Va., 130 m. N.W. Richmond, 98 W. Situated on Hawkhill creek. Founded in 1814, when the first house was built. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Methodist and Baptist, four stores, 50 dwellings, and about 400 inhabitants.

LURGAN, an inland town of Ireland, co. Armagh, prov. Ulster, about 3 m. from the S. border of Lough Neagh, and 18 m. W.S.W. Belfast. Pop., in 1831, 9243. It is a neat, clean, and well-built town, consisting principally of one wide street. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, meeting-houses for Presbyterians and Quakers, a courthouse, and a *bridewell*. A manor-court is held every three weeks, and general sessions and petty sessions every Friday. It is a constabulary station; and has two schools on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, and a subscription school. The linen manufacture, particularly that of diapers and damasks, is extensively carried on, as is that of tobacco: there are two breweries and an extensive distillery. Markets on Fridays; fairs, August 5th and November 24th. The nearness of the town to the point where the Lurgan and Newry navigation joins Lough Neagh, affords great facilities for inland traffic. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £409; in 1836, £593. Branches of the Belfast, Northern, and Pro-

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vincial banks were opened in 1834; of the Agricultural bank in 1836; and of the Ulster bank in 1837.

The town is on the estate and in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the Browlaw family, to the head of which it gives the title of baron.

LURGAN, L. Franklin co., Pa., 13 m. N. Chambersburg. Watered by the N. and S. branch of Conodogwinit creek. Bituminous coal is found. It has three stores, five grist-mills, six saw-mills, two oil-mills, two tanneries; seven schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 1143.

LUTON, a market town and par. of England, co. Bedford, hund. Flit, 16 m. W.N.W. Hertford, and 28 m. N.W. London. Area of par., 15,500 acres. Pop., in 1831, 5693; do. of township, 3961. The town, pleasantly situated between two hills in the Chiltern chalk range, is irregularly built, with three long streets, running from a market-place (in which is an old town-hall), in the form of the letter Y. The church is an interesting specimen of Gothic architecture, with a square embattled tower surmounted at the angles by hexagonal pinnacles, and a handsomely decorated W. door: the interior contains, besides some painted windows, a curiously carved font, and some fine old monuments. There are also places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and the Society of Friends. Three well-attended Sunday schools, a national and Lancastrian school, furnish instruction to the children of the poor; and there is a well-endowed hospital for lodging and clothing 24 aged widows. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the manufacture of straw hats, and especially of the variety called the Tuscan grass-plait. Lace-making used also to be carried on to a considerable extent; but this business has been all but extinguished by the rise of the Nottingham frame-lace trade. Two miles E. of the town is Luton Ho park, a seat belonging to the Bute family, erected by Lord Bute, the favourite of George III. Markets on Monday; large cattle fairs, April 18th and October 18th.

LUTTERWORTH, a market town and par. of England, co. Leicester, hund. Guthlaxton, 19 m. S. Leicester, and 79 m. N.N.W. London. Area of par., 1860 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3962. The town, situated on the Swift, a tributary of the Avon, comprises one main and well-built street, with others of inferior size: there are some good houses, but a large proportion of the tenements are mere mud-walled thatched cottages. The church is a large and very handsome structure, in the pointed style, with a high square tower having turrets at the angles: the interior is elegantly fitted up. But it is principally remarkable from having been the scene of the pastoral labours of John Wycliffe, and from its containing his pulpit and portrait. This early and illustrious reformer and eminent divine was appointed rector of Lutterworth in 1374, where he expired 10 years afterward, on the 31st of December, 1384. Luckily, however, his doctrines did not die with him. In 1415 the council of Constance vainly endeavoured to gratify their impotent rage against his memory, by ordering his remains to be disinterred and cast upon a dunghill. This disgraceful sentence was carried into effect: for the bones of Wycliffe, being taken up, were burned, and the ashes thrown into the Swift. "Thus," as Fuller has ingeniously expressed it, "this brook (the Swift) has conveyed his ashes into Avon, Avon into Severn, Severn into the narrow seas, they into the main ocean: and thus the ashes of Wycliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over."

Lutterworth has three places of worship for dissenters, four Sunday schools, an endowed free-school, attended by 100 boys, and three smaller subscription schools. Its chief manufacture is that of coarse hosiery, but it is not extensive. It has a considerable trade in farm and dairy produce, chiefly carried on at its seven annual fairs. Markets on Thursday: fairs, Thursday after February 19th, March 10th, April 15th, July 23d, and October 10th; also on Holy Thursday.

LUTZEN, a town of the Prussian states, prov. Saxony, circ. Merseburg, 19 m. S.W. Leipzig. This town, the population of which is under 1500, would be unworthy notice, were it not that its environs have been the scene of two of the most memorable conflicts of modern times. The first, which occurred on the 16th of November, 1632, took place between the Imperialists, under Wallenstein, and the Swedes, under their heroic monarch, Gustavus Adolphus. The latter were victorious; but the Swedes were dearly purchased by the death of their king, who fell (it has been alleged by treachery) in the action. Besides their king, the Swedes lost about 3000 men; but the loss of the Imperialists amounted to double that number, and their artillery fell into the hands of the conquerors.

The other great conflict took place nearly on the same ground, on the 2d of May, 1813, between the French, under Napoleon, and the allied army, encouraged by the presence of the emperor Alexander and the king of Prussia. The struggle was most obstinate and bloody; but in the end victory declared in favour of the French. The allies lost 20,000

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men, killed and wounded, and that of the French was also very severe.

LUXEMBURG (GRAND DUCHY and PROVINCE OF), a territory of W. Europe, between lat. 49° 25' and 50° 28' N., and long. 5° and 6° 30' E.; having N. the Belgian prov. of Liege, W. that of Namur, E. Rhensia Prussia, and S. France. Greatest length and breadth about 65 m. each. Area, 2700 sq. m. Pop., in 1836, 327,688. By the treaty of the 19th of April, 1839, this territory was definitively partitioned between Holland and Belgium; the E. portion, with an area of about 1000 sq. m., and a population of 160,000, being assigned to the former, and the W. portion, with an area of 1700 sq. m., and a population of about 168,000, to the latter. The title of grand duke of Luxembourg, with the suffrage in the councils of the German confederation, are enjoyed by the king of the Netherlands.

A chain of hills, branching from the Ardennes, traverses the country from S.W. to N.E. It nowhere rises to more than 3000 feet above the sea; but it forms the dividing line between the basins of the Meuse and the Moselle. The last-named river and the Sur form the E. boundary of the grand duchy; the other principal streams are the Our, Our, Alzette, Bemoey, &c., tributaries of either the Meuse or the Moselle. The valleys are fertile, but the rest of the country has mostly a stony and barren soil; and in some parts, especially about the centre of Belgium Luxembourg, a good deal of the surface is occupied with marshes, heaths, and poor waste land. The entire surface is estimated at 690,000 *hectares* (a measure nearly answering to hectares), of which about 240,000 are supposed to be in tillage, 311,000 in woods, 137,000 in heaths, wastes, &c., and 112,000 altogether unproductive, or occupied by roads, rivers, &c. It is mostly divided into small properties. Rye, barley, oats, and wheat are the principal corn crops; and potatoes, with flax, hemp, and beet-root, are raised. The agricultural course almost invariably occupies three years: the first year wheat, maiz, or rye is sown; in the second, oats, barley, or potatoes; and in the third the land is left fallow. The annual vine is grown on the banks of the Moselle; and the annual produce of wine was estimated, in 1837, at 75,303 hectol. The chief branch of rural industry is, however, the rearing of cattle for exportation. The sheep yield indifferent wool, but their flesh is excellent. Horses are good. A great many hogs are reared, and, in the first half of 1836, 36,769 were exported to France. The meadow-lands, especially in the valleys of the Alzette, Chiery, and Semois, are carefully irrigated and manured. The woods are an important source of wealth, the annual produce of timber and firewood being estimated, according to Vandermieden, at nearly 1,100,000 *steres*. Nearly 63,000 hectares of woods belong to communes, there being scarcely a commune without a certain portion of forest-land. There are few countries in which iron is more abundant; and about 9,900,000 kilog. of metal are produced annually: from the want of coal, it has to be smelted with timber.

Since 1837, however, coal has been admitted into Belgium Luxembourg (where this branch of industry is principally conducted) from Rhensia Prussia, at the reduced duty of one franc per 1000 kilog., and the production of iron is probably on the increase. The slate of Luxembourg is of a superior quality. Viel-Salm, in the N. of Belgian Luxembourg, furnishes about 4,000,000 of slates a year, and in the S. the quarries of Herbenmont and Geripont produce about 10,000,000 a year, mostly exported to the neighbouring countries. Slate-pencils, marble, and a little lead, zinc, copper, and manganese are the other chief mineral products. Next to forges and potteries, woollen cloth, lace, leather, and glass factories, distilleries, and breweries, are the most numerous manufacturing establishments. The commerce of Luxembourg, however, except in iron, slate, and cattle, is insignificant. The inhabitants, partly of Saxon extraction, and partly Walloons, are all Roman Catholics. The whole territory is subdivided into three districts: those of Luxembourg, Diekirch, and Grevenmacher: each has in it a tribunal of original jurisdiction; and the first, which is identical with the Dutch province, is placed under a Prussian military governor, and a Dutch civil commissary. Belgian Luxembourg is governed in the same way as the other Belgian provinces. Dutch Luxembourg has the 11th place in the German Confederation, with three votes in the full council and one in the committee. It has, since 1839, furnished a contingent of 1850 men to the army of the confederation; the contingent previously to the division of the duchy having been 2556 men.

LUXEMBURG (Germ. *Lutzelburg*), a town belonging to the kingdom of the Netherlands, the cap. and only place of any importance in the above grand duchy, and one of the strongest fortresses of Europe; on the Alzette, a tributary of the Sur, 23 m. S.W. Treves, and 77 m. S.E. Liege; lat. 49° 37' N., long. 6° 7' 5" E. Pop., in 1830, 11,943. It is built partly on a steep rocky height, and partly in the valley beneath; being, consequently, divided int. the upper and lower

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towns, which communicate by flights of steps, and streets running zigzag, so as to be passable for carriages. Both towns are fortified; and the works, which are partly excavated in the solid rock, have been greatly strengthened by the successive possessors of the town—Spaniards, Austrians, French, and Dutch. Great improvements have recently been made in them; and, since 1837, a new fort has been constructed outside the Treves gate. The casemates of that part of the fortifications called *Le Boac*, resemble those of Gibraltar, and are capable of accommodating 4000 men. Luxembourg is tolerably well built, but has no remarkable public buildings. It has some iron forges, and manufactures of linen fabrics, leather, and tobacco. It is at present garrisoned by 9000 Prussian troops.

The territory of Luxembourg was governed by its own counts from the time of the Carolingian Frankish kings to 1354, when the emperor, Charles IV., erected it into a duchy. It was taken by the French in 1794, and subdivided among the depts. of Forêts, Ardennes, Sambre-et-Meuse, and Ourthe; but, in 1814, it was erected into a grand duchy, and given to the king of Holland, in exchange for the renunciation of his claims upon Nassau. (*Vandermaelen's Luxembourg; Berghees, &c.*)

LUXEUIL (an. *Luxovium*), a town of France, dep. Haute-Saône, cap. cant., on the Breuchin, 15 m. N.E. Vesoul. Pop. in 1836, ex. com., 3023. It is well built and clean, and has a good town-hall, a large hospital, a communal college, and manufactures of hats, leather, tin and iron goods, &c.; but it is chiefly remarkable for its hot or thermal springs, which are usually frequented by from 500 to 600 visitors. The hot baths of *Luxovium* were known to the Romans, who are said to have decorated them with fine buildings. (*D'Auvillier, Notice de la Gaule*, p. 430.) The traces of several Roman roads, aqueducts, and edifices, with various statues, medals, &c., have been discovered in and around the town. (*Hugo, art. Haute-Saône; Dict. Géog.*)

LUZERNE, county, Pa. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state, and contains 1350 sq. m. Watered by Susquehanna river. Anthracite coal is extensively found. It contained, in 1840, 30,941 neat cattle, 28,415 swine, 37,007 hogs; and produced 244,369 bushels of wheat, 97,504 of rye, 222,325 of Indian corn, 131,923 of buckwheat, 304,044 of oats, 284,317 of potatoes, 207,578 tons of anthracite coal, of 28 bushels each. It had 132 stores, six furnaces, one forge, 12 fulling-mills, one woollen factory, 20 flouring-mills, 45 grist-mills, 312 saw-mills, one paper-mill, four powder-mills, 24 tanneries, five distilleries, two breweries, one pottery, one rope-walk, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; five academies, 140 students; 182 schools, 7418 scholars. Pop. 44,006. Capital, Wilkesbarre.

LUZERNE, t., Fayette co., Pa., 12 m. N.W. Uniontown. Bounded N. and W. by Monongahela river. Drained by Dumlup's creek, across which is a bridge connecting it with Brownsville. It has three stores, four flouring-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries; four schools, 95 scholars. Pop. 1715.

LUZERNE, p. t., Warren co., N. Y., 55 m. N. Albany, 10 m. S.W. Caldwell. Bounded W. by Hudson river. Hadley falls are in the S. part of the t. It contains one church, four stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, 21 saw-mills; 11 schools, 435 scholars. Pop. 1284.

LUZON, the largest and most N. of the Philippine Islands, which see.

LYCOMING, county, Pa. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state, and contains 1600 sq. m. Watered by the W. branch of Susquehanna river and its tributaries. The west branch of Pennsylvania canal passes along the N. branch of the river through the county. It contained, in 1840, 16,713 neat cattle, 24,584 sheep, 36,080 swine; and produced 231,757 bushels of wheat, 116,393 of rye, 177,082 of Indian corn, 63,209 of buckwheat, 308,715 of oats, 194,113 of potatoes, 36,343 pounds of sugar. It had 67 stores, nine lumber-yards, one fulling-mill, nine woollen factories, one flouring-mill, 43 grist-mills, 55 saw-mills, two oil-mills, 20 tanneries, 11 distilleries, one pottery, three printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; three academies, 54 students; 118 schools, 4094 scholars. Pop. 22,642. Capital, Williamsport.

LYCOMING, t., Lycoming co., Pa., 7 m. N.W. Williamsport. Bounded S. by the W. branch of Susquehanna river. Drained by Lycoming creek. It contains four stores, three grist-mills, eight saw-mills, three tanneries; one academy, eight students; six schools, 183 scholars. Pop. 1917.

LYKENS, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 36 m. N. Harrisburg. Watered by Witicoaco, Little, and Mahanango creeks. Superior anthracite coal is abundant, and has an easy access to Susquehanna river. It has three stores, one fulling-mill, five flouring-mills, one grist-mill, seven saw-mills, two tanneries, two distilleries; eight schools, 259 scholars. Pop. 1499.

LYMAN, p. t., York co., Me., 72 m. S.W. Augusta, 523 W. Watered by Saco river, and a head branch of Kenne-

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bank river. It has three stores, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; 13 schools, 545 scholars. Pop. 1478.

LYMAN, p. t., Grafton co., N. H., 53 m. N.W. Concord, 498 W. Bounded N.W. by Connecticut river, in which are Fifteen Mile falls, opposite to this t. Watered by Burnham's river, issuing from a pond on Lyman's mountain, 100 rods long and 80 wide. It falls into Ammonoosuc river. It has three stores, one grist-mill, 11 saw-mills; one academy, 100 students; 16 schools, 531 scholars. Pop. 1785.

LYME, p. t., New-London co., Ct., 45 m. S. by E. Hartford, 338 W. Incorporated in 1667. Bounded W. by Connecticut river, over which, at its mouth, is a ferry to Saybrook. It contains six churches, four Congregational and two Baptist, eight stores, one lumber-yard, three fulling-mills, two woollen factories, six grist-mills, six saw-mills, three tanneries; 18 schools, 847 scholars. Pop. 2856.

LYME, t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 12 m. W. Watertown, 172 m. N.W. Albany. Bounded W. by Lake Ontario, N.W. by St. Lawrence river. Watered by Chaumont river. It has nine stores, one grist-mill, 13 saw-mills; 14 schools, 406 scholars. Pop. 5472.

LYME, p. t., Huron co., O., 90 m. N. by E. Columbus, 408 W. It has one store, two saw-mills; seven schools, 313 scholars. Pop. 1330.

LYME-REGIS, a pari. and mun. bor., market town, seaport, and par. of England, co. Dorset, in Bridport div. of lib. Lodgers and Bothenhampton, 204 m. S.S.E. Taunton, and 132 m. W.S.W. London. Area of pari. bor., which comprises the two parishes of Lyme and Charmouth, 1980 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3245. "Lyme is a small and irregularly built town, situated among hills, which, by rendering it difficult of access, effectually preclude it from becoming a place of importance. This place, as well as Charmouth, is frequented in the summer as a watering-place, and many respectable families are settled in the neighbourhood; but the streets are very irregular, and not lighted, so that, on the whole, it has the appearance of a poor and inconsiderable place." The pier or cobb (originally erected in the reign of Edward III., and greatly lengthened in 1836, at the expense of government) is 680 feet long and 12 feet broad, furnishing good shelter for shipping between Start point and the isle of Portland; and close to the pier is the custom-house. "The regular trade of the place, however, appears to be altogether inconsiderable; and it is chiefly valuable as a port of refuge for small vessels in bad weather." (*Parl. Boundary Rep.*) In 1836 there belonged to the port 19 vessels, of the burden of 1187 tons: the customs' revenue in 1839 amounted to £2580, indicating a great diminution since the close of the last century, when they amounted to about £16,000 a year. This change is ascribed partly to the decay of its once considerable Newfoundland fishery and Mediterranean trade, and partly also to the separation of Bridport, united with Lyme till 1833. An old church, three places of worship for dissenters, a house used for assemblies, and an old town-hall, are the chief public buildings. Two schools for poor children are supported by subscription, and there are almshouses and other charities for the sick and aged.

The borough of Lyme is undoubtedly very ancient, and claims to be one by prescription. Its first charter is dated 12 Edward I.; and its early consequence as a port is shown by the fact, that in the war with France under Edward III. it furnished four ships to serve at the siege of Calais. The municipal borough is now governed by a mayor, three other aldermen, and 12 councillors, but has no commission of the peace. Corporation revenue, in 1839, £374. The borough sent two members to the House of Commons from the reign of Edward I. down to the passing of the Reform Act, which deprived it of one member: previously to that act the right of election was vested in the capital burgesses and freemen. The Boundary Act enlarged its limits, so as to include the entire parishes of Lyme and Charmouth. Registered electors in 1839—40, 277. Markets on Fridays; large cattle fairs, Feb. 13, and Oct. 2.

LYMINGTON, a pari. and mun. bor., seaport, and market town of England, co. Hants, in the E. division of the New Forest, close to the mouth of a river of its own name, which falls into the Solent, 23 m. S.S.W. Winchester, and 61 m. W.S.W. London. Pop. of pari. bor. (comprising the par. of Lymington and a part of the par. of Boldre), in 1831, 5361. The town, situated on the W. bank of the river, is well paved and lighted with gas, and consists of one well-built and wide street, crossed by two others of an inferior description. On the E. bank is the village of Undersnore, comprising several villas and houses of a superior kind, inhabited by persons of independent fortune; it is connected with the town by a bridge, and chiefly forms a suburb of Lymington. Among the public buildings are a town-hall, a neat theatre, and a custom-house; the port, though sufficient for vessels of 300 tons, and provided with wharfs and storehouses, is subordinate to that of Southampton. The church is an irregular building of brick and stone, the living being a curacy dependent on the vicarage of Boldre.

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There are likewise three places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and other dissenters. A free school for both sexes, a girls' national school, and an infant school, provide instruction for the children of the poor, and there are several minor charities.

"The town is considered to be in an improving state, and several large outlays of capital have taken place in the last few years. A company has been formed for the purpose of supplying steam navigation to and from Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; £3000 have been subscribed for the formation of gas works, and the same sum for the erection of baths; dwelling-houses, also, have been and are now being built on an improved scale, the principal object of these improvements being to induce visitors to resort to the town during the summer. Little or no commerce is carried on here; and the only manufacture of the neighbourhood is that of salt, which some years ago was carried on to a very large extent, but latterly has decreased. A large yearly fair is held for the sale of cheese, exported to various places along the Sussex coast." (*Mun. Corp. Rep.*)

Lymington is a borough by prescription, its corporate officers since the Municipal Reform Act being a mayor, three other aldermen, and 19 councillors; but it has no commission of the peace. Corporation revenues in 1839 (chiefly from quay and river dues), £100.

Lymington has sent two members to the House of Commons since the 27th of Elizabeth, the right of election being vested, till the Reform Act, in the resident burgesses, of whom there were only 36 in 1831. The Boundary Act enlarged the limits of the borough, so as to include the entire parish of Lymington with a part of the parish of Boldre. Registered electors in 1839—40, 305. Lymington is also a polling place for the S. division of Hampshire. Markets on Saturday; large fairs for cheese, bacon, and cattle, May 12 and Oct. 5.

LYNCHBURG, p. v., Campbell co., Va., 116 m. W. by S. Richmond, 191 W. It is in 37° 36' N. lat., and 79° 22' W. long. Pop. in 1836, 4626; in 1840, 6395. Situated on the S. side of James river, 30 m. below its passage through the Blue ridge. In 1793 it had but five houses. Incorporated in 1805. It contains seven churches, two Presbyterian, two Methodist, a Baptist, an Episcopal, and a Roman Catholic. It has a Friends' church in the vicinity. There are 124 dry goods and grocery stores, four apothecary stores, six public warehouses, in which from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of tobacco are annually inspected, 22 tobacco factories, in which from 35,000 to 40,000 boxes of tobacco are manufactured annually, one large cotton factory, one iron foundry, three large flouring-mills, 15 classical schools, besides many common and primary schools, six large hotels, as well as many others, and over 1000 dwellings. The James river and Kanawha canal is in operation from this place to Richmond. Five handsome packet boats, affording fine accommodations for passengers, some of which leave for, and arrive from Richmond every day in the week, except Sundays; and 40 freight boats of from 60 to 100 tons burthen, are employed on the canal. Lynchburg has an extensive trade with the N., the N.W., and the S. parts of the state, together with the adjacent states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. It is the fifth place in population in the state.

LYNDEBOROUGH, p. t., Hillsborough co., N. H., 33 m. S.S.W. Concord, 461 W. Incorporated in 1764, first settled in 1750. Watered by branches of Souhegan river. It contains a Baptist church, one store, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, two tanneries; 12 schools, 334 scholars. Pop. 1032.

LYNDON, p. t., Caledonia co., Vt., 44 m. N.E. Montpelier, 554 W. Chartered in 1789, organized in 1791. Watered by Passumpsic river, which by two falls affords extensive water-power. It contains two churches, a Methodist and Congregational, and some Baptists, four stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, eight saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries; one academy, 131 students; 16 schools, 607 scholars. Pop. 1753.

LYNN, p. t., Essex co., Mass., 9 m. N.E. Boston, 449 W. Bounded S. by the Atlantic. On the side next the ocean, and on Saugus river, by which it is watered, there is excellent salt marsh. It contains eight churches, three Methodist, two Congregational, a Friends', a Baptist, and a Universalist, two banks with a capital of \$150,000 each, besides a savings bank, three insurance companies, 36 stores, three grist-mills, one saw-mill, one rope-walk, two printing-offices, four weekly newspapers; six academies, 133 students; 10 schools, 1035 scholars. Pop. 9367. Lynn is distinguished for the manufacture of ladies' shoes. The various manufactures of leather, consisting chiefly of these articles, amounted, in 1840, to \$1,367,500. On the S. of Lynn is the peninsula of Nahant, which has become a fashionable watering place, and is beautifully situated to enjoy the ocean-breezes. The peninsula consists of two parts. The inner portion contains 43 acres. The outer

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portion, called Great Nahant, is about 9 m. in length, and in some parts half a mile broad, containing 463 acres, and is finely diversified, rising to elevations of from 40 to 100 feet above the level of the sea. A large and splendid house occupies a commanding situation, consisting of nearly 100 rooms, and surrounded by a double piazza. In the vicinity are several other hotels and boarding houses, and about 50 beautiful cottages erected as country seats by gentlemen of fortune. Great Nahant is connected with Little Nahant by a beach half a mile long. The beach which connects Little Nahant with the mainland is narrow and about a mile and a half long, and barely rises so high as to prevent the water from ordinarily flowing over it. The sand has become so compact from the water dashing on it, that the print of a horse's hoof or a wheel of a carriage is scarcely left in passing over it. Two steamboats are constantly running between this place and Boston in the summer season.

LYNN, t., Lehigh co., Pa. It contains seven stores, one woollen factory, 10 grist-mills, five saw-mills, one powder-mill, four tanneries, 30 distilleries; seven schools, 312 scholars. Pop. 1895.

LYNNFIELD, p. t., Essex co., Mass., 20 m. N. Boston, 460 W. Incorporated as a separate town in 1814. It had previously belonged to Lynn. Bounded N. by Ipswich river. It contains two churches, a Congregational, and a Methodist; three schools, 180 scholars. Pop. 767.

LYNN-REGIS or KING'S LYNN, a part, and mun. bor., seaport and market town of England, co. Norfolk, locally situated in hund. Freebridge-Lynn, at the mouth and on the E. bank of the Ouse, 36 m. W. by N. Norwich, and 80 m. N. by E. London. Lat. 53° 48' N., long. 2° E. Area of par. bor., 2990 acres. Pop., in 1831, 11,503. The town, about 1 m. in length, by ½ m. in breadth, comprising two principal, with other smaller streets, "is generally speaking, well built, and contains many excellent houses, and extensive premises calculated for trade. It is well paved, lighted with gas, supplied with good water, and very clean. The public walks, also, in the E. part of the town deserve notice, for their extent, and the neatness with which they are kept." (*Mun. Bound. Rep.*) Lynn was formerly encompassed on the land-side by a wall and deep wet ditch, defended by nine bastions: these fortifications yet remain, but the wall and bastions are much dilapidated; it is also divided into several parts by four small streams here called *fleets* (from the Dutch *vliet*) over which are 11 bridges. The market place, called by way of distinction the Tuesday's market place, is an area of three acres, situated at the N. end of the town, having a sculptured stone cross in its centre, and surrounded by good houses. A smaller market is held on Saturday in an open space near St. Margaret's church, and outside the town is a cattle-market. The custom-house, built in 1683, and intended for a merchant's exchange, is a handsome building of freestone, with an ornamental front, and a statue of Charles II.: the guildhall is an old-fashioned building of stone and flint, with suitable apartments for the transacting of municipal business, &c.; and near it is the borough jail, a respectable stone structure, which "seems to be on the whole well regulated, and admits, to a certain extent, of the classification of prisoners." (*Mun. Corp. Rep.*) A new theatre has recently supplied the place of an older one, now converted into warehouses. The parliamentary borough comprises two parishes, that of the St. Margaret's (the living of which is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the dean and chapter of Norwich), and that of All-Saints (a vicarage in the patronage of the bishop of Ely). St. Margaret's church in the N. Lynn, built in the 12th century, is alleged to be one of the largest parish churches in England, and had formerly a lofty steeple blown down by a tempest in 1741: its W. end is still distinguished by two square towers of dissimilar architecture, the upper parts of which are of modern construction. St. Nicholas, a Gothic structure, with a bell-tower and light octagonal spire 170 feet high, is a chapel of ease to the above parish church. All-Saints' church, in S. Lynn, is a well-built cruciform edifice, occupying the site of an old convent of White friars. On the opposite side of the Ouse in W. Lynn, but not within the borough, is another parish church, that of St. Peter's. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel; and the Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends, have their respective places of worship, with large attached Sunday-schools. The grammar school is in the patronage of the corporation, from which its master receives a salary of £63 a year: it has two or three small exhibitions in the University of Cambridge. Various charity-schools have likewise been established, which, with a well-conducted Lancasterian school, furnish instruction to numerous children of both sexes. Graywood's hospital provides lodging, and a weekly stipend of 5s. to 53 poor widows: there are also three other well endowed sets of almshouses, and many minor bequests, &c., for the relief of the aged poor.

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"Lyons contains an iron-foundry and four building-yards for ships from 400 tons downward; but there are no other manufactures. A considerable and increasing trade is carried on, coast-wise, in exporting corn, with other natural products of the fens; and importing principally coal: there is also a direct trade with Canada and the Baltic in timber; as well as with Portugal in wine, fruit, &c.; but this is of much less extent and importance than the coasting-trade." There belonged to the port, in 1836, 130 ships, of the aggregate burden of 15,363 tons; besides which, upward of 3000 coasters, chiefly colliers, come thither, each year, from other ports. Gross customs' revenue, in 1839, £87,253. The harbour is capacious; but the approach to it is rendered both difficult and hazardous by numerous and perpetually shifting sand-banks, occasioned by the action of the tide on the light silt and sand forming the bed of the river. The estuary of the Ouse is nearly 1000 feet broad, and there is accommodation in the port for about 300 merchant-ships. Spring-tides rise about 18 feet, and during the prevalence of N. and N.E. winds, are thrown in with such violence and rapidity as sometimes to damage the shipping. "The harbour has also been injured since the completion of the Eau-brink cut, which has caused a great accumulation of alluvial soil along the King's stailth and other quays lining the E. bank of the river; but this evil is now somewhat lessened by the erection of jetties on the opposite shore, which direct the course of the river more to the E. bank, by means whereof these deposits are scoured away." (*Misc. Board. Rep.*)

King's Lynn, (called Bishop's Lynn before Henry VIII. conferred on it its present name,) received its first charter from King John, in return for valuable services done him by its inhabitants during the baronial wars. Its corporate privileges were confirmed and enlarged by several monarchs, and lastly by Charles II. The borough is now divided into three wards, the municipal officers being a mayor and five other aldermen, with 18 councillors. Quarter and petty sessions are held under a recorder, and a court sits monthly for the recovery of debts under 40s. Corporation revenues, in 1839, £8615. Lyons has sent two members to the House of Commons since the 6th of Edward II., the right of election down to the Reform Act being vested in freemen by birth, servitude, gift, or purchase. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 930. Lyons is also a polling-place for the W. division of Norfolk. Markets, principally on Tuesday, but also on Saturday. Large fairs for London goods, Feb. 14, and five succeeding days, also for cheese a week after old Michaelmas, lasting two days.

LYONS (Fr. *Lyon*; an. *Lugdunum*), a large city of France, being the principal manufacturing town of that kingdom, in the dep. of the Rhone, of which it is the cap., 275 m. N.E. E. Bordeaux, 172 m. N.N.W. Marseilles, 245 m. S.E. Paris, and 70 m. W.S.W. Geneva: lat. 45° 45' 58" N., long. 4° 49' 24" E. Pop. of the city proper, in 1836, 147,293; but, including its suburbs, the pop. is about 200,000. It is situated at the junction of the Rhone and the Saône, chiefly on a tongue of land or peninsula between those two rivers, the length of which is nearly 3 m., and its average breadth about 3 furlongs, though in the N. part of the city increasing to upward of 1 m. Some extensive and important quarters, as St. Just, St. George, St. Irénée, Vaise, &c., are, however, situated on the W. or right bank of the Saône, on and round the hill of Fourvières; and in the E., on the left bank of the Rhone, are the *Passeberg Guillotière* and the *Quartier des Brotteaux*. S. of the city, the handsome and regular suburb of *Perache* is rapidly extending towards the extremity of the peninsula; while on the N., beyond the fortifications, on the declivity of a hill extending from one river to the other, is the municipal commune of La Croix Rousse, comprising the suburbs of Serin and St. Clair. A tower on the hill of Fourvières, 680 feet above the Saône, commands a landscape which combines the rich and the grand in the highest degree. At the spectator's feet is Lyons, with its two noble rivers; its bridges, squares, quays, and public edifices, the vessels that crowd the Saône, and the busy activity that pervades its streets, announcing a highly civilized, prosperous, and opulent community. "Unlike Paris and many other French towns, which stand isolated, as it were, in the country, with ploughed land and meadows coming close up to the barriers, Lyons appears as the nucleus of a vast population, melting gradually by its suburbs into clusters of villages, which break up into smaller villages, hamlets, villas, and manufactories. Even at the distance of 10 m., the country is pretty thickly dotted with buildings, some of which are seen sweetly perched on the S. and W. declivities of the hills which enclose the plain. The high and mountainous land on the W. side of the city is scarcely an exception; for sterile as it seems, it is enlivened by country-houses, villages, and manufactories. Beyond the hills which bound the plain on the N.E., is seen Mount Jura; on the E. we have part of the Alps; above which, at the distance of 100 m. from the town,

Mont Blanc is distinctly seen like a white cloud or a mass of snow." (*Maclear's Notes*, p. 35.)

The interior of Lyons exhibits little regularity, and chiefly consists of narrow, winding, and dirty streets, rendered dark by the extreme loftiness of the houses. These, though of stone, and solidly built, are old and *triste*, and several of the streets leading up steep declivities are inconvenient for carriages. The *quartier St. George* is disgustingly filthy, and greatly inferior in appearance to the suburbs of Croix Rousse and des Brotteaux, which, like it, are chiefly inhabited by the working classes. But the wretched aspect of some parts of the city is in some degree counterbalanced by the magnificence of others. Three ranges of quays, two on the Saône, and one on the Rhone, interspersed with 17 bridges, nearly all of modern construction, with the glacis and hill of Fourvières, encompass all that is situated between the two rivers, and form a noble and imposing outline. The Saône, which is far more useful to Lyons in a commercial point of view than the Rhone, is lined with numerous wharfs and landing-places; and along the Rhone from the Faubourg St. Clair to Port Perache, a distance of a league, is a line of elegant public and private edifices, and a public walk, planted with a double row of trees, commanding a fine prospect over the fertile plain to the E. The waters of the Rhone are rapid, cold, and clear, and it forms in every respect a remarkable contrast to the Saône, which has a sluggish current, and a muddy stream. The Rhone is very liable to sudden inundations, to prevent the devastating effects of which some extensive embankments have been raised on its left bank. Still the river, when swollen, frequently does much damage, as was fully evinced in the autumn of 1840, when the inundations carried away some of the bridges, laid a considerable portion of Lyons, and of the surrounding country, under water, and occasioned great damage. There were previously 10 bridges within the city, three of which crossed the Rhone. These were the *Pont de la Guillotière*, originally built in 1190, 539 yards in length by 24 feet wide, with 17 stone arches, but of these only eight are over the water; the *Pont Morand*, constructed of wood in 1774, 228½ yards long by 14 wide; and between the two the *Pont Lafayette* (formerly *Charles X.*), a handsome bridge, 235 yards in length, the piers of stone, and the upper part of wood. The bridges over the Saône vary in length from 130 to 140 yards; the principal is the *Pont de Tilsit*, leading from the centre of the city, a stone bridge of five arches, 130 yards long by 15 wide, erected at a cost of 3,000,000 francs, or £130,000 sterling. (*Hugo*.) Lyons has 55 places or squares, some large and regular, but, as may readily be inferred from their number, the great majority are very much the reverse. The *Place Bellecour* (formerly *Louis-le-Grand*), one of the largest and handsomest in France, and perhaps in Europe, in the very heart of the city, has two of its sides nearly 340 yards in length, the two others measuring 246 and 218 yards. One of the principal streets forms part of its N. face; its two shorter sides consist of symmetrical ranges of handsome buildings; and on its S. side is a fine plantation of linden trees. The square is ornamented with an equestrian bronze statue of Louis XIV., and forms, with the quays, the favourite promenade of all classes. The *Place Louis XVIII.* leads into the *Cours de Médi*, a broad and fine thoroughfare, planted with trees, which separates the city from the new town of Perache. The other principal squares are the *Place des Terreaux*, containing the town-hall, and *Palais des Arts*; *des Cordeliers*, with a fluted column upward of 60 feet in height, supporting a colossal statue of Urania; *de Comédie*, in which is the entrance to the *Grand Théâtre*; *Sathonay*; the *Place Louis XVI.* in the *quartier des Brotteaux*, &c. In the N. part of the city a covered arcade has been formed, called the *Galerie de la Frange*, nearly 500 feet in length, and containing many good shops. Lyons is supplied with water from the Rhone, and has numerous public fountains, but none worth notice.

The town-hall holds the first rank among the public buildings. This edifice, the finest of its kind in France, was erected between 1646 and 1655. It has a front nearly 100 feet in width, flanked with a square tower and dome at either end. Its battlement is ornamented with two large statues of Hercules and Minerva, and in the centre is a clock tower, surmounted by a cupola, which rises to the height of 157 feet above ground. The depth of the building is 263 yards, at the end of which another handsome front faces the *Place de Comédie*. Its interior contains a vestibule, in which are two colossal bronze groups emblematical of the Rhone and Saône; a fine staircase, and a saloon, 87 feet long by 40 wide, which formerly contained many fine paintings, destroyed during the Revolution. Of the 18 churches, none is very remarkable either for size or elegance. The cathedral of St. John, on the right bank of the Saône, was begun in the 7th century, but not completed till the reign of Louis XI. It is a Gothic edifice, having at its four corners, four heavy square towers, in one of which

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is a bell, weighing 35,000 French lbs. The W. entrance is very much ornamented; the interior is characterized chiefly by simplicity. In this church is a remarkable clock, constructed at the end of the 16th century by a native of Basle, which formerly indicated besides the year, month, day, hour, minute, and second, the sun's place, the phase of the moon, and the saints' day, as they occurred. This curious piece of mechanism has been suffered to fall into decay. The church of Ainay, erected on the site of an ancient temple dedicated to the emperor Augustus, has four granite columns and a base-relief, originally forming parts of that edifice. Several of the churches date from the time of Charlemagne. Here is also a Protestant church and a synagogue.

The hospitals are the largest public buildings in Lyons. The *Hôtel-Dieu*, the most ancient and finest establishment of its kind in France, was founded by Childbert and his queen at the beginning of the 6th century: the present edifice consists of a continuous range of building, extending along the Rhone. It has a noble front, a fine entrance, and two domes, which, as well as the distribution and arrangements of its interior, are generally admired. This establishment receives annually 15,000 in-patients, besides affording medical aid to many persons without its walls. The *Hospice de la Charité*, also on the banks of the Rhone, apparently occupies little less space than the former, and is an asylum for 400 infirm persons of both sexes, besides many orphans, foundlings, and women *encoints*. The *Hospice de l'Antiquaille*, for syphilitic and insane patients, stands on the hill of Fourvières, on the site of the Roman palace in which the emperors Claudius and Caracalla were born. The *Hospice de la Providence* has established numerous schools of instruction with the view of checking mendicity, &c.

The prefecture occupies a spacious building, formerly a Dominican convent; its interior is well adapted to its present purpose, and attached to it are some fine gardens. The hall of justice, and the archbishop's palace, present little deserving of notice. The *Palais des Arts*, formerly the Benedictine convent of St. Pierre, consists of four large piles of building, enclosing a square court: different portions of this edifice are devoted to the exchange, and chambers of commerce, the museums of painting, antiquities, and natural history, a cabinet of medals, gallery of casts from the antique, *dépot* of machinery for the silk manufacture, the academy, schools of drawing and natural history, society of agriculture, &c. The collection of paintings comprises some works of great excellence; and that of antiquities is rich in Roman and middle age specimens of art found in and about Lyons, mosaics, and Egyptian antiquities. The public library, and library of Adamaly (so called from having been presented by a citizen of that name), are deposited in the royal college, and together comprise 100,000 volumes (*Hugo*), among which are some valuable oriental works, and old MSS. The prefecture, mint, grand theatre (an elegant structure), theatre *des Célestins*, court of justice, archbishop's palace, new prison, *condition**, salt-magazine, &c., are among the other chief edifices. The botanic garden is situated within the city, and is a favourite place of public resort. About one and a half miles above Lyons is the beautiful *Isle Barbe* in the Saône, connected with its left bank by a handsome new suspension bridge.

Manufactures and Commerce.—Lyons is in France what Manchester is in England. And notwithstanding the active competition of Zurich, Basle, Crefeld, and other places on the continent, and of Coventry, &c., in England, she still maintains her rank as the first silk manufacturing city of Europe. Her position is peculiarly favourable: she is situated at the point of junction of two large navigable rivers, and has a ready communication with the Mediterranean, on the one hand, at the same time that she is the *entrepôt* of a vast extent of inland country. The districts of France which produce the largest quantities of silk, are immediately adjacent, while Lyons is the natural *dépot* and place of transit for the silk of Italy, in its way to the great manufacturing countries. Added to which, the manufacture has here had, for centuries, its principal seat: the population have been thoroughly trained and habituated to it; so that, though frequently disturbed by political events, and once or twice nearly annihilated, it has never failed, on tranquillity being restored, to return to its former locality. The silks manufactured here, are distinguished by the equality and perfection of the fabric; the brilliancy, though perhaps not the durability, of their dyes; and by the unrivalled superiority of their patterns, and the taste displayed in the designs. This superiority has been ascribed, with what justice we shall not stop to inquire, to the

School of Arts (*Institution de la Martinière*), and the liberal encouragement of this branch of science by the city authorities, and the government. About 120 students are gratuitously instructed in the various branches of drawing and modelling, and there is a professor, who teaches the "*mise en carte*," that is, the adaptation of designs to the loom. The trade of Lyons, like that of all manufacturing towns, is subject to frequent crises, and periods of distress: a very serious one occurred in 1836-37, which led to formidable riots. But though many workmen implicated in the insurrections have settled in the rival towns of Switzerland, &c., there never, perhaps, were so many looms at work as at present, nor was the manufacture ever more flourishing. The gross produce of the Lyonnese looms, in 1838, was estimated at 135 millions of francs, being considerable more than half the estimated value of all the silk goods manufactured in France. (See FRANCE, vol. I., p. 931.)

According to M. Villermé, there were, in 1833, in Lyons and its neighbourhood, 40,000 silk looms; 17,000 in the city proper, 9000 in the suburbs of la Croix Rousse, la Guillotière, and Vaise, 5080 in the neighbouring parts of the department Rhone, and 8990 in the adjacent parts of Loire, Saône-et-Loire, Ain, Isère, and Drôme. Dr. Bowring was furnished with an estimate in 1834, which made the number of looms in the city 16,000, of which 4000 were for figured stuffs; in the suburbs 9000, half for figured silks; and in the country, for 12 or 15 leagues round, 7000, almost wholly for plain silks: making in all 32,000 looms. According to an official estimate in 1835, the master weavers (*chefs d'atelier* or *maître-ouvriers*) in Lyons and its suburbs amounted to about 8000; and the journeyman, or *compagnons*, to 30,000; in all, 38,000 weavers: but the *compagnons* include the wives and children of many of the master weavers. The number of individuals employed in accessory occupations, that is, in the culture of silk, the manufacture of looms, &c., cannot be ascertained; but it has been estimated by M. Villermé and M. Giroud de l'Ain at from 27,000 to 30,000. Hugo says that, altogether, 68,000 persons in or about Lyons are supported, directly or indirectly, by the silk manufacture.

Silk weaving at Lyons is not conducted in large buildings or factories belonging to the silk merchants (*fabricans*); but on the domestic system, in the dwellings of the master weavers, each of whom has usually from two to six or eight looms, which, with the greater portion of their fittings, are his own property. Himself and his family keep as many of these looms at work as they can, and employ *compagnons* for the remainder. The latter are not settled in Lyons; but visit it, and stay a longer or shorter time according to the demand for their labour. Apprentices and *lanceurs* make up the remainder of the working classes. The former are usually apprenticed from the ages of 15 to 18: the latter are children from 9 to 14, who prepare bobbins and weave fabrics demanding less nicety than others. About three sevenths of the looms are wrought by master weavers, nearly an equal number by *compagnons*, and the remaining seventh by apprentices and children. The *fabricans*, or silk merchants, of whom there are between 500 and 600 in Lyons, supply the patterns and silk to the owners of looms, to whom is entrusted the task of producing the web in a finished state. Half the wages paid by the silk merchants go to the owner of the loom, and half to the labouring weaver. A master weaver may gain by his own labour from two to three and a half francs a day; and he who has three looms is supposed to receive from the two at which he does not himself work, about 900 francs, or £36 a year. His rental may be about 150 francs; the cost of lodging his two journeymen 80 francs; and there remains besides his own labour a surplus of 670 francs. Those weavers are, of course, the most prosperous, who having three or four looms, employ their children to weave on them, and thus receive the whole wages paid by the manufacturer. Three looms will clear to a family from 1500 to 1600 francs (60 to £64) a year.

Wages have risen considerably of late years. In 1838, the price per ell paid for common plain *velours* was five and a half francs, for *gras de Naples* 80 to 90 cents, and for common figured silks from one to one and a half francs. A master weaver who made two francs a day in 1834, could make at least two and a half francs in 1838; and the journeymen need never earn less than one franc 75 c., and may frequently get two francs. The hours of work usually vary from 12 to 16 hours; but when the demand is brisk, they reach to 16, 18, and even 20. The weaving population is ill lodged, the master weavers generally having but two rooms at most, and these kept in a disgraceful-

* This is an establishment where, by the agency of heat, the unwrought silk is reduced to an equal weight and dryness. In 1831, the weight of silk, submitted to the condition, amounted to 685,222 kilogrammes.

† There is one exception: on the bank of the Saône, opposite the St. Germain, is a factory called la *Demange*, employing from 400 to 500 hands, who sleep in the building on payment of 20 c. a month, and board there also at a low rate.

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by filthy state. But they live very well; that is, they have abundance of nourishing food, much more than the population of other manufacturing towns in France. Most of the journeymen are boarded by their employers at from 45 to 50 c. a day; and have about one and a half pounds of good bread, quarter litre of wine, a dinner of soup, butchers' meat, &c., with cheese or salad at supper. They rarely save money, and few of the *compagnons* raise themselves to become *chefs d'atelier*. The weavers, speaking generally, are very ignorant; some years since not one fourth part of the children in Lyons could read or write. But after all, according to M. Villermé, there is less profligacy in Lyons than in many other of the French manufacturing towns. (See *Villermé*, l., 365-69.) The proportion of illegitimate to the total number of births in 1835 was indeed as high as one in three; but, in point of fact, a good many of the connections out of which these births arise are really but little different from matrimonial connections. The weavers, to escape the *actress*, frequently visit the *cabarets* beyond the barriers, to drink their wine, play billiards, &c., on Sundays and Mondays; but they are not addicted to intoxication or rioting, and it is affirmed, and we believe truly, that they are at present improving in morals, manners, and cleanliness; and certainly they have much room for amendment. Notwithstanding their good wages and liberal supplies of food, the best French authorities admit that the Lyonsese weavers are physically an inferior and degraded race, remarkably subject to scrofulous and scrobutic complaints, spinal diseases, and rheumatism; and according to M. Charles Dupin, half the young men in Lyons liable to military service are exempted on account of weakness, deformity, or deficiency of height, though the standard for recruits or conscripts in the French is considerably below what it is in the English army. (See vol. i., 936.)

Happily, however, the upper and middle classes of Lyons, the latter comprising most part of the shopkeepers, and many of the master weavers, are eminently comfortable, rich and thriving. Mr. Maclaren states that there are three times more villas round Lyons than round Paris; and the number of private and public works erected in and near the city during the last 20 years sufficiently evince the rapid increase of wealth and enterprise. The want of coal is the greatest obstacle to the improvement of the manufactures of the city, and to the extension of its industry. But despite this disadvantage, Mr. Maclaren states that the district of which Lyons is the centre is "advancing with great strides." (P. 36.)

Lyons has numerous dyeing establishments and printing offices, and manufactories of jewellery, liqueurs, &c.; but all these are insignificant compared with its chief branch of industry. It is the seat of a royal court, of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a chamber of commerce, one of the five royal libraries of the kingdom, a university, academy, royal college, and academy of sciences, &c.; and has schools of theology, medicine, veterinary medicine, and rural economy; a royal society of agriculture, &c.; societies of medicine, jurisprudence and literature, a Protestant Bible society, deaf and dumb asylum, a *mont-de-piété*, savings' bank, maternity, and many other charitable institutions.

The early history of Lyons is involved in much obscurity. But it appears certain, from the statement of Dion Cassius, that *Munatius Plancus*, about *anno* 40 B.C., settled in it fugitives from some adjoining towns. (lib. xiv.) Augustus made Lugdunum the capital of a province, and being embellished and enlarged by succeeding Roman emperors, it became one of the principal cities of the Roman world. The old city was principally built on the hill of *Fourvières*, which, in fact, is merely a corruption of its ancient name of *Forum Vetus*. (*D'Ancille, Notice de la Gaule*, p. 493.) Among the Roman antiquities which still exist at Lyons, are the remains of four aqueducts, several churches, a theatre, traces of a palace, and a naumachia, recently discovered within the limits of the bonic garden.

From the 5th to the 12th century, Lyons belonged successively to the Burgundians, Saracens, Franks, its feudal archbishops, and its municipal council. In 1319 it was annexed to the crown of France; and in the same century, owing to the immigration of many merchants from Italy, it began to be distinguished by its manufactures. It suffered much during the religious wars of the 16th century; but far more from the revolutionary frenzy of 1793. Its ancient fortifications were then destroyed; but it has been since enclosed on the N. by a line of earth ramparts. Among the distinguished individuals, natives of Lyons, were, in antiquity, the emperors Claudius and Caracalla, and *Sidonius Apollinaris*; and, in modern times, *Jussieu*, the botanist; *J. B. Say*, the economist; *Jaquard*, the inventor of the loom which bears his name; *Degrando*, the author of the able and elaborate work *Sur Le Bienfaisance Publique*, &c., (*Hugo, arts. Rhone; Lyons; French Official Tables*;

MACAO.

Bouring and Symonds's Reports; Villermé; Tableau Physique et Moral des Ouvriers; Inglis; Maclaren, &c.)

Lyons, p. v., capital of Wayne co. N. Y., 180 m. W. by N. Albany, 375 W. Organized in 1811. Drained by Clyde river, formed by a junction of Mead creek with Canandaigua outlet. The Erie canal passes through it. It contains a court-house, jail, county clerk's office, six churches, a Presbyterian, two Methodist, an Episcopal, Baptist, and Lutheran, 30 stores, one lumber-yard, one fulling-mill, five flouring-mills, three grist-mills, six saw-mills, three tanneries, two distilleries, one pottery, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; eight schools, 973 scholars. Pop. 4302. The village, on the Erie canal, contains about 250 dwellings and 1500 inhabitants.

LYBANDER, p. v. Onondago co. N. Y., 144 m. W. by N. Albany, 364 W. Bounded S. by Seneca river. It has seven stores, two fulling-mills, one woollen factory, one grist-mill, 16 saw-mills, four tanneries; 18 schools, 930 scholars. Pop. 4306.

M.

MAAD (Hung. *Mada*), a town of Hungary, co. Zemplin, in the Heegyalla mountains, about 6 m. N.W. Tokay. Pop. 5640, partly Lutheran and partly Roman Catholics. It is one of the places at which the Tokay wine is grown in the greatest perfection, and near it is the imperial vineyard of *Theresienberg*.

MAASSLUIS, or MAASLANDLUIJ, a town of S. Holland, on a branch of the Maas, 9 m. W. by N. Rotterdam. Pop. 4500. It has manufactures of salicott, cordage, leather, &c., and some building docks; and its inhabitants take an active share in the herring and cod fisheries.

MACAO, a seaport town and settlement of the Portuguese in China, province Quang-tong, on a peninsula, projecting from the S.W. corner of the island Macao, on the W. side of the estuary formed at the mouth of the Tigre or Canton river, 84 m. S. by W. Canton; lat. 23° 11' 30" N., long. 113° 32' 30" E. The population is stated in the "Chinese Repository" to amount to upwards of 30,000; but we incline to think that 20,000 is nearer the mark of whom about 15,000 are Chinese, and the rest chiefly Portuguese and slaves imported from Timor, &c.

The peninsula on which Macao stands is less than 2½ m. in its greatest length from N.E. to S.W., and not 1 m. in its greatest breadth. It is connected with the rest of the island by a long, low, and sandy neck, in one part 400 yards broad, but generally less. Across this isthmus a wall is erected, having in its middle a gate and a guardhouse, called *Casa bracea*, for Chinese soldiers; by means of which barrier, all communication between the peninsula and the rest of the island is cut off at the pleasure of the Chinese authorities. The Portuguese inhabitants of Macao are rarely permitted to pass beyond this wall. This town has a very imposing appearance from the sea. It is built chiefly on the declivities of two hills, meeting each other at a right angle, in front of a small semicircular bay forming the harbour. A handsome row of houses faces this bay, with a parade in front embanked with stone to resist the encroachments of the sea, and interrupted once or twice by granite quays with steps leading down to the water. Behind this terrace the houses are arranged in a confused manner, and the gable ends of European residences and the steeples of the churches appear curiously intermingled with Chinese houses and temples. Macao has 19 churches, one of which, that of St. Joseph, is collegiate. There are few other edifices of any note. A spacious senate-house, in the heart of the town, forms a termination to the principal street. The Portuguese governor's residence, near the landing-place, is nowise remarkable, and the contiguous English factory is a plain, commodious building.

The Chinese live chiefly together in the central and back parts of the town, and along the inner harbour: some of them have well furnished shops, and they principally supply Europeans with provisions. Besides the college of St. Joseph, there are in Macao, royal grammar-school and several other Portuguese schools, a female orphan asylum, and other charitable institutions. It is defended by six forts, two of which are placed on a lofty height at either end of the harbour, and it is usually garrisoned by about 400 Portuguese soldiers. At one extremity of the town is a mansion, called the *Casa*; in the grounds belonging to which is the celebrated cave of *Camões*, sheltered on one side by a lofty rock, and on the other by a grove of bamboos, above which a tower commanding a fine view has been erected. In this sequestered retreat *Camões* is said to have composed great part of the *Lusiad*, while holding the office of Portuguese judge at Macao. The land immediately without the town is fertile and is appropriated to vegetable gardens and rice-grounds.

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The harbour is on the W. side of the town, between it and Priests' island, a small circular island, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits; but it has not depth enough to admit large ships, which accordingly anchor in the roads on the other side of the peninsula, from 5 to 10 m. E. of the town. All foreign vessels coming into the roads send their boats to the custom-house and pay a duty for all goods landed, however trifling. When a ship arrives among the islands, she is generally boarded by a pilot, who reports to the Chinese custom-house officer the nature of her cargo, and obtains a *chop* or permit allowing her to enter the Bogue or Bocca Tigis, with the understanding that she has nothing on board that is contraband. All females must, however, be landed at Macao, as the ship will not be allowed to proceed to Whampoa with them on board. The Chinese regulations do not allow any vessels, except such as belong to Portuguese or Spaniards, to trade at Macao. But the Portuguese inhabitants lend their names for a trifling consideration to such foreigners as wish to be associated with them for the purpose of trading from the port; and vessels of other nations seldom experience any difficulty in obtaining the connivance of the Chinese officers to the landing or receiving of goods in the roads by means of Portuguese boats. Vessels of other nations, if in distress, and not engaged in the contraband trade, are admitted into the harbour for repair, on application to the senate. The latter is composed of the bishop, the chief justice, the military commandant, and several of the chief Portuguese inhabitants; but a Chinese mandarin has substantially the supreme authority in the town. Except during the period of the year when the merchants of Canton are obliged to leave that city and repair to Macao, the latter is said to be dull and uninteresting. At that season, however, the carnival is celebrated with more than its usual sumptuousness in Catholic countries; and balls, masquerades, and concerts follow each other in rapid succession. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese emperor in 1586, in return for assistance afforded by them against pirates that had infested the coast. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.; Commerc. Dict.; and Private Information.*)

MACASSAR. See CHELSEA.

MACLESFIELD, a large manufacturing town, parl. and mun. bor. of England, co. Chester, locally situated in Prestbury div. of the hund. of its own name, on the Bollin, 16 m. S. by E. Manchester, and 143 m. N.N.W. London. Pop. of parl. bor., which includes, with the old bor., parts of the townships of Hurdfield and Sutton, nearly 30,000 in 1831; and at present the pop. is estimated at 40,000. The town, which is pleasantly situated on a slope near the borders of Macclesfield forest, has greatly increased in size during the last 30 years, and is now about 1½ m. long, by 1 m. in breadth, consisting of one principal thoroughfare on the London road, crossed by two others leading to numerous subordinate streets. The buildings, in the more conspicuous parts of the town, are of superior construction: the streets also are well lighted, and the inhabitants have plentiful supplies of good water, conveyed from springs in the adjacent hills. An open market-place, with excellent shambles, and a covered corn market, stand near the centre of the town; and the newly erected town hall is a commodious and handsome building, tastefully decorated, and containing, besides courts of justice, offices, &c., a large assembly and concert room. The old church is a large structure, partly Gothic, with a handsome tower, formerly surmounted by a lofty steeple: it was originally erected by Edward I., in 1278, but has, at different times, been almost rebuilt, so that few parts of it can lay claim to any great antiquity. It affords accommodation for about 1700 persons, and has an adjoining chapel containing several interesting monuments: the living is a perpetual curacy, till very lately in the gift of the corporation, but now in private patronage. Christ-church was erected, in 1775, at the private expense of Charles Roe, Esq., who endowed it with £100 a year: it is a regular building, with a neat tower, having, in the interior, an elegant marble monument of the founder, by Bacon. Trinity church, in Hurdfield, a very recent erection, is beautifully situated on an eminence, and may accommodate about 900 persons. St. George's in Sutton (built in 1832) has accommodation for 1500, and in the S. suburbs of the town is a fifth church, remarkable for its neat construction, and light spire. There are also several places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and other dissenters. A free grammar school, originally founded in 1503, was endowed by Edward VI., with property then producing only £25, but now estimated at £1300 a year, and rapidly increasing in value. A head and under-master, who have salaries of £300 and £175 a year (the former having a house and school-field, free of rent and taxes), give instruction in classics, elementary mathematics, history, geography, &c., the average number of scholars being about 60. This school enjoys certain advantages at Brasenose College, Oxford, and it has been proposed to set aside a portion of its property to

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found four exhibitions of the annual value of £26 each, tenable for four years at any college either in Oxford or Cambridge. The wishes of the trading classes have likewise been consulted by the very recent establishment of a separate school, called the "Modern Free School," endowed with £350 a year, and furnishing good instruction in those branches of knowledge best calculated to enable the scholars to carry on the trades, and support the commerce of Macclesfield. A charity school, national school, and several Sunday schools, with others maintained by voluntary subscription, furnish instruction to the children of the poor; and there are almshouses, various money charities, a dispensary, lying-in charity, and provident society.

"The silk manufacture of Macclesfield affords employment to the largest part of the population; a few, however, are employed in the cotton factories that have been lately established. This place participated deeply in the general distress occasioned by over-trading in 1825, and for several years subsequent to that period the silk trade was in a most depressed state. The effects of that shock, however, seem at length to have subsided, and business has resumed a healthy aspect." (*Ann. Bourd. Rep.*) The trade has greatly increased since the date of this report, but it is subject, more than other branches, to sudden shocks, productive of great distress to the working classes. There was at work in the parish of Prestbury (and chiefly in Macclesfield and its immediate vicinity) in 1839, 16 cotton-mills and 46 silk-mills, employing 10,863 hands. The wages of the work-people employed in these mills vary, at present (1841), from 2s. 6d. to 15s. a week. About 4500 hand-loomers are engaged in weaving silk fabrics, chiefly silk handkerchiefs and scarfs of every description, sarcenets, Persian, silk-furze, and galloon, with a few gros-de-Naples, giving employment altogether to about 9000 persons, whose wages amount to from 6s. to 15s. a week; but there are a few industries and expert weavers, who earn weekly as much as 5s. when in full work. The cotton manufacture, which was introduced only a few years ago, is in a thriving condition, employing a population of about 3000 in factories only; and hosiery-making is carried on to some extent. Numerous mechanics, makers of machinery, &c., depend indirectly on the staple trade of the town. The Bollin turns several mills, and the neighbourhood furnishes abundant supplies of excellent coal. Stone and slate also are quarried near the town, and form a considerable object of trade with the surrounding districts. The transit of heavy goods is facilitated by the Macclesfield canal, which connects it N. and S. with the great canal lines of England. There are two private banking establishments, with a savings bank. A newspaper is published weekly, and there is a good news-room.

Macclesfield, which was incorporated by a charter of Prince Edward, son of Henry III., and subsequently by various sovereigns of England, has been divided by the Mun. Reform Act into six wards, and is now governed by a mayor and 11 other aldermen, with 36 councillors. Corporation revenues in 1839, £2551. It enjoys also a commission of the peace, with petty sessions, under a recorder. This important manufacturing town had no voice in the legislature, till the Reform Act conferred on it the privilege of sending two members to the House of Commons. Registered electors in 1840-41, 894. Macclesfield is also one of the polling places for the N.E. division of Cheshire. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday: cattle, wool, and cloth fairs, May 6, June 22, July 11, October 6, and November 11. (*Parl. Reports, &c.*)

MAC CONNELLSVILLE, p. v., Morgan T., capital of Morgan co., O., 73 m. E. by S. Columbus, 230 W. Situated on the E. bank of Muskingum river, on the second bottom from 10 to 30 feet above high water. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Presbyterian and Baptist, 12 stores, two tanneries, 80 dwellings, and about 500 inhabitants.

MAC CRACKEN, county, Ky. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Bounded N. and N.W. by Ohio river, W. by Mississippi river, N.E. by Tennessee river, S. by Mayfield's river. Watered by Clark's river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 5921 neat cattle, 9447 sheep, 17,668 swine; and produced 13,455 bushels of wheat, 198,277 of Indian corn, 25,649 of oats, 11,917 of potatoes, 65,643 pounds of tobacco, 9038 of cotton. It had 39 stores, eight grist-mills, one saw-mill, three tanneries, four distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, four academies, 115 students; six schools, 112 scholars. Pop., whites, 4064; slaves, 654; free coloured, 27; total, 4745. Capital, Paducah.

MAC DONALD, p. v., capital of Randolph co., Ala., 161 m. E. Tuscaloosa, 757 W. Situated 3 m. E. of Little Tallapoosa river. It contains a courthouse, jail, a male and female academy, and several stores and dwellings.

MAC DONALD, p. v., capital of Barry co., Mo., 200 m. S.W. Jefferson city, 1115 W.

MAC DOUGUGH.

MAC DONOUGH, county, Ill. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Organized in 1829. Watered by Crooked creek, which flows into Illinois river. It contained in 1840, 5112 neat cattle, 5643 sheep, 15,368 swine; and produced 35,684 bushels of wheat, 322,533 of Indian corn, 41,030 of oats, 14,130 of potatoes. It had nine stores, six grist-mills, 13 saw-mills; 15 schools, 336 scholars. Pop. 3308. Capital, Macomb.

MAC DONOVAN, p. t., Chenango co., N. Y., 119 m. W. Albany, 326 W. Drained by Bowman's and Genesawette creeks. It contains a Methodist and Baptist church, two stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, three tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 13 schools, 520 scholars. Pop. 1390.

MAC DONOVAN, p. v., capital of Henry co., Ga., 65 m. W.N.W. Milledgeville, 630 W. Situated between Towellaga and S. Ocmulgee rivers. It contains a courthouse which cost \$6500, a jail, an academy which cost \$9900, two churches, a Baptist and Methodist; eight stores, 50 dwellings, and about 300 inhabitants.

MACEON, p. t., Wayne co., N. Y., 30 m. E. Lyons, 199 m. W. by N. Albany, 356 W. Watered by Mud creek. It contains nine stores, one fulling-mill, five grist-mills, 10 saw-mills; 13 schools, 306 scholars. Pop. 2396.

MACERATA, a city of Central Italy, Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, on a hill between Chieti and Potenza, 21 m. S. by W. Ancona, and 170 m. N.E. Rome. Pop., in 1838, 15,086. It is well built, surrounded with walls, and entered by six gates. In the centre of the town is an irregular open space ornamented with several good buildings, including the cathedral, the palace of the delegate, and the theatre. Including the cathedral, there are seven churches, in one of which are some good paintings, 13 convents, several literary associations, and a secondary university for theology, philosophy, and medicine, founded by pope Leo XII. in 1824. This city presents nothing antique, and its most interesting feature is the fine view it commands of the Adriatic, and occasionally of the mountains of Dalmatia.

"Macerata," says Forsyth, "contains a number of *palazzi*; and therefore a swarm of provincial nobility. The peasants observe an established uniform in dress, of which orange appears the prevailing colour. So constant are the women of this class to local costume, that the female head becomes a kind of geographical index. At Macerata they adhere to the ancient mode of plaiting and coiling the hair, which they transfer with long silver wire tips at both ends with large knobs, evidently the antique *ovae crinales*—"

"*Vigil ante torres castellanice comes.*"—*Mart.*

Macerata is a bishop's see, and the seat of a court of appeal for the delegs. Macerata, Camerino, Ancona, Ascoli, Fermo, and Urbino. Its manufactures and commerce are insignificant. Under the French, Macerata was the capital of the dep. Musone. About 9 m. to the N., on the Potenza, are the remains of a theatre of considerable size, with vaults and foundations of other edifices, supposed to indicate the site of *Habia Ricina*, colonized by Septimius Severus, and destroyed by the Goths. (*Forsyth's Italy*, p. 290; *Rampoldi*.)

MAC HENRY, county, Ill. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 980 sq. m. Drained by the N. branch of Chicago, by Des Plaines, and Fox rivers. Limestone is abundant. It contained in 1840, 2536 neat cattle, 370 sheep, 4968 swine; and produced 43,957 bushels of wheat, 45,607 of Indian corn, 36,974 of oats, 33,870 of potatoes. It had five stores, seven saw-mills, one distillery; 15 schools, 905 scholars. Pop. 2578. Capital, Mac Henry.

MAC HENRY, p. v., capital of Mac Henry co., Ill., 223 m. N.W.E. Springfield, 738 W. Situated on the W. side of Fox river, 12 m. S. of the line of the state. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$118.

MACHIAS, p. t., port of entry, and capital of Washington co., Me., 151 m. E. by N. Augusta, 330 N.E. Boston, by land, and 200 by water, 773 W. First settled in 1763. Incorporated in 1784. Watered by the W. branch of Machias river, on the E. side of which the village is situated, at the falls. The river admits vessels of 250 tons within 50 rods of the falls. A great amount of lumber is here produced and exported. It has 10 stores, two grist-mills, 33 saw-mills, two tanneries; 11 schools, 322 scholars. Pop. 1351. Tonnage of the district, 11,847.

MACHIAS, p. t., Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 296 m. W. by S. Albany, 333 W. Drained by Ischua creek, the outlet of Lake lake. It contains a church, three stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; nine schools, 310 scholars. Pop. 1085.

MACHIAS PORT, p. v., port of entry, Washington co., Me., 155 m. E. by N. Augusta, 777 W. Situated on Machias river, below the junction of the two branches. It has an excellent harbour, protected by Cross Island at the mouth of the bay, and considerable shipping, employed in the lumber trade and the fisheries. Incorporated in 1836. It has

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one store, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; 12 schools, 364 scholars. Pop. 824.

MACHYNLETH, a market town and parl. bor. of N. Wales, co. Montgomery, near the Dyff, 30 m. W. Montgomery, and 175 m. W.N.W. London. Area of parliamentary borough, about 500 acres. Population of the town in 1831, 856. Machynlleth is an ancient, well-built town, superior to most in N. Wales for cleanliness and respectability, the streets being remarkably broad and regular. The town-hall, a plain building, was erected by the Wynn family, in whom the manor is vested: the county sessions are held alternately here and at Montgomery, and the magistrates sit here occasionally in petty sessions for the hundred. The church, a handsome structure, was rebuilt in 1837: the interior is conveniently fitted up, and the W. tower is embattled, and surmounted with crocketed pinnacles. There are places of worship for Independents, Calvinists, and Wesleyan Methodists, with attached Sunday schools, and a well-endowed national school furnishes instruction to poor children of both sexes. There is also a savings bank. "The flannel trade has long existed at Machynlleth, being chiefly carried on at farm-houses: the fabrics are sent for sale to Newtown. Weavers' wages (when on full work) vary from 7s. to 9s. a week, and with respect to their moral condition, it is remarked as being much higher than that of operatives in general, in other districts, but yet neither better nor worse than that of the labouring classes generally within the parish. The truck system is partially practised in this vicinity, being fostered by the improvidence of the weavers, few of whom make any provision for emergencies. The prices of provisions are as follows: flour 1s. for 5 lbs., potatoes 2s. for 40 quarts, mutton 5d. per lb., bacon 9d., butter 11d., and oatmeal 2d. per lb. This town formerly possessed an excellent shipping trade, and was, in fact, the port of Montgomery; but since the canal was brought to Newtown, and facilities were opened direct between Wales and the commercial districts of England, the carrying trade is in barges, and few ships now come to Machynlleth." (*Hand-loom Weavers' Report*, part 5.) This borough unites with Montgomery and others in sending one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors in 1839-40, 78: ditto in the entire district, 1081. Machynlleth is celebrated in the history of the principality as the place in which Owen Glendwr, in 1402, convoked a parliament, where he was inaugurated Prince of Wales.

MAC INTOSH, co., Ga. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 600 sq. m. Bounded S.E. by the Atlantic, S.W. by Altamaha river, N.E. by South Newport river. Drained by Sapelo river. It has Sapelo and Black Bend islands on the coast. It contained in 1840, 7884 neat cattle, 734 sheep, 4093 swine; and produced 30,406 bushels of Indian corn, 40,791 of potatoes, 2,895,903 pounds of rice, 542,877 of cotton, 7300 of sugar. It had one commercial and five commission houses in foreign trade, 17 stores, two grist-mills, four saw-mills, one printing-office: one academy, 65 students; one school, 13 scholars. Pop.: whites, 1248; slaves, 3910; free coloured, 102; total, 5360. Capital, Darien.

MAC KEAN, co., Pa. Situated in the N., towards the W. part of the state, and contains 1470 sq. m. Organized in 1804. Watered by Allegheny river and its tributaries, and by branches of Burnessmahoning creek. It abounds with coal, iron, and salt. It contained in 1840, 3977 neat cattle, 3713 sheep, 1781 swine; and produced 8193 bushels of wheat, 1870 of rye, 12,070 of Indian corn, 3136 of buckwheat, 19,278 of oats, 52,211 of potatoes. It had ten stores, nine grist-mills, 33 saw-mills, two tanneries, one academy, 30 students; 21 schools, 575 scholars. Pop. 3978. Capital, Smethport.

MAC KEAN, p. v., Erie co., Pa., 9 m. S. Erie, 265 m. N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 338 W. Drained by Walnut creek and its branches, and by Elk creek. It has one fulling-mill, four grist-mills, eight saw-mills; 13 schools, 449 scholars. Pop. 1714.

MACKINAC, or **MICHILIMACINACK**, co., Mich. Situated in the upper peninsula of Michigan, and contains 37,684 sq. m. The strait, generally pronounced Mackinaw, which connects Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, is 40 m. long, and in its narrowest part 4 m. wide, contains several islands, as Mackinac, Bois Blanc, Drummond's, and several smaller ones belonging to this county. The greatest height of Mackinac Island, above the level of the lake, is 300 feet. It produces wheat, oats, barley, pease, and beans. It was first settled in 1764, surrendered to the government of the United States in 1796, taken by the British in 1812, but restored by the treaty of Ghent, signed Dec. 24th, 1814. The county contained in 1840, 96 neat cattle, six sheep, 65 swine; and produced 20 bushels of Indian corn, 614 of oats, 2016 of potatoes. It had 11 stores, capital in the lake fisheries \$1000, value of skins and furs \$21,750. Pop. 923.

MACKINAC, p. v., cap. of Mackinac co., Mich., 300 m. N.N.W. Detroit, 821 W. Situated on the S.E. extremity of

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an island of the same name, and contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Presbyterian and Roman Catholic; a school of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a Roman Catholic missionary school, and a branch of the university of Michigan. Fort Mackinac stands on a rocky eminence, 150 feet above the village, which it commands. The harbour is spacious and safe, capable of accommodating 150 vessels. More than 3000 barrels of trout and white fish are annually exported. It is the seat of an extensive fur trade.

MAC LEAN, co. Ill. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 1260 sq. m. Drained by Mackinaw river, and Kickapoo and Salt creeks. It contained in 1840, 8045 neat cattle, 6777 sheep, 35,740 swine; and produced 44,471 bushels of wheat, 350,830 of Indian corn, 81,028 of oats, 4586 of potatoes. It had 14 stores, one flouring-mill, 14 grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, three tanneries, six distilleries; three academies, 70 students; 14 schools, 422 scholars. Pop. 6365. Capital, Bloomington.

MAC LEANBOROUGH, p. v., cap. of Hamilton co., Ill. 165 m. S.E. Springfield, 776 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, about 95 dwellings, and 150 inhabitants. Net proceeds of the postoffice, \$98.

MAC MINN, co., Tenn. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 908 sq. m. Watered by Hiwassee river and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 11,407 neat cattle, 9839 sheep, 37,679 swine; and produced 93,861 bushels of wheat, 3507 of rye, 638,578 of Indian corn, 163,634 of oats, 9833 of potatoes, 7360 pounds of tobacco, 1443 of cotton. It had 90 stores, two cotton factories with 679 spindles, 19 flouring-mills, 93 grist-mills, 59 saw-mills, two oil-mills, one paper-mill, nine tanneries, 51 distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; two academies, 99 students; seven schools, 293 scholars. Pop.: whites, 11,450; slaves, 1941; free coloured, 98; total, 12,719. Capital, Athens.

MAC MINVILLE, p. v., cap. of Warren co., Tenn. 73 m. S.E. Nashville, 624 W. Situated on Collin's river, a branch of Covey fork of Cumberland river. It contains a courthouse, jail, two academies, several stores, five tanneries, a printing-office, and about 800 inhabitants.

MAC NAIRY, co., Tenn. Situated towards the S.W. part of the state, and contains 960 sq. m. Watered by branches of Big Hatchee and Forked Deer rivers. It contained in 1840, 12,232 neat cattle, 6110 sheep, 42,371 swine; and produced 36,958 bushels of wheat, 235,715 of Indian corn, 56,591 of oats, 13,577 of potatoes, 943,190 pounds of tobacco, 42,446 of cotton, 1897 of sugar. It had 10 stores, one woollen-factory, 39 grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, three tanneries, 39 distilleries; one academy, 34 students; 11 schools, 273 scholars. Pop.: whites, 8599; slaves, 763; free coloured, 33; total, 9385. Capital, Purdy.

MACOMB, co., Mich. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 485 sq. m. Bounded S.E. by St. Clair lake. Watered by Clinton river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 7193 neat cattle, 8959 sheep, 8669 swine; and produced 81,064 bushels of wheat, 7387 of rye, 71,028 of Indian corn, 8399 of buckwheat, 1344 of barley, 69,799 of oats, 80,881 of potatoes, 33,991 pounds of sugar. It had 19 stores, one fulling-mill, four flouring-mills, one grist-mill, 12 saw-mills, one glass factory, two distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; two academies, 29 students; 76 schools, 1973 scholars. Pop. 9716. Capital, Mount Clemens.

MACOMBS, p. v., cap. of Mac Donough co., Ill. 86 m. N.W. Springfield, 859 W. Situated on a fertile prairie, 2 m. S. of Drowning fork of Crooked creek. It contains a courthouse, four stores, and about 125 inhabitants.

MACON (an. *Meticoe*), a town of France, dep. Saône-et-Loire, of which it is the cap.; on the Saône, here crossed by a bridge of 13 arches, 38 m. N. Lyons; lat. 46° 18' 27" N., long. 4° 50' 8" E. Pop. (1836) 11,944. It is pleasantly situated, but is generally ill built; the streets are narrow, crooked, and paved with rounded pebbles, painful to walk upon; the squares, though clean, are mostly small, and destitute of ornament; and the houses, though mostly of stone, are *tristes et maquines*. It was once partially fortified, but the works were never completed, and they are now laid out in public walks. A handsome quay borders the Saône, and is continuous with a planted promenade at either extremity. The ancient *Hôtel de Montmorency*, now occupied by the town hall, theatre, and public library, with 9000 volumes; the general hospital, two *hospices*, some of the churches, the prefecture, and the new prison, are the chief public buildings. Maçon is the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a communal college, schools of mutual instruction and linear design, and of a society of agriculture, arts, and *belles lettres*; and has manufactures of coverlets, clocks and watches, copper and earthenware, pump machinery, barrels, &c. But Maçon is principally dependent on its wine trade. The same chain of hills that overhang the rich vineyards of the Côte d'Or extends through the department of the Saône-et-Loire, and

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the part of the department of the Rhone called the Beaujolais. But whether it be from some difference of exposure of soil, or other unknown cause, the wines produced in the district now mentioned are, though in many respects excellent, inferior to those of the Côte d'Or. In commerce, the wines both of the Maconnais or district round Maçon, and of the Beaujolais, are known by the name of Maçon wines, from Maçon being the emporium where they are mostly sold. They are strong and durable, *corvus, spiritus, qualche fois trop fumant, et toujours agriaux* (*Jalieu*); and in general may be regarded as ranking next to the Beaune wines. The best growths are those of Tournay, Romanèche, Chénas, and Pouilly. (*Henderson on Wines*, p. 165.) Many Roman antiquities have been found at Maçon, and the ruins of its cathedral, destroyed during the revolutionary frenzy in 1793, form a very picturesque object. On the opposite bank of the Saône is the flourishing suburb of St. Laurent, the seat of a large corn market. (*Hay, art. Saône-et-Loire; Dict. Géog., &c.*)

MAÇON, co., N. C. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Watered by branches of Tennessee river. It contained in 1840, 6825 neat cattle, 5560 sheep, 11,863 swine; and produced 6311 bushels of wheat, 4375 of rye, 125,890 of Indian corn, 32,858 of oats, 8613 of potatoes, 2983 pounds of tobacco. It had five stores, one flouring-mill, 93 grist-mills, five saw-mills, four tanneries, 11 distilleries; three schools, 140 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4446; slaves, 368; free coloured, 55; total, 4869. Capital, Franklin.

MAÇON, co., Ga. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 480 sq. m. Watered by Flint river and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 21,176 neat cattle, 2586 sheep, 19,050 swine; and produced 90,933 bushels of wheat, 1009 of rye, 942,039 of Indian corn, 5985 of oats, 19,883 of potatoes, 1,379,605 pounds of cotton. It had 11 stores, 14 grist-mills, nine saw-mills; three schools, 28 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3553; slaves, 1489; free coloured, 3; total, 5045. Capital, Lanier.

MAÇON, co., Ala. Situated towards the S.E. part of the state, and contains 970 sq. m. Watered by branches of Tallapoosa river. It contained in 1840, 15,958 neat cattle, 768 sheep, 21,731 swine; and produced 2316 bushels of wheat, 312,313 of Indian corn, 6941 of oats, 29,076 of potatoes, 863,125 pounds of cotton. It had 18 stores, three flouring-mills, 13 grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, two tanneries, one pottery; six academies, 243 students; 14 schools, 368 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5369; slaves, 5851; free coloured, 97; total, 11,247. Capital, Tuskegee.

MAÇON, co., Ill. Situated near the centre of the state, and contains 1400 sq. m. Watered by Sangamon river. It contained in 1840, 4264 neat cattle, 3546 sheep, 13,965 swine; and produced 21,344 bushels of wheat, 1741 of rye, 173,187 of Indian corn, 44,366 of oats, 5354 of potatoes. It had five stores, one woollen factory, six grist-mills, four saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; eight schools, 234 scholars. Pop. 3039. Capital, Decatur.

MAÇON, co., Mo. Situated towards the N. part of the state, and contains 846 sq. m. Watered by Chariton and E. Chariton rivers, and branches of Salt river. It contained in 1840, 6539 neat cattle, 7050 sheep, 30,973 swine; and produced 9105 bushels of wheat, 553,906 of Indian corn, 15,517 of oats, 8581 of potatoes, 57,571 pounds of tobacco. It had 11 stores, six grist-mills, four saw-mills, three tanneries, two distilleries; seven schools, 183 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5809; slaves, 295; free coloured, 1; total, 6094. Capital, Bloomington.

MAÇON, city, cap. of Bibb co., Ga. 30 m. S.W. Milledgeville, 686 W. Situated at the head of steam navigation on Ocmulgee river, chiefly on the W. side, though it has extended to both sides; connected by a bridge 369 feet long, which was sold to the city for \$25,000. The streets run N.W. and S.E., following the course of the river. Wharf-street, on the river, is 880 feet wide; the next is 136, and the other streets are from 120 to 180 feet wide. These are crossed at right angles by other wide streets. The public buildings are a courthouse, 93 by 47 feet, and three stories high, with a cupola. In the basement are offices of various descriptions. In the second story are the court rooms; in the third are offices of the clerks; a jail, a market house, five churches, two Presbyterian, a Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist; and two banks. A great amount of cotton is shipped from this place. Eight or ten steamboats are employed on the Ocmulgee, besides towboats and poleboats. In 1823 a single cabin occupied the site of the city. It is now the third place in population in the state, being exceeded only by Savannah and Augusta. It contained in 1840, nine commercial houses in foreign trade, capital \$75,000; 93 retail stores, capital \$285,000; nine lumber yards, capital \$7500; one grist-mill, three printing-offices, three weekly newspapers, and one periodical; one college, 150 students; three academies, 300 students; two schools, 75 scholars. Pop. 3927.

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MACON, p. v., cap. of Noxubee co., Miss., 185 m. N.E. Jackson, 355 W. Situated on the Noxubee river, and contains a courthouse and several dwellings.

MACON, p. v., Lenawee co., Mich., 60 m. S.W. Detroit, 350 W. Watered by the S. branch of Raisin river. It contains three saw-mills, seven schools, 311 scholars. Pop. 1146.

MACOUPIN, co., Ill. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 864 sq. m. Organized in 1830. Watered by Macoupin creek and its branches. It contained in 1840, 11,773 head cattle, 10,321 sheep, 37,917 swine; and produced 63,919 bushels of wheat, 546,830 of Indian corn, 57,685 of oats, 17,179 of potatoes, 11,196 pounds of tobacco. It had 19 stores, two flouring-mills, 16 grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one tannery, three distilleries; one academy, 45 students; 14 schools, 375 scholars. Pop. 7686.

MACQUARRIE RIVER. See AUSTRALIA, vol. I, p. 212-213.

MACROON, an inland town of Ireland, co. Cork, prov. Munster, on the Sullivan, 30 m. W. Cork. Pop. in 1831, 2853. It is a poor, mean place, consisting of a single street, mostly of cabins. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a large school, a courthouse, market-house, and a convalescent barracks. A manor-court for the recovery of debts to the extent of £3 is held every three weeks. General sessions are held in December, and petty sessions on alternate Tuesdays. Markets on Saturday. Post-office revenue, in 1830, £236; in 1836, £235. Near the town is a large cavern, the interior of which has not been thoroughly explored.

MADAGASCAR, a large island of the Indian ocean, off the E. coast of Africa (from which it is separated by the Mozambique channel), between lat. 19° 9' and 25° 40' N., and long. 44° 30' and 51° 30' E. Length, 930 m.; average breadth, 300 m. Area estimated at about 234,400 sq. m., being somewhat greater than that of France. This country, of which only a few years ago we had scarcely any knowledge, has recently been visited and explored by missionaries and other travellers; so that we now possess very satisfactory information respecting the island and its inhabitants. The coast is generally flat and low; but the interior is considerably diversified, and, though it is not traversed by any continuous chain, many parts, especially the E. N., and S. districts, may be called mountainous, its highest point, Ankaratra, in lat. 19° 40' N., long. 47° 30' E., is about 11,000 ft. above the sea. These mountains consist of granite, syenite, and quartz, covered in the lower parts with clay-slate, primitive limestone, and old red sandstone; volcanic rocks occur in several places, and coal strata, abounding with iron, are widely distributed through the island. Rock-salt and nitre occur near the coast; and iron pyrites, oxide of manganese, and plumbago, have been found in some districts. The rivers of Madagascar are numerous, and many of considerable size, the greater number flowing into the sea on the W. side; but most of them are choked with sand, have frequent falls and rapids, and are almost entirely unnavigable. There are likewise numerous lakes, not only in the central parts of the island, but also in the low alluvial districts near the sea, some of which are remarkable for their size and beauty. The most fertile parts are the valleys, most of which produce rice or other vegetables, or else are clothed with a rich and luxuriant verdure. The climate of Madagascar is extremely diversified; that of the coast being oppressively hot, while in the interior the temperature seldom exceeds 85° Fahr. The heat at Antananarivo, the capital, fluctuates between 40° and 85°; the middle of the day in summer is often extremely sultry, but the mornings and evenings are always pleasant. From May to October (the winter months of this island) the ground is often covered with hoar-frost, and the heat seldom exceeds 44°. At other seasons, however, the fluctuations between heat and cold are extreme and sudden, the temperature in the morning being seldom more than 40°, whereas, in the same day, the afternoon heat often exceeds 80°. The climate of Madagascar is extremely prejudicial to Europeans, in consequence chiefly of the effluvia rising from stagnant lakes and swamps near the coast; but in the central parts, and especially in Ankova, the metropolitan province of the island, the malarial fever does not exist. The weather on the coast is usually hot and damp or rainy; but in the interior the rains are periodical, in a great measure regulating the divisions or seasons of the year. The trade winds from the E. and S.E. prevail during the greater part of the year; but the rains are often accompanied by violent gales from the N.W., W., and S.W. Earthquakes are occasionally felt, and the capital has more than once suffered considerable damage from such visitations.

Among the animals peculiar to Madagascar, may be mentioned five varieties of the monkey, foxes, wild dogs, and cats, hogs, goats, a peculiar kind of cattle and sheep similar to those of the Cape of Good Hope; crocodiles swarm in nearly all the rivers and lakes, and are objects of great

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dread to the natives; serpents, also, some of large size, abound in the woods, and lizards, scorpions, and centipedes, are very numerous and troublesome. Birds also, of various kinds, are found in the forests, the principal of which are the paroquet, flamingo, falcon, kite, turtle-dove, pigeon, turkey, and different varieties of land and water fowls. The sea abounds with fish of various kinds, and oysters are numerous on the coast. The soil in many parts is prolific and highly susceptible of improvement, and the island produces numerous and highly valuable plants. The forests yield abundance of trees of varied durability and value; some used as dye-woods, others in building, with ebony, betel, mangrove, dragon-tree, bamboo, sugar-cane, locust-tree, *Urena speciosa*, cactus-tree, plantain, banana, zahana (*Bignonia articulata*), hibiscus, mimosa, castor-oil plant, longosa (*Coccoloba velutaria*), cotton, indigo, and tobacco plants, allspice, pepper, ginger, turmeric, and rice. Various other vegetable productions have been introduced, such as the cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, yam, manioc, lemon, orange, peach, mulberry, quince, fig, and pomegranate. Several varieties of the Cape vine have been found to thrive well, the coffee-plant has been brought from the Mauritius, and the potato is largely cultivated, as well as highly esteemed; but the common European cereals have met with little encouragement. The flora of the country is abundant; but the brilliant aspect usual to the gardens of tropical countries is here missed, in consequence of the rapid alternations of heavy rains and extreme drought.

The husbandry of Madagascar, pursued by a distinct class, consists, in great measure, of the cultivation of rice, which is conducted with great care and success. Seed time is in September; at which season the grain, after being steeped in water, and subsequently kept in a warm place till it begins to sprout, is very thickly sown in a fine mould, almost covered with water artificially introduced into the fields. The water is afterward drained off, manure is thrown over the seed, and as soon as the sprouts appear above the surface, moisture is again applied. The average produce in inferior grounds is said to be about 50 for 1; but the best cultivated grounds are alleged to produce seventy and even one hundred fold, the harvest being in January and February. Each rice field is separated from those adjoining by banks rising about six inches above the field, and affording great convenience to the labourers. Neither wagon, cart, sledge, nor beast of burden, is used in getting in the harvest, and the threshing is conducted either against a stone, or on the floor, by simply beating the ears with the hand. The secure storing of the grain, however, is an object of special attention; the Ovahs, the prevailing tribe of the island, have underground storehouses, made with extreme ingenuity; but other tribes have granaries above ground, bee-hive shaped, about 16 ft. high, made of thick, clay-built walls, and entered only from the top. Manioc is another great object of farming industry; it is raised from cuttings, and about 18 months elapse between the planting and harvest. The roots, usually about 10 inches in length by three in diameter, are prepared for use by scraping and boiling, and are sometimes made into cakes. Cotton is cultivated to a considerable extent; and the pigeon-pea (*Cytisus cajan*) is raised for the purpose of rearing silk-worms. The European cereals have been introduced by the missionaries; the plough and harrow have likewise been brought into use, and oxen broken in to cultivate the ground; but the natives prefer their old and imperfect methods of preparing the soil, to the adoption of readier plans, and superior implements. Next to the cultivation of the soil, the working of iron is the most important occupation of the people. In some parts the iron ore is found in large quantities on or near the surface, whence it is gathered in baskets and smelted for use; but when it is dug out of the ground, numerous small pits are made about 6 feet in depth, and no further attempt is made to explore the riches of the interior. The ore is first crushed, then broken into small pieces, and afterward submitted to the action of a charcoal fire in a rude furnace of stone-work, built up to the height of 2 or 3 feet without mortar, and thickly plastered with clay on the outside, the blast being obtained by means of wooden cylinders, in which a rude sort of piston is fitted to drive the air into a bamboo cane through the fire. The native forges are equally simple; the anvil, about the size of a sledge hammer, is fixed in the ground near the fire, the water-trough is close by, and the smith, when at work, squats on a piece of board while his attendants surround him, armed with large hammers, and ready to strike the metal according to his directions. The articles thus manufactured comprise spears and javelins, knives, hatchets and spades, chisels and hammers, a rude sort of plane iron, files, pots, spoons, lamps, and nails; besides which they have been taught by the English to make hinges, screws, and locks, as well as to draw copper and iron wire. The manufacture of swords and fire-arms was introduced by the French a few years ago, and the native goldsmiths and sil-

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varnishes evince considerable ingenuity in making rings, chains, and other gold ornaments, silver dishes, mugs, spoons, &c. The felling of timber (which appears to be a monopoly of the government) employs about 700 men; the pit saw has been brought into general use, and the native carpentry has been so much improved by the application of European tools, that their work may be justly styled "strong, neat, and well finished." (*Ellis*, vol. i. p. 317.) The art of turning wood is practised by the best workmen of the capital; earthenware is made with considerable skill and taste, and many hands are employed in making rope and twine, as well as in tanning leather. The chief occupation of the people, however, next to the cultivation of rice, is the spinning and weaving of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics; but all the processes are so extremely simple, imperfect, and tedious, that it is a matter for surprise that the threads of their cloth are even and well-twisted, the weaving regular, and the patterns regular, and exhibiting fancy and good taste. The art of dyeing is also practised, and several of the native dyes produce bright and durable colours.

The population of Madagascar consists of four chief political divisions, the numbers of which are estimated to be as follows:—

The Ovahs (in the central table-land) . . .	800,000
Bakalavas (W. side of the island) . . .	1,300,080
Betileoos (S. of the Ovahs) . . .	1,500,000
Betaninana and Betalamarka (on the E. coast)	1,200,000
	<u>4,700,000</u>

It is said, also, that this amount of population is considerably less than it was a few years back, owing chiefly to wars between the different tribes, the prevalence of the slave-trade, &c. It is, also, supposed that the practice of infanticide, which is alleged to have prevailed from time immemorial, has contributed to reduce the population. But most probably the influence of this practice is greatly overrated; and it is evident it cannot at all account for the recent decrease. The inhabitants differ materially in appearance and character, nor is there any doubt, though the people are nominally comprised in one political empire, and speak one language, that they include several distinct and peculiar nations. The distinction of colour separates the population into two great classes, the Ovahs, and a few other tribes, having olive complexions, handsome features, graceful persons, and lank dark hair, whereas the inhabitants of the shore, and indeed the majority of the people greatly resemble the Papuas, being short and stout, almost black, with low foreheads, broad flat faces, large eyes and mouth, and long crisped hair. There are differences also in the languages spoken by various sections of the population, and many of their customs vary so much, as to make it clear that, however amalgamated, they are not one nation, but a combination of several distinct races. With the exception, however, of the Ovahs, they are little better than barbarians, run almost naked, despise a fixed life, are extremely superstitious, and practice most of the vices so generally prevalent among the savages of the neighbouring continent. Circumcision is universal, marriages are formed in very early life, and divorces are very common, and easily effected, the law permits polygamy, restricting the husband to 19 wives; but few have more than two, or at most three. Fidelity to the marriage engagement, however, forms no part of the female character, and modesty is a virtue almost unknown. Their houses are usually of rude construction, except in the capital of the Ovah country, where European improvements have been partially introduced. The diet of the people consists, in great part, of rice and manioc, with smaller portions of beef, poultry, &c., and the cookery is extremely simple.

Pedlary and hawking are favourites, though not profitable occupations. The markets are favourite places of resort for all classes; and not only is there a daily general market at Tananarivo, but four or five large markets are held in different parts of the province, and well attended by a vast concourse of people from the adjoining districts. Animal and vegetable productions, native and foreign manufactures and cattle are exposed promiscuously; and in no nation are there more clever and persevering bargainers than in Madagascar. The slave-trade, also, which a few years ago was nearly extinct, is now said to be pursued on a large scale. Money has not been coined on the island; dollars are more or less known in all parts, through communication with Europeans; but the trade is more generally carried on by barter. Most goods are sold by measure; rice by the bushel, meat by the *eye*, snuff by the spoon, fuel by the bundle, &c. Rice, which may here be considered the standard of value, costs about 1s. a bushel; 20 ducks or fowls may be purchased for a dollar, geese cost about 9d. each, and a fine turkey may be got for 1s. A bullock costs from three to eight dollars, sheep average about 1s. 6d. each, and 30 good

pine apples may be had for 3d. Labour is also extremely low, many working for mere food, and others gaining only 2d., or at most 4d. a day. An intercourse has long been carried on with Madagascar by Arabs from Muscat, Indians from the presidency of Bombay, Europeans from the Cape of Good Hope, and Americans from Brazil and the United States. The taste of the people for foreign goods was also on the increase a few years ago; and horses, saddles and bridles, scarlet cloth, gold lace, red satin, purple, green, and yellow silk, silk handkerchiefs, sewing silk, calico and printed goods, hosiery, gloves, finger rings, watches and musical boxes, hardware, salt, and, above all, arrac and rum, fetched very high prices in the markets of Antakova; but since the death, in 1838, of Radama, the most enlightened monarch that ever held sway in Madagascar, the foreign trade has greatly declined, and the policy of the present government seems to threaten the entire cessation of all trade with Europeans.

Madagascar was divided into 98 provinces, all of which have their separate chiefs; but for some years past the Ovahs have been reckoned the prevailing tribe, the chief of which is, in effect, the king of the island, receiving tribute from, and exercising sovereignty over, all the rest. The government is despotic, and the succession to the throne is commonly hereditary, the monarch having the right not only to appoint his immediate successor, but also to settle the line through future generations. He is the father of his kingdom, appoints every subordinate officer, enacts laws and orders their execution, decides cases and raises armies; but he often convokes assemblies of the people, for the purpose of obtaining information or advice on matters requiring mature deliberation, or in cases where the wishes of the aristocracy have to be consulted. The royal family is highly honoured, and no people can be more tenacious of etiquette, and the respect due to rank. The judges, who rank next to the blood royal, hear causes, decide disputes, and are exclusively privileged to communicate between the sovereign and people. Subordinate to these are the *ferentse*, the police and tax-gatherers of the country; the *amban-jats*, or local magistrates; the *maroverena*, or military governors of provinces (a very powerful and important body); and the *sedintany*, or royal courtiers, who not only carry government dispatches, but constitute a general patrol for the country. The king receives tithes of all produce, enjoys the monopoly of timber, and is exceedingly rich both in slaves and cattle, receiving also a considerable *ad valorem* duty from the possessors of these valuable articles. The sovereign is also high-priest of the realm, and presides over the great national sacrifices. The religion of the country is a rude species of polytheistic idolatry, and the people almost without exception believe in witchcraft and the efficacy of charms. Christianity was introduced with temporary success by English missionaries, in 1616-1630; but it is believed that at present it is almost powerless, in consequence of the royal edict of 1835, which not only forbade its public profession, but legalised the persecution, and even enslavement, of all natives becoming its adherents.

Madagascar, the earliest accounts of which were given by Marco Polo, from the narrative of others, was discovered, in 1506, by the Portuguese, who established a settlement close to the S. end of the island, and soon after tried, though with little success, to introduce the Roman Catholic religion. It was at first resorted to merely as a place of refuge and provisioning station for ships; but in 1642 an attempt was made by the French to make it one of their colonies, which however proved futile, in consequence of its extreme unhealthiness; and in 1664 most of the colonists removed to the neighbouring island of Bourbon. The Jesuits meanwhile continued to exert themselves in the establishment of Christianity; but owing to the injudicious zeal of Father Stephen, the superior of the mission in Madagascar, the natives were exasperated at the innovations of the foreigners, some of the missionaries were massacred, and the rest were glad to escape from the island. Various attempts have subsequently been made by the French to establish a permanent settlement, and since the general peace of 1815 they have formed four small colonies on the E. coast, as well as on the contiguous island of Madame-St. Mary. The English missionaries were allowed to visit Madagascar in 1818-1825, with full permission to disseminate their moral and religious views, and the sovereign Radama was favourable to the establishment of schools and the introduction of improved methods both of agriculture and manufactures. Since his death, however, there has been a stagnation in the trade with England, the missionaries have been forbidden to approach the island, all possible means have been adopted to destroy the effects which the exertions of Europeans had accomplished in eight years, and Madagascar may now be ranked among the barbarous countries of E. Africa. (*Roche's Voyage to Madagascar*; *Ellis's Hist. of Madagascar*, vol. i. *passim*; and valuable private information.)

MADAWASKA.

MADAWASKA, L. Aroostook co. Me., 290 N.E. by N. Augusta. Bounded N. by St. Johns river. It contains five stores, four grist-mills, one saw-mill; three schools, 56 scholars. Pop. 1584. The settlement lies along the road, following the course of the river. The part N. of the river, by the late treaty, belongs to New-Brunswick, and contains 1676 inhabitants.

MADDALONI, a town of S. Italy, king. of Naples, prov. Terra-di-Lavoro, cap. canton, 14 m. N.N.E. Naples. Pop. 10,500. It has several churches and convents, a house of refuge, a royal college, and a noble aqueduct, which conveys water to the royal palace at Caserta.

MADERA, a great river of S. America, a tributary of the Amazon (which see).

MADEIRA, a famous island in the N. Atlantic ocean, belonging to Portugal, Funchal its cap. on its S.E. side, being in lat. 32° 35' N., long. 16° 54' 30" W.: length of Madeira, about 46 m.; breadth about 7 m. Area, estimated at above 300 sq. m. It is a mass of basaltic rock, presenting to those approaching its N. coast, numerous disjointed crags, and tall isolated peaks, interspersed here and there with less elevated spots of verdure, the whole being based on enormous, dark-looking columns, rising perpendicularly several hundred feet from the sea, which is usually so deep, even close in shore, that soundings are not found in less than 50 fathoms and upwards, except in Funchal road where ships anchor in from 30 to 35 fathoms. The cliffs on all sides are very lofty: the *Ponta d'Agria* (eagle's rock) on its N. coast, a black cubic-shaped mass of rock, is upwards of 1000 ft. high; and C. Pargo, at the N.W. extremity of the island, rises 4000 ft. above the sea; but the most curious feature on the coast is the *Punta B. Lorenzo*, at its E. extremity, ledge of rock 8 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth, which, though less lofty than other parts, is remarkable for its bold projection into the sea, and its fantastically-broken cliffs and peaks. The rapid declivities of the island are furrowed by deep and narrow valleys, at the bottom of which flow rivers of pure spring water; and up their sides vineyards are formed by means of successive terraces, the height of 2300 ft. above the sea. The mountain scenery of the interior is bold, and highly romantic; one part, a few miles N.W. of Funchal, being called, by way of distinction, "the Switzerland of Madeira." Here is a deep valley, or crater, inclosed on all sides, except seaward, by a range of magnificent precipices, rising upwards of 1000 ft. above the vale, the summits and sides of which are broken into every variety of dark beetling pinnacle, or flattened and tree-clad buttress; while far below smiles a fair region of cultivation and fruitfulness, rich in every species of vegetation, though itself rather more than 3000 ft. above the sea level. The culminating point of the island is *Pico Ruivo*, rising 5450 ft. above the sea, and covered with vegetation to its summit. Three rivers, or rather torrents, rise on its sides, and cross the island in several directions, contributing greatly to its fertility. The streams are carefully collected, and rendered more available for the purposes of agriculture, by means of artificial channels, or *levadas*, with sluices, constructed with vast labour. At present (1840) a great work of this kind is in the course of being completed, by which a copious stream, which is precipitated from the top of a cliff 1000 feet in height, will be made subservient to the purposes of irrigation.

The climate of Madeira fluctuates less than that of any country N. of the equator: its mean annual temperature having been found, in a period of 18 years, not to exceed 68° Fahr., that of the hottest months (Aug. and Sept.) being 74°, and that of the coldest, (Dec. and Jan.) 62°, the glass seldom falling below 52° even in the severest weather. The heat of summer, however, is considerably higher, being increased from 10° to 15° during the prevalence of the hot and parching E. winds (the *seirrees*): that blow off the African continent. The temperature of Funchal, however, is considerably higher than that of the island in general: there dews are slight, and the rains few and far between; but in the higher parts of the island, a cool climate is rendered more delicious by frequent dews and rains enriching vegetation, and rendering the air fresh and salubrious. This remarkable equality of climate, not only through the year, but during the days and nights, constitutes the chief recommendation of Madeira to invalids. Persons subject to chronic pulmonary complaints, unattended by any material disorganization, have derived much benefit from a voyage to Madeira; as have others afflicted with diseases of the windpipe; and a still greater number who are the victims of dyspepsia, or other maladies of the stomach, the cure of which is hastened by the regular habits and exercise usually taken by invalid residents in the island. The efficacy of the climate, however, in cases of confirmed tubercular consumption has been absurdly exaggerated. It may then, indeed, lengthen life a little; but it cannot effect a cure. During the last half century, vast numbers of invalids, of whose recovery no rational hope could be enter-

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tained, and who should have been left quietly to expire at home, have been hurried off to this island, at an expense which they could often but ill afford, for no purpose unless it were to amuse them with false hopes, or that they might occupy a place in Funchal churchyard. Invalids should not attempt the voyage before the middle of June, nor later than the end of September; spring is a trying season, owing to the prevalence of N.E. winds; and October is the first month of the rainy season of autumn.

Every part of Madeira, not encumbered with rocks, is extremely fertile; the hills are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and the most delicate flowers grow on their summits, which are constantly moistened with dew from the clouds overhanging the island. Trees and shrubs of the finest kinds are everywhere abundant, and tropical plants which have strayed from the gardens soon become naturalized to the soil.

"Here" says Mr. Wilde, "all is sunshine: the green bananas, and their beautiful feathery tops, tell the visitor that he has bid farewell to Europe: the orange trees hold out to him their branches, laden with golden fruit. Plantations of coffee trees fill the spaces between the houses, the splendid coral tree hangs over his head, and the snowy bells of the tulip tree mingle with the scarlet hyacinthus. If he wish for exercise, he has the most inviting walks, and the most tempting shades to shelter him: wide-spreading plane trees, and willows of gigantic growth, bend their slender arms over the streams that murmur from the hills. As he begins to ascend from Funchal, the beauty increases, and the sea-view opens to his sight. The roads, though steep, are well paved, and the horses trained to an easy pace. He rides through a perfect vineyard, where in many places the vines are carried on trellises over the road, and large bunches of grapes hang within his reach. Hedges of geraniums, fuschias, and heliotropes, border those narrow paths, and shade him from the sun; the *Ficus indicus* clothes the cottages, the *Salvia fulgens* and Guernsey lily are sprinkled over the vineyards, and the *Camelia japonica*, with its delicate white flower and waxy leaf, adorns every quinta. Higher up grow the yam, prickly pear, dragon-tree, and cedar, the aloe, agave and hydrangeas, the sweet potatoe, and the *Phormium tenax*; and heaths and pines crown the highest summits of the island." (*Narrative*, l. 69-91.)

Thus it appears, that below the elevation of 1900 ft., many of the most useful tropical plants, as the date, palm, guava, banana, coffee plant, &c., are found, with numerous others peculiar to the warmer part of the temperate zone. Up to 2500 ft., the fruits and grains of Europe, especially maize and corn, are raised; and nearly the whole of this district is covered with vineyards. The chestnut, which is extremely abundant, the beech, and other European trees, with the mahogany, attain an elevation of 3400 ft., above which rise pines, heath, ferns, and grasses. Pasture is scanty: few cows are kept, and the products of the dairy are here expensive luxuries. Horses are little used, their place as beasts of burden being supplied by mules and asses of the Spanish breed. Goats and hogs are very numerous, and are allowed to run wild on the mountains, where also are found large quantities of rabbits. Poultry is abundant, and cheap; and small birds of magnificent plumage occupy the groves. Myriads of finely variegated lizards crowd the gardens and vineyards, occasionally doing much damage to the grapes; but there are no venomous reptiles, and the inhabitants are free from that insect plague that is usually one of the drawbacks of warm countries. The honey bee is abundant, and produces fine honey. Many varieties of fish are caught on the coast, especially tunnies and eels, which are the favourite food of the inhabitants.

Agriculture is chiefly confined to the raising of vines. Land is usually let out in small holdings, varying from 10 to 40 or 50 acres, and the rent is estimated, on the *metayer* principle, at half the produce, according to a yearly valuation of the crops. Wheat, barley, and rye are produced; but the crops average little more than a third part of the annual consumption. The wheat grown in 1837 is said, though we attach little credit to such statements, to have amounted to 6787 qrs., the barley to 3664 qrs., and the rye to only 570 qrs. Wheat is sown in Oct., and reaped in June, this crop being followed by another of beans or sweet potatoes. Rice is cultivated more as an ornamental grass than for any useful purpose; and Indian corn, which is admirably adapted to the climate, and is much used as an article of food, has till very lately been little grown.

Considerable attention has lately been devoted to the cultivation of the coffee plant, which, should the demand for wine not increase, may, perhaps, become of considerable importance. Fruits and vegetables are raised with little trouble, and the show in the fruit market of Funchal, in a grove of noble palm-trees, would astonish any untravelled European, even from Italy or Spain. Here, besides all the ordinary fruits and garden vegetables of S. Europe, as oranges and lemons, green figs, grapes, pomegranates, water

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and Valencia melons, pumpkins, &c., one may see bananas and guavas, finer even than those grown in the W. Indies, custard-apples, alligator pears, (the fruit of the *Lasurus Persae*), numerous tribes of cucurbit, the exquisitely flavoured fruit of the *Cactus triangulatus*, the Cape gooseberry sent as a preserve to Europe, and the *tscho-tscho*, said to be "delicious." But its wine is the great glory of Madeira. The grape is not indigenous to the island; and it is said to have received its first plants from Crete, carried thither by order of the famous Prince Henry of Portugal, under whose auspices it was settled by the Portuguese in 1431. Many other varieties of the grape have since been carried to the island, its mild climate and volcanic soil being especially suitable for their growth.

The steepness of the hill-sides, on which the vines chiefly grow, and the necessity of economizing valuable space, have led to the practice of raising the vine-beds on successive terraces, supported by retaining walls. The vines are trellised on bamboo and other supports for the purpose of exposing the grapes to the ripening influence of the sun, and the bunches are frequently of enormous size. The usual method of cultivation is to trench the ground from four to seven feet deep, according to the soil, and to lay a quantity of loose or stony earth at the bottom, to prevent the roots from reaching the clayey soil beneath, which would otherwise hinder their growth. The ground is watered three times, if the summer be very dry, and each time it is thoroughly saturated; but the less it is watered the better is the wine, though the quantity, of course, be diminished.

The N. side of the island, though sufficiently fertile, being the most exposed to cold winds and fogs, is not so favourable to the culture of the vine as the S., where all the finest growths are raised. The best Madeira-malmsey, or *Malveira*, is produced on rocky grounds exposed to the full influence of the sun's rays, the grapes being allowed to hang till they are dead ripe. The *Sercial* grape will, also, only succeed on particular spots. The wine made from it, is, when new, harsh and austere, and requires to be long kept. The best Madeira wine is produced on the S. side of the island; but it is alleged that not less than two-thirds of the wine grown even in this quarter is of secondary quality; so that in Madeira, as in all wine countries, the first growths (*premiers crus*) are both scarce and dear. The process of making the wine is very simple. The grapes are picked from the stalk, thrown into a vat, pressed, first with the feet, and afterwards with a weighted wooden lever. The proprietor of the land, and the collector of taxes for the crown, both attend at the press; the latter takes out of the tub his *tenth* of the whole mass, the remainder being equally divided between the landowner and the tenant. Each takes with him a sufficient number of porters to carry away their respective shares, sometimes in barrels, but more frequently in goat skins, *berrackas*, to the cellars in Funchal, where the English merchants have extensive yards and vats for storing the wine, and carrying it through the different processes of fermentation, mixture, &c. They usually advance money beforehand to the growers, to enable them to defray the expenses of cultivation. (*Barrow's Voyage to Cochin China*, p. 23.)

Though naturally strong, a quantity of brandy is added to Madeira wine when racked from the vessels in which it has been fermented, and another portion is added when it is about to be exported. The demand for Madeira wine in the E. and W. Indies, where it is highly esteemed, first led to a knowledge of the improvement it derives from being carried to a warm climate; and it has long been customary for ships outward bound for India and China to touch at Madeira, and take large quantities of wine on board, which they bring home to England. But it must not be supposed that all the Madeira wine that has gone to Calcutta and Canton is necessarily better than any brought direct from the island, as much must obviously depend on the quality of the wine sent to the east. But, if due care be taken in the selection of the wine sent to India and China, it is very much improved and matured by the voyage; and it not only fetches a higher price, but is in all respects superior to the direct importations. Most of the adventitious spirit is dissipated in the course of the Indian voyage, and the full flavour of the wine is evolved.

1. Madeira wines may be kept for a very long period. "Like the ancient vintages of the Surrentine hills, they are truly *aromatica vinis*, retaining their qualities unimpaired in both extremes of climate, suffering no decay, and constantly improving as they advance in age. Indeed, they cannot be pronounced in condition until they have been kept for ten years in the wood, and afterward allowed to mellow nearly twice that time in bottle; and even then they will hardly have reached the utmost perfection of which they are susceptible. When of good quality, and matured as above described, they lose all their original sharpness, and acquire that agreeable pungency, that bitter

sweetness, which was so highly prized in the choicest wines of antiquity; uniting great strength and richness of flavour with an exceedingly fragrant and diffusible aroma. The nutty taste, which is often very marked, is not commended, as some have imagined, by means of bitter almonds, but is inherent in the wine." (*Henderson*, p. 253.)

The wines of Madeira have fallen of late years into disrepute in England. The growth of the island is very limited, not exceeding 15,000 or 18,000 pipes, of which a considerable quantity goes to the East and West Indies, and America. Hence, when Madeira was a fashionable wine in England, every sort of deception was practiced with respect to it, and large quantities of spurious trash were disposed of for the genuine vintage of the island. This naturally brought the wine into discredit; so that sherry has been for several years the fashionable white wine. It is difficult, however, to imagine that adulteration should ever have been practiced to a greater extent upon Madeira than it is now practiced upon sherry. It is not, therefore, improbable that a reaction may take place in favour of Madeira, which has sunk to a much lower place in the public estimation than it deserves to hold. In 1837, 308,245 gallons Madeira were entered for home consumption, whereas the quantity entered in 1839 amounted to only 118,715 gallons, being less than 5 per cent. of the sherry entered for consumption in the same year! Such is the power of fashion, for there cannot be a question that really good Madeira is one of the very best of wines.

The commerce of Madeira is very considerable; the exports consist principally of wine. Among the minor articles of export are fruits, both fresh and preserved, dragons' blood (the gum of the *Calamus draco*), honey and wax, orchil (a white lichen used in purple dyeing), tobacco, and provisions for ships. Its imports comprise manufactured goods, sheep, salted provisions, fish (especially herring and cod), oil, corn, and some tropical productions. We subjoin a statement of the vessels, and their tonnage, which arrived at and left Funchal in 1837; specifying the countries whence they came, and for which they cleared out, with the value of their cargoes:—

Countries.	Arrived.			Departed.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.	Ships.	Tons.	Value of Cargoes.
Gt. Britain	130	29,423	53,986	131	29,270	131,066
Portugal	75	5,339	34,672	75	5,358	6,355
U. States	35	5,384	27,801	38	5,505	71,285
Sardinia	28	4,836	20,451	33	4,592	915
Denmark	10	1,264	6,364	9	1,725	13,022
France	7	945	5,620	7	945	4,385
Holland	3	507	1,940	3	507	11,100
Other countries	14	1,364	9,000	14	1,364	1,300
Total	305	50,771	159,364	307	50,774	240,500

The imports from England in 1838, comprised cotton, woollen and linen fabrics, and haberdashery, to the value of £23,370, with coal, earthenware, butter and cheese, salt meat, rice, sugar, &c., making in all a total value of £35,000. The Americans send timber, whale-oil, salt fish and meat, spermaceti candles, with other articles, in small quantities, to the value, in 1838, of 41,657 dollars.

The government of Madeira has at its head a Lieutenant-governor, whose power is so extensive that the comfort and happiness of the inhabitants, especially the British, are greatly dependent on his character and acquaintance with the island. Justice is administered by a tribunal in whose favour little can be said, from which there is an appeal to the courts at Lisbon. The crown revenues are derived partly from a duty of 90 per cent. on all imports, except provisions; but the most productive source is the tithe of wine, with an additional duty per pipe on the quantity exported. A revenue is also derived from the monopoly of *sauze*, cards, and soap. The revenue is sufficient to defray the expenses of the civil, military, and ecclesiastical establishments; considerable sums are likewise expended in public works, roads, &c., and frequently there remains a surplus which is remitted to Portugal. The number of clergy, including monks and nuns, is stated to be somewhat under 300; they are partly supported by the crown revenues, the tithe on wine being originally intended for their maintenance; but the present government allowance, which they receive in lieu of it, is extremely small; so that the monks and clergy traffic in wine, or engage in other secular business, while the nuns gain a considerable income by making artificial flowers of wax and feathers, which are justly admired for their delicacy and beauty, and purchased by visitors and shippers at high prices. It would be well, however, were both nuns and monks suppressed. According to Sir John Barrow, who is by no means disposed to be over cautious, "The clergy are not very rigid in exacting from others the duties of religion, nor in setting an example of pious conduct in their own persons. On the contrary, the loose

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manners, the temperate mode of life, and the free conversation of many of the monks, are a disgrace to the sacred office which they hold." (P. 14.)

The population of Madeira, which, including Porto Santo (see post), was ascertained by a late census to amount to 112,500, is a mixed race, sprung principally from Portuguese and Moors; but in Funchal many of the labouring classes show, by their English faces and complexions, that there has been a considerable intermixture with British settlers. Negro slaves, also, are still numerous; but they seldom intermarry with those of European origin. On the whole, the natives are a finer and more comely race than the Portuguese; they are of the middle size, well formed, and strongly knit, with masculine features, hair, and complexion. The women are almost universally under the standard height, and, when young, display handsome features, which, however, soon become coarse and unattractive, owing to their laborious field occupations. The men are dressed, somewhat in the costume of English sailors, with large full leather boots, and a little funnel-shaped cap on their heads. This curious head-gear is worn also by the women over the white muslin handkerchief, which covers the head and hangs down over the shoulders; and their gay chitras gowns, and scarlet pelerines give them a light and picturesque appearance. "It is delightful," says Mr. Wilde, "to see groups of these peasantry in companies of eight or ten sitting in some places under the umbrageous palms, eating their morning's meal, or completing their toilet, before entering the town, while others are hastening along, loaded with the various produce of their gardens, consisting of bunches of yellow bananas, strings of crimson pomegranates, &c., or carrying fowl, firewood, and fish to the market of Funchal, each little party preceded by its mandolin-player, who at times accompanies the wire-strung instrument with his voice, and is joined at intervals by the hearty chorus of the whole group." But the condition of a people is not to be learned from such holiday descriptions as this; and the truth is, that the native inhabitants of Funchal are meagre, sallow, and short-lived. "This," as Sir John Barrow has stated, "is not to be attributed to the climate, but to the poverty of their food, which chiefly consists of pumpkins, sour wine, or pernicious spirits; to a life of drudgery and exposure to the great vicissitude of climate, by daily ascending the steep and lofty mountains in search of fuel; and, above all, to a total disregard of cleanliness." In fact, all the natives of the island are infected with a species of itch, which they regard as incurable, and which is accompanied with a great degree of inflammation. (Barrow, p. 11.) Among the richer inhabitants are many Portuguese *fidalgos*; but by far the larger part are merchants and private residents belonging to almost every commercial country, especially Great Britain. These hold little intercourse with the other inhabitants, but live either in their town-houses at Funchal, or at their villas or *quintas* higher up the island, where they exercise the most liberal hospitality. A small tax on wine sent to England is levied by our consul, to form a fund for charitable purposes, which is further increased by the benevolent contributions of the merchants, who also support an English episcopal church, the present minister of which (Mr. Lowe) is at once a zealous clergyman, and a scientific naturalist.

Funchal, the only town of Madeira requiring any special notice, is situated on the S.E. side of the island, and stretches nearly a mile along the margin of the bay. It is irregular, inconvenient, and meanly built, with narrow, crooked, steep, and dirty streets, some of which being paved with sharp-pointed pebbles, are extremely painful to walk upon. Streamlets of water run down some of the streets from the overhanging mountain; but when Sir John Barrow was here, the inhabitants washed their clothes, cleaned their fish, and threw their filth, &c. into these streamlets; so that, in fact, they were rendered rather a nuisance than anything else; but it is stated in late works on the island, that these inconveniences have been in part obviated, and the filth of the town materially abated. The houses are commonly low, not often exceeding one story in height, with white outside. Those belonging to the *fidalgos* or rich merchants are comparatively large and handsome, having at the top a *terrace* or turret, commanding a view of the harbour, used for reconnoitring vessels as they arrive in the offing. The governor's castle is a large clumsy looking Gothic structure, near the beach. The cathedral has a *paraiso*, or open space, before its W. door; and beyond it is the *Terreiro da Sé*, a pleasant promenade under several parallel rows of trees, enclosed by a low wall, and overlooked by pretty houses with balconies. In one of the wings of the Franciscan convent is a chamber, the walls and ceiling of which are formed or covered with human skulls and thigh-bones! The English church in the suburbs is an elegant and commodious building, literally embosomed in ever springing roses and white daturas. The convent of *Assaõ Senhora do Monte*, amid groves of chestnut-trees half way

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up the mountain, commands a very fine view. Funchal roads labour under several disadvantages: the anchorage is in 35 or 40 fathoms; land squalls are often extremely violent; a heavy surf on the beach, especially in spring, makes a landing at all times unpleasant, and sometimes unsafe, except in the shore-boats, in managing which the natives are very skillful. From the autumnal to the vernal equinox, when strong southerly gales throw in a heavy sea, the roads are peculiarly dangerous, and many accidents have then occurred.

A few inconsiderable islands in the vicinity of Madeira are included under its government. Of these Porto Santo, 35 m. N.W., is the only one that is inhabited. It has a parched barren aspect, and has but one fountain of good water. Its products comprise wine of an inferior quality, good barley, water-melons, and other fruits; but it is wholly destitute of wood. The town is insignificant, and is occasionally used as a place of exile from Madeira. The entire population of the island may be about 1400. The little islands called the Desertas, are occasionally visited by a few fishermen and smugglers, and the rest are mere rocks.

Madaira is said to have been discovered in 1344, by Macham, an Englishman, who was wrecked, and cast on its shores. But this story is very doubtful; and it seems most probable, that Juan Gonzalez, who had been despatched on a voyage of discovery by Prince Henry of Portugal, and who fell in with this island in 1419, was its real discoverer. When discovered, it was uninhabited, and covered with wood, and was on that account called *Madaira*, that being the Portuguese term for timber. It was settled by the Portuguese in 1421, and has since continued in their possession. (Robertson's *America*, book 1.) Its occupation by the English during the late war with France, being merely in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the French, it was restored to Portugal, at the peace of 1814.

MADELEY, a market town and par. of England, co. Salop, franchise Wenlock, on the banks of the Severn, 13 m. E.S.E. Shrewsbury, and 136 m. N.W. London. Area of par. 2750 acres. Pop., in 1841, 7368. The town, which is of considerable antiquity, and celebrated in history as having given refuge to Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, derives its present importance from its proximity to the great coal and iron district of Coalbrookdale. The church is a handsome modern structure, the living being a vicarage in private patronage. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Primitive Methodists have also their respective places of worship, and there is a meeting-house for the society of Friends. A national school is connected with the church, and there are four Sunday schools. The iron trade, carried on here to a considerable extent, is most facilitated by means of the Shropshire canal, which joins the Birmingham and Liverpool junction canal, and connects Madeley and the Keley iron-works with the great manufacturing districts of Dudley, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, &c. About 2 m. W. of the town, and near the romantic village of Coalbrookdale, is a cast-iron bridge, erected in 1780, of one arch, 100 ft. in span, 40 ft. above the river, and containing 375 tons of metal, being the first structure of the kind raised in the kingdom. This beautiful rural district, embosomed between high and well-wooded hills, has within the last half century been converted into one of active mining and manufacturing industry, the furnaces now (1841) at work in this vicinity being estimated to produce 90,000 tons of iron a year. At Coalport, about 2 m. from the above mentioned bridge, is a considerable manufactory of china. Markets on Friday: fairs May 29, and last Tuesday in Oct.

The neighbourhood of Madeley is remarkable for an extraordinary convulsion of the earth, that took place in 1773, when about 30 acres of land were shifted from their site, and broken into irregular chasms, large oak trees were uprooted, and the Severn, blocked up for more than 300 yards by the displaced soil and fallen trees, was compelled to find a new channel, in which it now flows.

MADISON, county, N. Y. Situated a little E. of the centre of the state, and contains 562 sq. m. Watered by head branches of Chenango, Unadilla, Ostelie, and Toughhonga rivers. Bounded N. by Oneida lake, into which some of its streams empty. Water-lime and gypsum abundant, and marl and bog iron ore are found. The Erie and Chenango canals cross the county. It contained in 1840, 43,191 neat cattle, 204,616 sheep, 30,757 swine; and produced 900,143 bushels of wheat, 3225 of rye, 171,204 of Indian corn, 5998 of buckwheat, 133,635 of barley, 343,907 of oats, 676,649 of potatoes, 107,280 pounds of hops, 215,619 of sugar. It had 169 stores, three furnaces, 26 fulling-mills, 10 woolen factories, two cotton factories with 744 spindles, four flouring-mills, 39 grist-mills, 167 saw-mills, three oil-mills, one paper-mill, one rope-walk, 40 tanneries, seven distilleries, one brewery, nine printing-offices, three binneries, two weekly newspapers, and two periodicals; eight academies, 968 students; 253 schools, 12,397 scholars. Pop. 40,008. Capital, Morrisville. Madison, county, Va. Situated a little N.E. of the cen-

MADISON.

tre of the state, and contains 330 sq. m. Bounded S. by Rapid Ann r. Drained by Robertson's r. It contained in 1840, 7006 neat cattle, 6844 sheep, 12,851 swine; and produced 100,680 bushels of wheat, 23,697 of rye, 371,890 of Indian corn, 33,005 of oats, 12,796 of potatoes, 148,700 pounds of tobacco. It had 12 stores, 10 flouring-mills, 23 grist-mills, 17 saw-mills, seven tanneries, five distilleries; two academies, 41 students; 17 schools, 356 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3799; slaves, 4366; free coloured 70; total, 8107. Capital, Madison.

MADISON, county, Ga. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 950 sq. m. Bounded E. by broad river, and drained by its branches. It contained in 1840, 1956 neat cattle, 1571 sheep, 3997 swine; and produced 8939 bushels of wheat, 53,130 of Indian corn, 6657 of oats, 3350 of potatoes, 737,118 pounds of cotton. It had nine stores, three grist-mills, one saw-mill; one academy, 30 students; three schools, 79 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3125; slaves, 1363; free coloured, 3; total, 4510. Capital, Danielsville.

MADISON, county, Flor. Situated in the central part of the territory, extending from Georgia on the N. to the gulf of Mexico on the S. Bounded E. by Suwannee river, W. by Oscilla river. It contained in 1840, 5000 neat cattle, 823 sheep, 3969 swine; and produced 37,965 bushels of Indian corn, 2205 of oats, 13,913 of potatoes, 1150 pounds of rice, 703,400 of cotton, 1900 of sugar. It had three stores, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, two oil-mills; four schools, 74 scholars. Pop.: whites, 1443; slaves, 1202; total, 2644. Capital, Madison.

MADISON, county, Ala. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 760 sq. m. Watered by Flint river and other branches of Tennessee river. It contained in 1840, 28,074 neat cattle, 12,308 sheep, 79,970 swine; and produced 45,099 bushels of wheat, 1,357,808 of Indian corn, 159,816 of oats, 46,371 of potatoes, 15,555 pounds of tobacco, 10,358,597 of cotton. It had 40 stores, 23 grist-mills, 17 saw-mills, 11 tanneries, 11 distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; two academies, 125 students; 39 schools, 1167 scholars. Pop.: whites, 12,397; slaves, 13,363; free coloured, 144; total, 25,706. Capital, Huntsville.

MADISON, county, Miss. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 548 sq. m. Bounded N.W. by Big Black river, S.E. by Pearl river. It contained in 1840, 31,045 neat cattle, 4908 sheep, 64,038 swine; and produced 1198 bushels of wheat, 877,693 of Indian corn, 79,995 of oats, 153,981 of potatoes, 14,943,153 of cotton. It had 19 stores, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; one college, 100 students; two academies, 170 students; two schools, 193 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3086; slaves, 11,532; free coloured, 11; total, 15,530. Capital, Canton.

MADISON, parish, La. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 800 sq. m. Bounded E. by Mississippi r. Watered by Bayou Macon, and Texas r. It contained in 1840, 6930 neat cattle, 767 sheep, 8641 swine; and produced 190,745 bushels of Indian corn, 13,186 of potatoes, 5,378,610 pounds of cotton. It had eight stores, three saw-mills. Pop.: whites, 1210; slaves, 3023; free coloured, 9; total, 5143. Capital, Richmond.

MADISON, county, Tenn. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 670 sq. m. Watered by the S. Fork of Forked Deer r. and its branches, and by the Middle Fork of the same river. It contained in 1840, 12,747 neat cattle, 17,563 sheep, 64,593 swine; and produced 65,178 bushels of wheat, 8530 of rye, 793,215 of Indian corn, 286,604 of oats, 65,926 of potatoes, 136,633 pounds of tobacco, 2,933,030 of cotton. It had 19 stores, one furnace, three woolen factories, two cotton factories, with 1900 spindles, 15 flouring-mills, 31 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, seven tanneries, 10 distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; four academies, 103 students; 23 schools, 519 scholars. Pop.: whites, 10,490; slaves, 6073; free coloured, 37; total, 16,530. Capital, Jackson.

MADISON, county, Ky. Situated centrally towards the E. part of the state, and contains 590 sq. m. Bounded N. by Kentucky r., and drained by its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 8381 neat cattle, 12,906 sheep, 49,104 swine; and produced 41,502 bushels of wheat, 90,903 of rye, 564,894 of Indian corn, 6430 of barley, 88,247 of oats, 16,993 of potatoes, 125,983 pounds of tobacco, 97,171 of sugar. It had 10 stores, two woolen factories, 23 grist-mills, three saw-mills, one tannery, 12 distilleries; eight schools, 234 scholars. Pop.: whites, 10,860; slaves, 5413; free coloured, 62; total, 16,355. Capital, Richmond.

MADISON, county, O. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 400 sq. m. Watered by Little Darby and Deer creeks. It contained in 1840, 16,177 neat cattle, 15,636 sheep, 19,135 swine; and produced 47,846 bushels of wheat, 1918 of rye, 419,066 of Indian corn, 1287 of buckwheat, 17,173 of oats, 12,366 of potatoes, 1150 pounds of sugar. It had 23 stores, one fulling-mill, nine grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, two potteries; 94 schools, 9017 scholars. Pop. 9925. Capital, London.

MADISON, county, Ia. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 390 sq. m. White river and its branches afford water-power. It contained in 1840, 3768 neat cattle, 6436 sheep, 31,579 swine; and produced 46,891 bushels of wheat, 1559 of rye, 375,715 of Indian corn, 68,597 of oats, 17,694 of potatoes, 47,887 pounds of sugar. It had two stores, one flouring-mill, seven grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, three tanneries, two distilleries, two potteries; 35 schools, 1190 scholars. Pop. 8674. Capital, Andersontown.

MADISON, county, Ill. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state, and contains 760 sq. m. Bounded W. by Mississippi r. Drained by Cahokia, Silver, and Wood creeks, and their branches. It contained in 1840, 92,039 neat cattle, 13,876 sheep, 53,484 swine; and produced 160,910 bushels of wheat, 18,735 of rye, 1,370,735 of Indian corn, 12,353 of buckwheat, 12,960 of barley, 209,890 of oats, 121,305 of potatoes, 11,280 pounds of tobacco. It had four commission houses in foreign trade, 67 retail stores, two lumber-yards, seven flouring-mills, eight grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries, two distilleries, one brewery, four printing-offices, three weekly newspapers, and one periodical; one college, 101 students; two academies, 144 students; 22 schools, 1445 scholars. Pop. 14,433. Capital, Edwardsville.

MADISON, county, Mo. Situated towards the S.E. part of the state, and contains 780 sq. m. Drained by St. Francis r. and its branches. It contained in 1840, 9453 neat cattle, 9395 sheep, 12,415 swine; and produced 9746 bushels of wheat, 158,510 of Indian corn, 36,331 of oats, 301 of potatoes, 9850 pounds of tobacco. It had eight sawing houses, producing 1,963,455 pounds of lead, four grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, eight distilleries; 11 schools, 944 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3792; slaves, 611; free coloured, 28; total, 3395. Capital, Fredericktown.

MADISON, county, Ark. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 1050 sq. m. Drained by branches of White river. It contained in 1840, 3341 neat cattle, 3675 sheep, 11,634 swine; and produced 4139 bushels of wheat, 146,755 of Indian corn, 4518 of oats, 7949 of potatoes, 14,329 pounds of tobacco, 3090 of cotton, 1037 of sugar. It had five grist-mills, one saw-mill, two tanneries, two distilleries; two schools, 53 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2809; slaves, 63; total, 2775. Capital, Huntsville.

MADISON, p. v., Somerset co., Me., 40 m. N. Augusta, 635 W. Bounded W. by Kennebec r. Incorporated in 1894. It has four stores, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries; 16 schools, 697 scholars. Pop. 1761.

MADISON, p. l., New-Haven co., Ct., 56 m. S. Hartford, 330 W. Incorporated in 1896 (formerly East Guilford). Bounded S. by Long Island sound. It contains a Congregational church, Lee's academy, named from its founder; 11 stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill; one academy, 60 students; 13 schools, 488 scholars. Pop. 1788.

MADISON, p. v., Madison co., N. Y., 95 m. W. by N. Albany, 365 W. Drained by head-waters of Chenango r. and Oriskany cr. It occupies the summit level of the Chenango canal, which passes through the town. It contains two churches, a Baptist and Universalist; four stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, nine saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; 16 schools, 306 scholars. Pop. 2344.

MADISON, t., Columbia co., Pa., 10 m. N. Danville. Bounded by Little Fishing and Mahoning creeks. It has one store, seven saw-mills, three tanneries; six schools, 212 scholars. Pop. 1700.

MADISON, t., Armstrong co., Pa. It has three stores, five grist-mills, four saw-mills; three schools, 64 scholars. Pop. 1365.

MADISON, t., Perry co., Pa. It has three stores, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, six flouring-mills, 10 saw-mills, two distilleries; seven schools, 315 scholars. Pop. 1928.

MADISON, p. v., capital of Morgan co., Ga., 41 m. N.W. W. Milledgeville, 625 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, a Masonic hall; two academies, a male and female, with a library; a Presbyterian and a Methodist church; several stores, 70 dwellings, and about 450 inhabitants.

MADISON, p. t., Lake co., O., 190 m. N.E. by N. Columbus, 340 W. Watered by Grand r. Bounded N.W. by Lake Erie, on which is a harbour. Large quantities of iron are manufactured into hollow ware, mill irons, and other articles, and are exported. It contains nine stores, two grist-mills, nine saw-mills, three tanneries, one distillery; 20 schools, 1250 scholars. Pop. 2800.

MADISON, t., Clark co., O. It has 11 schools, 308 scholars. Pop. 1115.

MADISON, t., Columbiana co., O. It has three schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 1474.

MADISON, t., Butler co., O. It has four schools, 111 scholars. Pop. 1935.

MADISON, t., Franklin co., O. Watered by Alum and Big Walnut creeks. Pop. 1810.

MADISON, t., Fairfield co., O. It has one store, six grist-mills, eight saw-mills. Pop. 1102.

MADISON, t., Guernsey co., O. It contains Winchester

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and Andrim villages, and has one college, 16 students: four schools, 171 scholars. Pop. 1222.

Manxson, t. Licking co., O. Watered by Licking river. The Ohio canal passes through it. It has three schools, 74 scholars. Pop. 1119.

Manxson, t. Highland co., O. It has nine schools, 707 scholars. Pop. 1916.

Manxson, t., Perry co., O. It has one store, one woollen factory, two flouring-mills, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, two distilleries; six schools, 140 scholars. Pop. 1167.

MANSON, p. v. and city, capital of Jefferson co., Ia., 88 m. S.S.E. Indianapolis, 500 W. Situated on a N. bend of the Ohio river, above the reach of the highest floods. It is regularly laid out with broad streets, several of which are paved. A wharf is constructed for the landing of steamboats. It is handsomely built, mostly with brick, and has a courthouse, jail, market-house, and six churches, a Methodist Episcopal, a Reformed Methodist, a Baptist, an Episcopal, and two Presbyterian; a branch of the state bank, with a neat edifice, a saving's bank, an insurance office, 30 stores, two iron foundries, a steam engine factory, a cotton factory, a steam flouring-mill, an oil-mill, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a boat-yard. Fifteen thousand hogs have been slaughtered here in a year. Many goods are sold at wholesale. It is the second place in population in the state, and in 1840 contained 3798 inhabitants. In the rear of the village are hills 250 feet high, which afford a delightful prospect.

MADISON, t., Putnam co., Ia. It has two grist-mills, three saw-mills. Pop. 1071.

MADISON, p. v., capital of Dane co. and of the territory of Wisconsin, 90 m. N.E. Galena, 90 m. W. of Milwaukee, 847 W. It is pleasantly situated between the third and fourth lakes, of the chain called "the Four Lakes," on a gently rising ground, from which there is a regular descent each way to the water, affording a beautiful water-prospect. It is regularly laid out, with a central square, 914 feet on a side, in the centre of which the statehouse has been erected by the general government. It is a spacious stone edifice, two stories high above the basement, with a handsome dome, and can be seen for the distance of ten miles in every direction. The square is surrounded by a fence with 16 gates, for which Congress has appropriated \$1000. There is a jail, and several places of worship, and two printing-offices, each of which issues a weekly newspaper, 10 or 12 stores, 80 dwellings, and it had in 1840, 376 inhabitants.

In 1837 the contractor with 40 men and 5 females cut their way, in 11 days, from Milwaukee, through the wilderness, and commenced building the capitol. The distance is now travelled in two days. Since the spring of 1841 the growth of the place has been rapid, and it has a substantial prosperity.

MADISON, C. H., capital of Madison co., Va., 97 m. N.W. Richmond, 98 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, an Episcopal, and one free to all denominations; six stores, five flouring-mills, two tanneries, 40 dwellings, and about 300 inhabitants.

MADISON, C. H., p. v., capital of Madison co., Flor. It contains a courthouse, and a few dwellings.

MADISON, p. v., capital of Hopkins co., Ky., 197 m. W.S.W. Frankfort, 729 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, and 51 inhabitants.

MADISONVILLE, p. v., capital of Monroe co., Tenn., 123 m. E.S.E. Nashville, 540 W. Situated on Batcr, which enters into Little Tennessee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, an academy, three churches, six stores, a printing-office, and about 500 inhabitants.

MADISONVILLE, p. v. and seaport, St. Tammany par., La., 35 m. N. New-Orleans, 1137 W. Situated on the W. side of Lake St. Louis, 3 m. from its entrance into lake Pontchartrain. It has the best harbour on the lake. Packet schooners ply daily to New-Orleans.

MADRAS (PRESIDENCY OF), an extensive division of British India, being the second in rank and the most southerly of the three presidencies. It comprises, with its tributary states, the whole of Hindostan S. of the river Krishna, the N. Circar, and Canara. It extends from 69° to 80° N. lat., and from 74° to 85° E. long. It is of a triangular shape; the base of the triangle being formed by a line drawn from Ganjam, on the coast of Coromandel, to Sadasarapur, near the 15th degree of lat., on the coast of Malabar, the sides by their coasts, and the apex by Cape Comorin, at the southern extremity of India. It is consequently bounded on two of its sides, the E. and W., by the ocean, while on the third, or N., it has the dominion of the Nizam and the Rajah of Berar, parts of the presidencies of Bengal and Bombay, and the Portuguese territory of Goa.

Its greatest length, N. to S., is about 950 M. Its area, population, subdivisions, &c. are specified in the following Table:—

MADRAS.

Districts.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1836-7.	Pop. 10 sq. m.	Land Revenue, 1836-7.
Ganjam	3,700	588,079	118	668,967
Vizapatnam	5,600	1,047,414	187	1,206,008
Rajahmundry	4,980	575,329	184	1,767,137
Masulipatam	4,810	323,039	99	94,457
Guntoor	4,900	19,218	104	1,378,006
Nellore and Ongole	12,700	816,572	118	1,269,614
Arcon, N. division	5,200	506,831	30	1,875,426
S. division	4,200	550,239	47	1,975,598
Chingapat	9,283	836,819	108	675,552
Madras	30	680,000		65,864
Salem	6,518	905,180	118	1,644,713
Coimbatore	5,322	807,964	96	3,084,913
Trichinopoly	9,162	854,730	175	1,425,565
Tanjore	8,628	1,180,730	131	3,467,766
Madura	7,656	1,185,411	148	1,750,791
Tinnevely	5,590	860,391	152	1,660,480
Belary	12,708	1,112,639	87	2,170,904
Cuddalore	11,785	1,293,151	83	1,918,473
Malabar	6,982	1,140,518	182	1,611,532
Canara	7,477	736,776	94	1,671,915
Total British territ.	130,289	14,894,861	1138	31,827,449
Tributary States.				
Mysoor	29,400	2,471,754	77	
Travancore and Cochín	9,408	1,138,000	120	
Coorg	2,340	20,000		
Grand Total of Madras Presidency	172,038	18,314,605	1064	

Physical Geography. Mountains.—The surface consists of a central table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating or plain country gradually diminishing in elevation as it approaches the sea. The mountain-ranges bounding the table-land on either side are the E. and W. Ghauts, which diverge from each other at the knot of mountains termed the Nelgherries, in about 11° N. lat., and from 70° 30' to about 77° E. long. The W. Ghauts approach much nearer to the sea than the E., so that there is a much greater extent of plain country in the E. than in the W. portion of the presid. The Nelgherry hills, which may be considered the nucleus of the mountain system in S. Hindostan, extend 34 m. E. to W. by 15 m. N. to S., having numerous peaks rising to between 5000 and 6000 feet, and one, Dodabetta, estimated at 8760 feet above the level of the sea. The W. Ghauts are more continuous and generally more elevated than the E.: the latter, even in the district of Salem, where they are highest, seldom attaining to an elevation of 6000 feet, while the former frequently rise 3000 feet higher. The table-land above or between the Ghauts averages in Coorg nearly 5000 feet in elevation, and, in Canara, Balghaut varies from 3000 to 5000 feet; but it decreases rapidly in height as we proceed E. and N., and even in Mysoor, Bangalore is only 2307 feet, and Hurryhur only 1831 feet, above the sea. S. of the Nelgherries, is the Paulghauterry Pass, in Coimbatore, 16 m. in width, extending from sea to sea, and forming a complete break in the mountain-system of S. India. S. of this pass, a mountain-chain, little inferior in height to the Nelgherries, stretches nearly due S. to Cape Comorin. This chain separates Cochín and Travancore, on the W., from the district of Madura and Tinnevely, on the E. The Ghauts elsewhere form the chief line of separation between the British territories and those of the subsidiary states.

The principal rivers are the Godaverry and Krishna, with their tributaries; and the Pennar, Palaur, Pannair, Cavery, Coleroon, and Vighy. These have all an E. course, and disembogue on the Coromandel coast. The three principal have been already described. (Vol. I., 568, 1000, li. 132.) The only other river worthy any particular notice, the Coleroon, is the N. branch of the Cavery, which, having separated from the latter, opposite Trichinopoly, bounds the district of Tanjore on the N., and falls into the sea about lat. 11° 30'. The streams running W. have short courses; the longest is the Ponany, which traverses the Paulghauterry pass, but it is of little use for navigation, being very shallow in the dry season. There are no lakes of any importance: that of Colair, in Masulipatam, is the principal. There are numerous salt lagoons, or inlets of the sea, on the Coromandel coast, but they are of little use for navigation; and the whole of the Coromandel coast has a shelving shore, and is beat by so heavy a surf, as to be at all times difficult to reach, and during the monsoon it is quite unapproachable. The inlet of Cochín, on the Malabar coast, is not within the British territory. The Malabar coast within this presidency is also very destitute of good harbours.

The Climate.—differs widely in the different portions of this presidency. The W. coast is exposed to all the fury of the S.W. monsoon, during which the rains are excessive, and often accompanied by heavy squalls and thunder storms. On the opposite coast, the rains are, on the contrary, brought in by the N.E. monsoon, a circumstance explained by the fact, that the Ghauts are elevated enough to intercept the passage of the clouds. The N.E. monsoon lasts from October to March; but the monsoon winds are over in December; and much less rain falls on the Coro-

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mandal than the Malabar coast, where, as in Canara, the annual fall of rain is sometimes 114 inches. The quantity falling in Coimbatore, in 1836-7, was only nine inches, and in 1857-8, 22.1 inches. The heat is much more oppressive on the E. than the W. side of S. India, owing to the greater prevalence of dry weather and parching winds. If we may depend on the statement of Berghaus, the average annual temperature of Pondicherry, lat. $11^{\circ} 53'$, is no less than $84^{\circ} 7'$ Fah. (29.6 centig.), that of Madras being 89° . (*Allg. Lander*, &c., i. 230.) At the mouth of the Krishna, in the N. Circars, in about 16° lat., the thermometer has been known to stand at 106° Fah. at midnight! (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.* i. 418.) The plain country, in the E. part of the presidency, is frequently very unhealthy; but on the Malabar coast this is not the case. The country above the Ghauts, which has a mean temperature many degrees below that of the plains, is decidedly salubrious; it derives rain from both monsoons, having an equable climate, and an atmosphere usually clear, serene, and highly invigorating.

The *Geology* of S. India has been noticed with that of the rest of Hindostan. (I. 963.) Syenite, granite, quartz, greenstone, mica, and hornblende are among the chief primitive rocks, in the Ghauts, Nelgherry, &c. The upper soil on the coasts is usually sandy, and not very productive; but in the valleys of the interior, it frequently consists of a rich alluvium or loam. The soil of the Balahaut district, N. of Mysore, consists principally of the red and black earth, so prevalent in the Deccan.

Natural products.—Many portions of the soil in the tableland are highly impregnated with carbonate of soda, nitre, and other salts; iron is generally plentiful, and the iron ore of the district of Salem is extremely rich. Copper is found in Nellore, and a few other districts, and diamonds near Cuddapah. The presidency yields no other mineral products of much value. A considerable extent of surface, especially in the upper part of the country, is covered with forests, comprising teak, sandal, ebony, and other valuable timber trees. Teak grows on the E. as well as the W. Ghauts; but that of the Malabar coast is the most available, and best known, in the market; a good deal being floated down to the coast by the small rivers, and sent to Bombay and elsewhere for ship-building. The toddy-palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*), cocoa-nut tree, the products of which form important articles of export from the W. districts; and other palms flourish on the sandy coast lands, which supply few other useful articles. The sugar cane, areca, yam, plantain, tamarind, jack, mango, melons, and various other fruits, ginger, turmeric, cotton, hemp, &c., some of which are indigenous, and pretty generally grown; pepper is an important article of culture on the Malabar coast, and Coimbatore is celebrated for the excellence of its tobacco. Rice, paddy, wheat, barley, maize, and all the other grains common in India, both wet and dry, are here cultivated: the first is grown chiefly on the plains of the coast; but it forms also the chief export of Coorg, though a high country, and is the great staple of Canara. The Balahaut districts are almost wholly appropriated to dry grain cultivation.

Animals.—The elephant, tiger, cheetah, bear, bison, elk, spotted deer, antelope, jackal, wild hog, jungle sheep, &c., inhabit this as well as other parts of India; tigers, however, are not so numerous as in the countries watered by the Ganges, and other low and jungly portions of Hindostan. Ivory is a product of some consequence in Coimbatore; from 700 to 800 elephants being destroyed in that province between 1833 and 1836. Domestic animals are most numerous in the E. and S. districts; Guntoor is celebrated for its cattle; and Coimbatore for its sheep, which are not hairy and long-legged like those of the Carnatic, but small, yielding good mutton and coarse wool, made into common sorts of clothing, carpets, &c. Live stock, above the Ghauts, is scarce and inferior.

Land-tax, &c.—With the exception of the N. Circars, (see CIRCARS, NORTHERN,) the greater portion of the territories included in the Madras presidency, are assessed for the land-tax on what has been called the *ryotwar* system. It is unnecessary, however, after the copious details we have already given in the article on British India (see *ant.* p. 13), to enter, in this place, into any farther investigations with respect to the nature and operation of that settlement. It is sufficient to say that the land-tax in Madras is oppressive in amount; and that the system under which it is assessed, being subject to perpetual changes, is, in fact, subversive of the security of property, and consequently of all industry, except what is indispensable to meet immediate wants. We do not mean to impeach the motives, or to depreciate the talents, of Sir Thomas Munro, and the other individuals most instrumental in the establishment of this system; but we do not well see, supposing they had set about devising a scheme for paralyzing enterprise, and creating an insuperable obstacle to all improvement, how

they could have hit upon one better fitted to accomplish such objects than the *ryotwar* assessment. It appears to have every quality that an assessment should not, and not one that it should, have; and it were idle to expect that either the revenue of the presidency, or the industry and condition of the inhabitants, should be materially improved, so long as it is permitted to shed on all sides its withering influence.

Agriculture, &c.—The imposition of an oppressive assessment is the more severely felt, as the land in the Madras presidency is generally much less fertile than in Bengal and many other parts of British India. Tanjore may be said to be the granary of the presidency, and produces the greatest land revenue. The widest breadth of cultivated land is met with in Rajahmundry, Tanjore, and Coimbatore. The modes of agriculture pursued in the different provinces will be found briefly noticed in the articles which have especial reference to them. Generally, however, it may be said that agriculture is at a very low ebb; that the occupiers, ground down by oppressive taxes, are for the most part miserably poor, and their implements and stock alike bad. Irrigation, is extensively practised; and wherever a sufficient supply of water (whether from rivers, tanks, or wells) can be commanded, as in the delta of Tanjore, S. Arcot, &c., the crops of rice are very heavy. The land under dry grains is generally manured; and cow dung used as fuel in this presidency being subject to a tax, it is generally used as manure. Opium is rarely or not at all grown; and indigo only in small quantities, principally in the N. districts. Coimbatore exports annually upwards of 4000 candies of tobacco to Malabar, Cochlin, and Travancore; and large quantities to Trichinopoly and Mysore. The superiority of the tobacco grown in this province is attributed to the soil containing much saltpetre and peroxide of iron, as well as to the attention bestowed on its culture. The exhaustion of the land, from its cultivation, is, however, very great; the ground consequently requires frequent and regular manuring, and is cultivated every other year with dry grains. Tobacco costs on the spot where produced, about 25 rases per candy. Cotton is a staple product of Tinnevely; and it and sugar are raised in various other places.

Manufactures, &c.—The chief are those of cotton cloth; and formerly cotton fabrics and other piece goods were largely exported, especially from the N. Circars; latterly, however, the lower price and better quality of British piece goods have enabled them, to a great extent, to supersede those of India in most foreign markets; though the latter are still exported, especially from Tinnevely to the W. Indies and America. The natives have recently turned their attention to the imitation of English cottons, and, in some instances, it is said, with considerable success. The muslins of Chicacole, the woollen carpets of Ellore, and the silks of Berhampore (Ganjam), are of old celebrity; but in general manufacturing industry flourishes most in the S. districts, and the cloths of Madura are highly esteemed for their fine red dye. The state of manufactures appears to depend in a great degree on the state of the roads, and means of communication. In the S. provinces the government has completed several good carriage roads, and in the N. they are also pretty good. Canara, on the other hand, may be said to be wholly without roads, and vehicles are unknown. The Malabar coast has a singular paucity of manufactures: its chief wealth arises from its large exports of rice to Arabia and Bombay, and of pepper and other spices, areca, cocoa-nuts, &c. A good deal of iron is made in Tinnevely; and saltpetre and salt are made in various parts; but the latter are inferior to those of the Bengal presidency. Above the Ghauts the arts are in a very rude state.

Weights and Measures.—At Madras, the *manad* of 40 seers or 8 ris = 25 lbs. avoird.; the *candy* of 20 *manads* = 500 lbs.; the *garee* for grain = 13.6 mds. At Trichinopoly, the *seer* for metals = 3 oz. 84 dr. In Malabar, the *tolam* of 40 seers = 23 lbs. 3 oz.; the foot = 10.45 in. At Madras, the *manney* = 2400 sq. ft.; the *cassany* of 24 *manney* = 1.3923 acres. (*Madras Almanack*, 1835.)

The government is vested, as in Bombay, in a governor, subordinate to the governor-general of India. He is assisted by a council of three members, one being the commander in chief, and three secretaries, placed over the revenue and judicial, political, and military departments. In each of the 20 districts there is a European collector, who exerts also the chief magisterial power. Zillah courts are held in the principal towns of most of the districts; and there are four provincial courts of appeal at Chittoor, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Tellicherry. In Madras is a court of Sudder and Fodjarry Adawlut, an admiralty court, and the high court of judicature for the presidency. The church of England ecclesiastical establishment consists of the bishop and archdeacon of Madras and 19 chaplains, in different parts of the presidency. There are numerous Protestant dissenting and Roman Catholic chapels, Madras

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being the see also of a Roman Catholic bishop. According to the government returns of 1836, about 183,600 children were receiving instruction at the schools within the presidency. The Madras military force, according to recent returns, consists of 50,357 men, of whom about 9900 are Europeans.

Account of the revenues of the presidency of Madras during the four years ending with 1836-39.

Heads of Revenue.	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	1838-39.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
First duties	15,307	23,667	23,667	22,361
Post-office collections	3,01,376	3,30,359	3,18,577	3,56,616
Stamp duties	4,48,528	4,54,933	4,64,430	4,82,019
Madras Town assessment				8,818
Land revenue	1,03,008	93,864	1,04,777	93,818
Miscellaneous civil receipts		2,39,845	1,54,717	2,96,576
Judicial fees and fines	2,54,757	2,39,395	2,36,795	2,37,376
Land revenues	3,13,32,179	2,99,38,373	3,14,97,919	3,23,73,016
Alms, and small duties and houses	16,78,646	17,07,305	17,30,301	18,46,570
Monies	10,05,655	9,99,957	10,34,855	10,47,597
Miscellaneous receipts in the revenue department				
Cum gratia, and interest	2,19,080	2,40,769	1,86,147	1,65,687
Land	44,85,165	46,94,488	40,78,793	40,72,061
Sale of tobacco	1,23,307	7,55,511	8,07,326	8,23,343
Duties of salt	37,50,378	37,39,946	37,56,079	40,29,594
Madras duties	1,51,000	1,50,665	1,50,517	1,44,719
Fruits of the Madras government bank	9,25,415	1,34,388	98,170	1,07,689
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin				
	26,36,639	26,36,639	26,36,639	26,36,639
Total gross revenue	4,89,38,132	4,61,38,079	4,81,34,324	4,86,36,323
Deduct allowances and assignments, &c., payable out of the revenue	50,04,574	58,77,300	50,56,479	57,07,194
Charges for collecting the revenue	4,39,77,356	4,04,04,113	4,30,97,758	4,36,23,020
Total net revenue, after payment of allowances and assignments, and charges of collection	3,39,56,202	3,45,07,666	3,74,70,087	3,76,93,909
Then also produce of grants and endowments	98,728	1,025	14,703	496
Total revenue and receipts	3,40,55,930	3,45,08,691	3,74,84,790	3,77,44,405
Exp. Rs.	3,40,55,930	3,45,08,691	3,74,84,790	3,77,44,405

EXPENDITURE OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS during the Four Years ending with 1836-39.

Heads of Expenditure.	1835-36.	1836-37.	1837-38.	1838-39.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Civil and political charges	34,31,214	31,14,422	32,30,305	36,10,800
Judicial and police do.	29,43,371	33,16,070	36,16,854	36,16,933
Military and miscellaneous do.	2,27,19,488	2,36,71,347	2,48,58,545	2,52,91,308
Interest on debt	4,06,730	6,51,560	5,76,351	4,63,951
Total charges	3,01,45,363	3,07,53,399	3,22,86,051	3,29,81,919
Do. Rs.				
Surplus of revenue over expenditure	61,32,430	44,55,318	52,48,571	48,12,785

History.—In the article INDIA, Britons will be found a table, showing the dates of the successive augmentations to the British possessions in the east. The city of Madras, with a territory 5 m. along shore by 1 m. inland, granted us in 1639, formed the first nucleus of our eastern empire. But we may here notice the chief successive acquisitions under the Madras presidency. The Jaghire, or Chingiepat, was obtained by the E. I. Company from the nabob of Arcot, in 1750 and 1763. In 1793, Malabar, Canara, Coimbatore, Dindigul, Salem, the Barramahli, &c., were acquired by conquest from the sultans of Mysore; in 1800 the Balaghat districts were ceded; and in 1801, the remainder of the nabob of Arcot's territories were added to the foregoing. (*Madras Almanack for 1839-39; Parl. Reports and Papers; Hamilton's Hindoostan and E. I. Gazetteer*.)

MADRAS, a marit. city of Southern India, cap. of the above presidency, in the district of the same name, on the Coromandel coast, 650 m. (direct distance) S.E. Bombay, and 870 m. S.W. Calcutta; lat. 32° 42' N., long. 80° 31' E. The area of the district or collectorate of Madras is only 39 sq. m.; but its pop. in 1836-37 amounted to 630,000; and the pop. of the city and its immediate environs, within a radius of perhaps 24 m. round fort St. George, is usually estimated at upward of 400,000.

Madras is in all respects badly situated: it is almost wholly unapproachable by sea. "There being no indentation on the coast, nor any island to break off the surge, a heavy swell rolls in throughout the year. Vessels anchor in the open roads; the large ones keeping a mile or two from shore. The swell keeps them pitching and rolling as

uncomfortably as when at sea. The danger is so great during the S.W. monsoon that vessels are not allowed to lie here for several months, and the anchorage seems deserted. Cargoes are loaded and unloaded by boats adapted for passing through the surf: these, called *catamarans*, consist of three flattened timbers, 8 or 10 feet long, tied together horizontally, and sharpened a little at the point. One or two men propel it with a paddle, flatted at both ends, and dip first on one side and then on the other. When no boat could live five minutes, these catamarans go about in perfect safety. The men are often washed off, but instantly leap on again without alarm. A waterproof cap, for the carriage of letters to and from newly arrived vessels, is almost their only article of dress. The boats used are large and deep, made without ribs or timbers, of thin wide planks, warped by fire to a proper shape, and fastened together by strong twine. Against the seams straw and mud are fastened strongly by the twine, which ties the planks together. No nails are used, for none would keep a boat together with such thumping. The boatmen display energy and skill scarcely to be surpassed. Keeping time to a rude tune, they now take long, and now short pulls, as the waves run past; they at length push the boat forward on a foaming surf, and she is thrown upon the beach." (*Malcolm's S. E. India*, i., 53.) There being no pier of any description, passengers and merchandise have all to be landed in the rough way now described.

Madras presents, from the sea, nothing to create great expectations. Only a few public buildings are visible, and not much of the town, as the site is quite level. It is, however, a noble city, and has many fine streets. Fort St. George may be considered the great nucleus and centre of Madras. It is neither so large nor so regular as fort William, at Calcutta; but it is strong, and has the advantages of requiring a smaller garrison, and of being easily relieved by sea. It occupies a semicircular area, rather more than 2 m. in length, by from 3 to 3 furlongs in width, in a commanding situation, immediately on the beach; and is surrounded by an esplanade traversed by roads, and shaded public walks. Within it were formerly, besides many public offices, some streets of private European dwellings, shops, and stores; but these have been mostly cleared away, and the fort now contains only the barracks, arsenal, a bazaar for the supply of the garrison, the council-house, the old church, the exchange, on which a lighthouse with a lantern 90 feet high is erected. The merchants and tradesmen have mostly removed their establishments to the new streets, opened in the N.E. quarter of the Black-town, and along the skirts of the esplanade. The Black, or native town, which is N. and N.E. the fort and esplanade, is well laid out, and is defended by a substantial brick wall. "The houses are far better, at an average, than those of the natives in Calcutta. Though there are not so many fine residences of rich *bahabs* as in that city, there are some scarcely surpassed in elegance by any in America." (*Malcolm*, i., 54.) It has probably been improved of late years. Hamilton, in his *E. I. Gazetteer* says, it is irregular and confused, being a mixture of brick and bamboo houses, and makes a better appearance at a distance, than when closely inspected. A fine range of public edifices, including the custom-house, office for the board of trade, courthouse, granary, and many store-houses, &c., forms its frontage towards the beach, protected from the fury of the surf by a breakwater of many stones. The front of this terrace, and the drives on the esplanade, form the chief promenades of the inhabitants.

Madras differs from Calcutta, in having properly no European town, except the few houses within the fort. Most of the European settlers reside in suburban houses, and repair in the morning to their offices in the Black-town, returning in the afternoon. Their residences are chiefly on the Choultry plain, a large extent of surface, S.W. of the fort, and separated from it by the river Triplicane, which, in the neighbourhood of the city, is crossed by numerous bridges. The houses all stand in large plots of ground, shaded by trees, and divided by hedges of bamboo or prickly pear. Few are of more than one story, but they are in a pleasing style of architecture, having their porticoes and verandahs supported by stuccoed pillars. According to Heber, the rooms are not quite so large as those of the houses in either Calcutta or Bombay, but they are more elegant and agreeable. On the Choultry plain, near fort St. George, is the governor's residence, a large building, with a spacious banquetting-hall; but opinions vary greatly as to its architectural merit. Heber says, it has some bad paintings of Coote, Cornwallis, Meadows, &c., and one good one of Sir R. Strange, but all are fast going to decay from the moisture of the sea-breeze. Near it are the Chepauk gardens, in which is the residence of the Nabob of the Carnatic; and adjacent to these, is a mosque of grey-stone, with five arches in front, and two handsome minarets, the only Mohammedan structure of any note at Madras. The

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—descendants of the former Portuguese inhabitants chiefly reside at San Thomé, a suburb on the shore, about 3 m. S. from the fort, with a small cathedral, and two neat chapels under the charge of a Portuguese bishop, and a few priests from Goa. The Protestant places of worship are St. George's cathedral on the Choultry plain, four other episcopal churches and chapels, a Scotch and an Armenian church, and Independent, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels. There are also three Roman Catholic churches. The number of native Christians is, however, stated to be very small, though increasing. There are male and female orphan asylums, many schools, and other charitable institutions, conducted in a manner that has been highly eulogised; and numerous missionary establishments, both European and American.

Madras is the seat of all the chief government offices for its presidency, of the supreme court, a board of revenue, marine board, &c. In consequence of its unfortunate maritime position, it has less foreign trade than the capitals of either of the other presidencies. Its commerce is still, however, considerable, as it is the principal emporium of the Coromandel coast, and trades direct with Great Britain, and other European countries, the United States, the South American states, China, the Eastern Islands, the Birman empire, Calcutta, and Ceylon. The principal articles of import are rice, and other grain, chiefly from Bengal; cotton piece-goods, iron, copper, spelter, and other British manufactures; raw silk, from Bengal and China, with betel or areca nut, gold dust, tin, and pepper, from the Malay countries; and rice and pepper from the coast of Malabar, with teak timber from Pegu. The exports consist of plain and printed cottons, cotton-wool, indigo, salt, Ceylon pearls, chank shells, tobacco, soap, natron, some dyeing drugs, and coffee, from the table-land of Mysore, the quantity of which is increasing. The great staples of sugar, rice, opium, saltpetre, and lac dye, of such importance in Bengal, are hardly known as exports here. The importation of sugar from foreign countries is prohibited at Madras. (See *Report on E. India Produce*, 1840.)

In Madras roads, large ships moor in from 7 to 9 fathoms, with the flagstaff of the fort bearing W.N.W. 2 m. from shore. From Oct. to Jan. is generally considered the most unsafe season of the year, in consequence of the prevalence of storms and typhoons. On the 15th of Oct. the flagstaff is struck, and not erected again till the 15th of Dec., during which period a ship coming into the roads, or, indeed, anywhere within soundings on the coast of Coromandel, violates her insurance. The light within the fort may be seen from the deck of a large ship at 17 m. distance, or from the mast-head at a distance of 36 m. By the port regulations, no articles are to be shipped or landed without a permit, or after 6 P.M. Any merchandise attempted to be landed without the prescribed forms, or that is not entered in the manifest, is liable to double duty; and where a fraudulent intention shall appear, to confiscation. All goods (except on account of the E. I. Company) are to be shipped or landed at the ghaut opposite to the Custom-house, or pay double duty. Goods exported in British or native vessels are exempted from duty, but they must, nevertheless, pass through the customs' books.

Meat, poultry, fish, and other provisions, are to be procured for shipping at Madras, but they are neither so good nor so cheap as in Bengal. Wood and fuel are rather scarce, and dear in proportion. Water is of very good quality. On account of the dearth of provisions, wages are considerably higher than at Calcutta, and comparatively few servants are kept. The style of living is much the same in Madras as at Calcutta, but visiting is not carried on upon so extensive a scale. In the cool season monthly assemblies are held in the Pantheon, a building erected in the suburb of Vepery, and occasional balls take place throughout the year. During the cool season, also, races are held at St. Thomas's mount, about 7 m. from Madras. The road to the racetrack is certainly the finest in India, and shaded by trees through its whole length. At the foot of mount St. Thomas is the principal cantonment for the artillery of the Madras army, with a noble parade ground, considered one of the best military stations in S. India.

Madras experiences less extreme heat than Calcutta, taking the average of the year, though so much nearer the equator. The minimum temp. in Jan. 1837, was 65° Fahr.; the maximum in May of the same year, 99°; the mean annual temp. was 81°. Several extensive tanks and some swamps surround the city and its territory; but Madras is not said to be particularly unhealthy.

The territory on which Madras is situated formed the first acquisition made on the continent of India by the British, who obtained it by a grant from the rajah of Bijnagar in 1639, with permission to erect a fort thereon. The latter, which was forthwith built, was besieged in 1708 by one of Aurangzeb's generals; and in 1744 by the French,

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under M. de la Bourdonnais, to whom it surrendered after a bombardment of three days. It was restored to the English at the peace of Aix la Chapelle, and sustained, with credit and success, a memorable siege by the French under Lally in 1758-9; since which it has experienced no hostile attack. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*; *Modern Traveller*, 1.; *Malcolm's Travels in S. E. Asia*; *Madras Almanack*; *Peri. Reports*; *Commercial Dict.*, &c.)

MADRID, a celebrated city, and the modern cap. of Spain, in the centre of the kingdom, on the Manzanares, a tributary of the Tagus, 39 m. N. by E. Toledo, the former cap. 330 m. E.N.E. Lisbon, and 940 m. S.W. Bayona; lat. 40° 25' N., long. 3° 38' 15" W. Pop. in 1836, according to Mifano, 181,400, exclusive of about 30,000 occasional residents, designated *forasteros*; but the present pop. is estimated by good authorities to amount to about 210,000, exclusive of 35,000 *forasteros* and foreigners; making a total of 245,000. This city, which, till the time of Philip II., was little more than an obscure country town, stands in a stony barren district, more than 2000 feet above the sea, having as navigable river near it, and scarcely any potable water, and being, at the same time, extremely cold in winter and unbearably hot in summer; the thermometer, at the former season, falling to 19°, and during the latter, rising to 119° or 115° Fahr. This variableness of temperature, combined with the prevalence of piercing E. and N.E. winds during the greater part of the year, renders the climate very unhealthy, and especially prejudicial to persons threatened with pulmonary complaints, some thousands of whom are said to have died during the winter of 1839-30. (*Coal's Sketches*, 1, 176.) All authors, indeed, agree that it would have been difficult to fix on a more unfavourable site. "From the Somo-Sierra," says Inglis, "to the gates of Madrid, a distance of nearly 30 m., not a tree, garden, nor country house is to be seen, scarcely an isolated farm-house or cottage, and only three or four very inconsiderable villages. The land is chiefly uncultivated, and even that part under tillage and producing grain is mostly covered with weeds and stones. In the midst of this desert sands Madrid, which is not visible more than two leagues' distance. From this side it appears small and not striking; and although we may count upward of 50 spires and towers, none are so elevated or imposing as to awaken curiosity, like that felt on first discovering the towers of churches in other Spanish cities. Even ½ m. from the gate, the traveller might still believe himself to be 100 m. from any habitation: the road stretches away, speckled only by a few mules; there are no carriages, no horsemen, scarcely even a pedestrian; there is, in fact, not one sign of vicinity to a great city." (I., 53.)

It occupies a space of nearly 4 sq. m., on a slope inclining S.S.W. towards the Manzanares, usually an insignificant stream crossed by two magnificent bridges, the size and beauty of which contrast so strongly with the river beneath as to have given rise to the saying, that "the kings of Spain should sell their bridges, and purchase water with the money." The river, however, sometimes swells to a great height, and pours down a magnificent volume of water. (*See* *burn*, II., 184.) The town is surrounded by a shabby brick wall, in which are 15 stone gates, the handiwork of the town of Alcalá, San Vicente, and Toledo. The interior comprises an old and a more modern quarter, the former, built before Madrid, was the metropolis of Spain. The E. and more modern part is certainly not devoid of beauty; and its wide and well-paved streets, lined with handsome and lofty houses, chiefly built with brick and grey granite, the extensive and well-planted walks, the squares with their elegant fountains, and the many large and well-built public edifices, remind the traveller that he is in one of the finest, though perhaps the duller, capitals in Europe. The best entrance to the city is by the Saragossa street, through the gate of Alcalá, a noble Ionic structure, which, three arches, the central one being 70 feet high. Within the walls, right and left, is the long, wide *Paseo*, with two rows of trees stretching in fine perspective for more than ½ m., and in front is the *Calle de Alcalá*, reaching into the heart of the city, ½ m. in length, wider than Regent-street, and flanked by a splendid range of unequal buildings, but all of large size, and good proportions. At its end is the great centre, in which most of the better streets terminate, and now at least rather inappropriately, designated the *Puerta de Sol*. Here, close to the *Bolsa*, or exchange, is the great morning rendezvous, either for business or pleasure. The best streets uniting in this point are the *Calle Mayor*, the *Calle de la Montería*, and the *Calle de las Carretas*, all busy thoroughfares, with good and showy shops. The *Calle del Arsenal* leads to the palace, and the *Carrera de San Gervasio* is the direct road to the gardens of the Buen Retiro. Among the squares of Madrid, the largest, with the exception of the space fronting the palace, is the *Plaza Mayor*, a rectangular area, 430 feet in length, and 380 feet broad, surrounded by a uniform range of stone buildings, five stories

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high, the lower part being open in front, and supported by pillars forming a handsome colonnade. The chief streets running into it are those of Atocha and Toledo, the latter passing through the *Plaza de Cobada* (formerly the place of execution for criminals), and through the gate to the bridge of its own name. None of these streets, however, will bear any comparison with the Calle de Alcalá: many are good, and very many respectable, tolerably wide, and formed with lofty and well built houses; but there is no other magnificent street. The bye-streets are narrow and crooked, especially in the S.W. quarter, where decay of material, closeness of building, and extreme filth, are the almost unvarying characteristics.

Among the public buildings, the most conspicuous is the royal palace, occupying, with its gardens, a space of nearly 80 acres, on the E. bank of the river. It stands on the site of the old Alcazar of Philip II., burnt down in 1734, and has four fronts of white stone (each 470 feet in length and 100 feet high), enclosing a spacious quadrangle. The interior is fitted up in a style of costly magnificence, perhaps not surpassed in any palace of Europe. The ceilings are *chefs-d'œuvre* of Mengs, Velasquez, Corrado, and Tiepolo; the richest marbles of Spain adorn its walls, and the rooms are hung with paintings by the best masters, and noble mirrors from the manufactory of St. Ildefonso. (Swinburne, ii., 168-177.) Many of the best pictures, however, have been removed to the royal picture-gallery in the Prado. Its armory is especially curious, and presents numerous specimens of arms and accoutrements taken from the Moors by Ferdinand the Catholic and his victorious generals. (Sir C. Brooke, ii., 305.) The other chief public buildings are—the custom-house, a handsome range of building, 390 feet in length; the Buena-vista palace, now used as a museum of civil engineering; and the palace of the council of Castile, in the Calle de Alcalá; the postoffice, in the Puerta del Sol; the king's printing-office, in the Calle de las Carretas; the duke of Liria's palace, containing a fine collection of pictures, near the gate of St. Bernardino, in the N. quarter of the city; the palace of the duke of Berwick; and the national gallery, in the Prado. Madrid, though a bishop's see, has no cathedral: but there are 67 churches; among which, however, the churches of San Isidro and the Visitation are alone worthy of notice, the rest being externally and internally barbarous. "No mad architect," says Swinburne, "ever dreamt of a distortion of members so capricious, of a twist of pillars, cornices, or pediments so wild and fantastic, but that a real sample of it may be produced in some one or other of the churches of Madrid. They are, with two or three exceptions, small and poor both in marbles and pictures. Their altars are piles of wooden ornaments heaped up to the ceiling and stuck full of wax-lights, which more than once have set fire to the whole church." (Swinburne, ii., 164.) Previously to 1834 there were 66 convents; but several have since been pulled down to widen the streets, while others have been converted to different and, no doubt, more useful purposes than the maintenance, in pampered idleness, of hundreds of dissolute monks and nuns. The great walks constitute another grand feature of the city. The Prado, or public promenade, is as fashionably attended, especially on Sunday, as Hyde park in London. It is nearly 2 m. long, and comprises a broad walk, called the *salon*, flanked by several of less width, thickly shaded with elm trees: contiguous to it is the garden of the *Buen Retiro*, the palace of that name having been demolished; and still farther S. are the shady gardens called *Las Delicias*, leading to the Canal de Manzanares, which was once intended to connect Madrid with the Tagus at Toledo. These walks, in the afternoons of autumn, are crowded with the most respectable inhabitants, nor can any better idea of the out-of-door appearance of the population be got than by observing them on the Prado. In the spring, however, the scene is varied by visits to Aranjuez, a beautiful park near the Tagus, forming a verdant oasis in the midst of a desert. "The ladies," says Quin (p. 114), "wear, with few exceptions, black silk dresses and shawls, or rather mantillas of various colours, while their head-dress consists only of a slight veil attached to the hair by a comb, and falling on the shoulder; and the graceful manner in which they wear the mantilla and veil gives to them all a smart and attractive air. The dress of the men is in every respect similar to that of the French or English; but they usually cover their persons with large cloaks, which, from the manner of wearing them, have rather a graceful appearance."

The state of education in Madrid cannot be satisfactorily ascertained. Miñano, indeed, mentions the existence of 166 primary schools and two colleges; but nothing can be inferred from such a statement, as every thing depends on the sort of instruction and the number of the pupils. The schools being generally, however, at least till very recently, under the guidance of the priests, there can be no doubt that the education they afforded was of the very worst description;

and that, instead of expanding and improving the mind, it was only fitted and intended to imbue it with the grossest prejudices. Schools on the Lancastrian system have recently been introduced; but they are opposed by large classes, and at this moment the bulk of the population is involved in the grossest ignorance. The *Colegio Imperial* and the *Seminario de Nobles*, the two schools or colleges frequented by the better classes, are but little superior to the others: no choice is, however, left to parents as to the education of their children, the only alternative being the government school or no school. The instruction given to females is most superficial; reading, writing, and a little geography are taught, in connexion with music and other accomplishments: but few ladies attain to anything like literary distinction, and the majority are "ignorant almost beyond belief." Closely connected with the educational establishments are the various literary and scientific societies, most of which are under the protection of the crown. The Academy of History, which has a handsome mansion in the Plaza Mayor, was instituted in 1735, for the purpose of collecting authentic materials for the history and geography of Spain and her possessions, and has published, among other useful works, an historic-geographical dictionary of Spain and Navarre. The *Academia de la Lengua* has for its object the perfection of the Castilian language, and with this view has published a dictionary, grammar, and other works on Spanish philology. There are also academies of science, the fine arts, medicine, and rural economy, all of which are more or less useful in promoting their respective objects. The public collections comprise, 1. the royal library, with 200,000 printed volumes, besides many valuable Arabic and other MSS., and a fine collection of coins; 2. the library of San Isidro, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and containing upward of 60,000 vols.; 3. the museum of natural history, in which, besides other good specimens, is the great *megatherium*, described by Cuvier; 4. the botanical garden and library; and 5. the national picture-gallery, equal in extent, and perhaps little inferior in excellence, to the largest in Europe. "To the lover of the Spanish school," says Inglis, "this gallery possesses attractions which no other can offer. Besides 42 pictures of Murillo, it contains 55 of Velasquez, 29 of Espinoleto, 17 of Juanes, 6 of Alonzo Cano, and many by other native painters; there are also nearly 500 pictures of the Italian schools, and about 300 of the Flemish school; and in the *Sala Reservada* are several *chefs-d'œuvre* of Titian and Rubens. A full description of these pictures is given by Inglis in ch. vi., vii., of his valuable work; also by Cook, vol. i., 166-170.

Several newspapers are now published at Madrid, many of which are violent and abusive in the expression of their political sentiments; but few are sufficiently well conducted to exercise much influence on the public mind. The reprinting of Spanish works has been during some years conducted with great spirit, and translations have been made of popular English and French novels, scientific and elementary works, &c.; and many light writings, with a few more solid productions of unquestionable talent by Castilians of our own day, indicate a gradually increasing taste for literature, which, however, is far from general, even among the better classes.

The theatrical amusements of Madrid are confined to two small establishments, managed by the ayuntamiento or city council. At these theatres, called the *Teatro de la Cruz* and the *Teatro del Príncipe*, Spanish comedy and Italian operas are indiscriminately represented; the musical department is on the whole well conducted; the plays are of the most trifling description, more resembling low farces than regular comedies; but, at any rate, they represent pure and unadulterated pictures of the intrigues and low life of Spain, and exhibit a truth and spirit unknown on any other stage. A large theatre, begun some years ago near the palace, has not been completed. The great and all-absorbing amusement, however, of the people of Madrid (called by their countrymen *Madridense*), is the bull-fight, held on the Monday afternoons during the season, in a large open amphitheatre, outside the gate of Alcalá. Monday in Madrid is always a kind of holiday, and in the afternoon all the avenues leading to the bull-ring are in commotion; the street of Alcalá is filled throughout its whole extent with a dense crowd of all ranks, some on foot and others in carriages, all hastening to the same point. The amphitheatre will accommodate 17,000 spectators; the central area has a diameter of 330 ft., and is surrounded by a double fence, behind the exterior of which the benches rise tier above tier to the outer wall, where, at the top of all, and shaded with awnings and blinds, are the boxes occupied by persons of rank and property. The intense interest which the spectators of all classes, women as well as men, feel in this butcher-like sport, is visible throughout, and often loudly expressed; and, says Inglis, "it is certainly a fine spectacle to see thousands of spectators rise simultaneously, as they always do when the interest is intense; the greatest and most crowd-

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ed theatre in Europe presents nothing half so imposing as this." The expenses of these exhibitions are very heavy; but the receipts are greater, leaving a handsome sum for the general hospital, which is said, draws from them a revenue of 300,000 reals, or £3000 sterling.

Ingles says there is less wretchedness in Madrid than in Paris, London, and other great towns of France and England; but the condition of the lower orders has been since much altered for the worse, by the suppression of the convents, on which they were greatly dependent; many of the ecclesiastics have also fallen into the most abject distress, though distress arising from this source, in so far at least as the public are concerned, can only be temporary. There are numerous benevolent institutions for the relief of indigence, and the cure of disease, many of which are supported by handsome endowments. The royal hospital of San Fernando, a very large establishment somewhat like an English workhouse, and the mendicity institution for the reception of beggars, formerly the greatest nuisance in Madrid, are doing much good; and the general hospital not only gives relief to the sick poor, but serves as a practical school for the students of the Academy of Medicine. A *mont de piété*, like that in Paris, lends money on security, with this difference, that at Madrid no interest is taken, the expense of the establishment being borne by the government.

Madrid has scarcely any manufacturing industry, nor is it possible, from its situation, at a distance from any navigable river, and in the midst of a stony, unproductive desert, that it can, in this respect, materially improve, even if that love of the *doles far niente* should be given up which seems to be the *sui generis* of the Madrilenian. As it is, the workmen of the city are Catalans, Valencians, Aragonese, Asturians, and Galicians: in short, every article in Madrid, whether of manufacturing or farming industry, is exotic. Its fruit comes from a distance of 50 m., butter from Aragon, oranges and lemons from Valencia, and dates from Murcia. A manufactory of porcelain and another of carriages are carried on at the expense of the government, and most probably with as little profit as the mirror manufactory at St. Ildesfonso and the salt-petre works described by Townsend, as entailing a heavy annual loss (vol. i., p. 280-278). The consumption of Madrid, in 1835, is stated, by Ingles, to have been as follows: 290,000 sheep, 12,500 oxen, 70,000 hogs, 660,000 bushels of corn, 18,000 bushels of salt, 3,417,357 arrobes of charcoal, 4900 arr. of oil, 13,950 arr. of soap, and 500,000 arr. of wine. (The arroba is equal to 35 lbs. avoird.) The price of provisions, and the general expenses of living, are very high, in consequence of the necessity of bringing almost every article from a distance, and the want of water carriage. The markets are well supplied with meat, poultry, and vegetables; but fish and milk are scarce. Beef and mutton are sold at about 4½ d. the lb. of 14 oz., veal fetches 7½ d., and pork 5 d. per lb.; bread of the best quality (and finer can nowhere be had than in Madrid) is 3 d. per lb., ordinary wine of La Mancha about 6 d. the arroba (4½ galls.). Fowls are sold from 2s. to 3s. 6d. the couple, ducks at 2s. each, geese at 3s. 6d., and turkeys from 4s. to 10s., according to the season. Coffee is about one third cheaper than in England; but tea and sugar are scarce, dear, and bad. Fruit is abundant, and very cheap. Fuel is one of the most expensive articles, and lodgings fetch as high rents as those in the best situations in London.

The state of society in Madrid will be best learnt from viewing the habits of the middle classes; for, indeed, it is next to impossible for a stranger, even with good introductions, to know enough of the aristocracy to form a correct judgment of their domestic habits, owing, we believe in a great measure, to the general poverty, which, with the high rate of living in Madrid, is a very effectual bar to hospitality. Almost all families, except those in the very highest ranks, live as in Paris and Edinburgh, in *cortijos* or flats, each story being a distinct house. The outer door, which is of enormous strength, has a small window or grating, with a sliding shutter, and the usual salutation from the porter, when one rings for admittance is *¿Quién es?* to which the proper reply is, *Gente de paz* (people of peace); and the door, in ordinary cases, is opened. This precaution of surveying strangers before admittance is, perhaps, attributable to a feeling of personal insecurity, consequent on bad government and religious persecution. A suite of apartments usually consists of a large, well lighted, and respectably furnished saloon, with a recess on one side, in which is a bed, wholly uncanopied, and without curtains; and at another side is a door-way leading into a smaller chamber, similarly furnished to that just described. The lady's boudoir is always handsomely decorated, and the worst rooms in an establishment are invariably the library or study and the dining room, both of which are small, and wretchedly furnished. The apartments are always kept remarkably clean. The manner of living in Madrid is somewhat more generous than in the N. provs. A rather rich crop is usually added to the overhauling *olla*, or *cocido*, which is

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much better made and more highly seasoned than in the rest of Spain; and dinner is always followed by cakes, sweetmeats, and fruits, accompanied by a moderate supply of Val-depenas and other good native wines. The inhabitants, except the tradespeople, rise late, and breakfast on chocolate between 10 and 11. Lounging, reading, or a stroll to the cafés (where, however, they spend nothing) occupies the men, dressing and visiting the ladies, till dinner (about three), after which follows the siesta, a season of almost universal repose in Madrid. The shops then are either shut, or a curtain is drawn before the door: the shutters of every window are closed; scarcely a respectable person is seen in the streets; the stall-keepers spread cloths over their wares, and go to sleep; groups of the poor and idle are seen stretched in the shade; and even the Galician water-carriers, seized with the general drowsiness, make pillows of their water-casks. The siesta over, the ladies sit in the balconies, and the gentlemen smoke their cigars, till the time for the lounge on the Prado; and then comes the *tertulia*, a very pleasant and social meeting for chit-chat and music, closing the day of Madrid. Dinner parties are seldom or never given, and there are no regular parties except balls; and those not frequent, and unaccompanied by any refreshment beyond *agua fresca*. The best national manners are not, as in other countries, to be found in the capital, where thing is sacrificed to the rage for imitating the French and English, a feature which distinguishes the *Madrilenos* from all other Spaniards. Morals in all classes, especially the higher, are in the most degraded state. Vells, indeed, are thrown aside, and serenades are rare; but gallantry and intrigue are as active as ever. The men think little of their marriage obligations, and pay no real respect to the other sex; the women make dress and show the business of their lives; court admiration, and are willing victims of unprincipled gallantry. Infidelity in married women is perhaps more frequent in any of the towns of Italy, scarcely any married lady is without her *cortejo*. The connexion, however, if not less sensual, is more lasting than in Italy, and intrigues are usually carried on unknown to the husband, who is generally too proud to connive at his wife's dishonour. Sexual immorality is common also among the lower orders; but there is not that drunkenness, brutality, and insolence which characterise the *canaille* of Paris and London: and the stranger may now walk about the streets in any part of Madrid without fear of being stabbed or plundered, a circumstance attributable more to the improvement of the lower orders than to the excellence of the police, which certainly deserves no eulogium. (Swinhurn, ii.; *Italia*, i., 36-340; *Quin's Travels in Spain*; *Cook's Sketches of Spain in 1800-33*, vol. i., c. 8; *Galiano's Lectures on Span. Lit. in the Athenaeum of 1834*; *Journal of Educ.*, vol. ix.; and *Private Information*.)

Madrid occupies the site of the ancient *Mantia Carpetanorum*, a fortified town belonging to the Carpetani. It was afterwards called Majoritum, was taken and sacked in 1109 by the Moors, who gave it its present name. Henry III. repaired and enlarged it at the beginning of the 15th century, and Philip II. made it the capital of Spain. Its subsequent history to the time of the French war is unimportant. On the 23rd of March the city was entered by the French troops under Murat, and the royal family was induced to remove into France. Joseph Bonaparte was then made king; but both he and the French army were, two months afterwards, obliged by the inhabitants, who rose in a body, to evacuate the town. In the December following, Madrid was occupied by Napoleon in person, and his brother Joseph was reinstated. The English troops occupied it for a short time in 1812, and it was again visited in 1833, by the French under the Duc d'Angoulême.

MADRID, T. Franklin co., Me. 58 N.W. Augusta. Incorporated in 1836. It contains four grist-mills, three saw-mills, four tanneries, seven schools, 151 scholars. Pop. 363.

MADRID, P. T. St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 235 N.W. W. Albany, 505 W. Bounded N.W. by St. Lawrence r. Watered by Grass r. and streams flowing into St. Lawrence r. It has several islands in St. Lawrence r. It contains 17 stores, four grist-mills, eight grist-mills, eight saw-mills, one paper-mill, two tanneries; 37 schools, 1193 scholars. Pop. 4511.

MAD, R. O., a large eastern branch of Great Miami r. which it enters at Dayton. It has a rapid and broken current, and affords extensive water-power, particularly at Dayton.

MAD RIVER, T. Champaign co., O. Watered by Mad r. and Nettle cr. It has two stores, one flouring-mill, four grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries, two distilleries. Pop. 1604.

MAD RIVER, T. Clark co., O. The line of Mad r. and Lake Erie railroad is laid through it. Pop. 1340.

MADRIDEJOS, a town of Spain in New Castle, prov. La Mancha, 39 m. N.W. Ciudad-Real, and 65 m. S.

The curious reader is referred to Sir A. C. Brooker's entertaining travels through Spain and Morocco (ii., 245) for a recipe for making this dish in its different varieties.

MADURA.

Madrid. Population according to Mifano, 6900. It is situated in an extensive and exposed plain on the great road from Madrid through Aranjuez to Jaen and Granada, the neighbourhood being rendered not only unhealthy, but also, in some parts, unproductive by the inundations of the Amar-guillo, which often greatly injure the town and deprive the people of their means of support. The only public buildings are two parish churches and a hospital; nor are there more than a dozen good houses in the place. A manufactory of serge is the only branch of industry in the town: but the neighbourhood is remarkable for its rich crops of saffron and for extensive sheep-farming. (*Mifano*.) Inglis describes the inhabitants as "almost a population of beggars," and states that the agriculture of this district is in the lowest state, a great part of the soil being poor and barren, while the indolence and absurd prejudices of the farmers render the rest all but unproductive. (vol. ii. p. 19.)

MADURA and DINDIGUL, a collectorate of British India, presid. Madras, prov. Carnatic, near the S. extremity of Hindostan, between lat. 9° and 10° 45' N., and long. 77° 10' and 79° 10' E., having N. Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, W. Cochin and Travancore, S. Tinnevely and the gulf of Manara, and E. the latter and Tanjore. Area 7656 sq. m. Pop. (1836-37) 1,135,411, chiefly Hindoos of the Sudra caste. The N. and W. parts of this district are mountainous, the S. and E. level. The hilly parts are interspersed with fertile valleys, the principal being that of Dindigul; but the plain country of Madura is by far the most productive portion of the surface. It is intersected by the river Vighay, which rises in this district, and after a course eastward for about 145 m., falls into the gulf of Manara. A few swamps exist on the shore. The island of Ramisseram belongs to this district. The climate of the hills is cool and healthy, but the wind often blows with great violence: in the S. it is much warmer, the temperature, in April and May ranging between 70° and 90° Fahr. Different kinds of paddy are grown in the low country, irrigation being there facilitated by plenty of streams and tanks; the husbandry is tolerably good, though not so perfect as in Tanjore. In Dindigul, the dry culture is to the wet as four to one; and the inhabitants are in much less comfortable circumstances than those of the S. Property is much subdivided; some individuals occupy only the 20th part of an acre, and few have more than 135 acres. Madura is celebrated for its piece goods, and its dyers; and its artisans in gold, silver, &c., are in many places much above mediocrity. Its chief exports are piece-goods, cotton, paddy, and chanks; its chief imports, betel nut, chary root, cocoa nuts, and oil seeds. The road, bridges, and other public works in this district, have been of late put into very efficient repair by the government. Total public revenue (1837-38) £319,054, of which the land-tax made £163,363. This district is supposed to be the *Regia Pandionis* of Ptolemy, having been anciently governed by a Pandian family, and is one of the holy countries of Southern India. It has numerous fine temples, and other monuments of former Hindoo grandeur. It was transferred to the British by the nabob of Arcot in 1801.

MADURA, a town of S. Hindostan, cap. of the preceding district, on the Vighay, 134 m. N.N.E. Cape Comorin, and 370 m. S.W. Madras: lat. 9° 35' N., long. 78° 14' E. It is surrounded by a bastioned but dilapidated stone wall; streets wide and regular, public edifices magnificent, but private dwellings mean and wretched. It has some of the most extraordinary specimens of Hindoo architecture extant. The palace is a vast pile, with a dome 99 ft. in diameter; but it is much dilapidated; the great temple, with its spacious areas, choiceries, and four colossal poricoes, each a pyramid of 16 stories, covers an extent of ground almost sufficient for the site of a town. In front of the latter is a celebrated choultry, or inn, 319 ft. in length, ornamented with polished green stone columns, and grotesque sculptures. During the Carnatic wars, from 1740 to 1760, Madura underwent many sieges. The British civil station, and seat of the collector, &c., is in a pleasant situation, about 1½ m. S. the town. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*; *Madras Almanack*, 1838-39.)

MADURA, an island of the eastern archipelago, immediately adjacent to the N.E. coast of Java, with which island it is politically included, under the Dutch government. (See JAVA.)

MAESE. (See MEUSE.)

MAESTRICHT (an. *Trerectus ad Mosam*), a fortified town of Holland, prov. Limburg, of which it is the capital, on the Mae-e, 14 m. N. by E. Liège, and 57 m. E. Brussels: lat. 50° 51' 7" N., long. 5° 41' E. Population, in 1834, 22,000. It is one of the strongest towns in Holland, being defended by numerous bastions, trenches, &c.: it is well built, with wide, clean, and well-paved streets. The market is held in the great square, the centre of which is occupied by the *hôtel-de-ville*, built in 1692 and said to be one of the finest structures in the kingdom. *Le place d'armes* is also a fine open space planted with rows of trees, and much frequented as a promenade. Among the other public

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buildings are comprised the exchange, the church of St. Servais, the *ci-devant* college of Jesuits, the arsenal, and the theatre; and in the town are 10 churches, two hospitals, two orphan-asylums, a lazaretto, athenaeum, fine public library, and society of agriculture. Maestricht is the residence of the governor of the province and the seat of a court of assizes and primary jurisdiction, as well as of a chamber of commerce; and it sends six deputies to the states of the province. The industry of the town comprises the manufacture of woollen cloths and flannels, cotton and woollen yarn, fire-arms, pins, starch, and tobacco; besides which there are soap factories, tanneries, breweries, and dye-houses. A considerable trade is carried on with various places on the Mae-e by means of barges, and packets ply daily between Maestricht, Liège, Namur, &c. Three large fairs are held here during the year for horses and cattle. On the other side of the river (crossed here by a stone bridge) is the citadel or fort of Petersberg, in the suburb of Wyk, famous for its extensive subterranean stone quarry, containing numerous intricate galleries and passages, and abounding with curious marine and saurian fossils, some specimens of which may be seen in the museum of the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. (*Vandermaelen, Dict. de Limburg*, &c.)

MAGDALENA, a river of S. America, and next to the Orinoco the principal in the republic of New Granada, through the centre of which it flows, from S. to N., through 9 deg. of lat. It rises in the small lake of Papa, in the Andes, about lat. 9° N., and long. 70° 25' W., and runs for at least 500 m. between the middle and E. chains of the Cordillera. Its entire course may be estimated at about 800 m.: it enters the Caribbean sea about 65 m. N.E. Cartagena, and 40 m. S.W. Santa Marta. Its principal tributary, the Cauca, flows between the central and W. chains of the Cordillera, and joins it from the W., between 150 and 200 m. from its mouth. Its other affluents are the Sogamoso, Somar, and Bogota. The towns of Naya, Honda, and Monpo are on its banks. The descent of the Magdalena is said to be as much as 30 inches a mile (*Dict. Geog.*); and the strength of its waters is such, that they preserve their freshness to a considerable distance from its mouth. The Magdalena is navigable as far as Honda, in lat. 5° 14' N., near which the navigation is interrupted by cataracts; but its rapidity is such, that a distance of 10 leagues a day is reckoned very good progress in ascending the river, for a *champan*, or flat-bottomed boat, manned by 24 *bogas*, or rowers. The oppressive heat of the climate, the abundance of caymans, and the swarms of mosquitoes and other insects that infest the river, contribute to render the navigation both dangerous and unpleasant; but the Magdalena is, notwithstanding, the main route for the commercial and other intercourse of the inland province of New Granada with the ocean.

MAGDEBURG, a fortified city of Prussian Saxony, of which province it is the capital, on the Elbe, 74 m. S.W. Berlin, and 50 m. E.S.E. Brunswick, lat. 52° 8' 4" N., long. 11° 38' 46" E. Population in 1837, with its suburbs (ex. garrison), 51,347. Magdeburg is a fortress of the first class, and, from the augmentation and improvement of its defences since the war, it is now considered one of the strongest in Europe. The citadel, on an island in the Elbe, serves also as a state prison, Baron Trenck and Lafayette having, among others, been confined in it.

Magdeburg is divided into the old town, with the suburb Friedrichstadt, together composing the ancient fortress; and the new town and suburb of Sudenburg. The latter, however, has been for the most part surrounded with walls, and the fortifications are now so extensive that it is said it would require an army of 50,000 men to invest the city. Magdeburg has one good and spacious street, called the Broadway; but all the other streets are narrow and crooked. There are two large public squares, in one of which is the cathedral. This, which is one of the finest Gothic structures of N. Germany, was erected between 1311 and 1363, and has been recently repaired at a cost of \$300,000. It has two towers, each 340 feet in height, a lofty vault, a handsome high altar, and numerous tombs and monuments, among which is that of Otto the Great and his empress.

Magdeburg has in all 12 churches, one of which is for Roman Catholics, a synagogue, an ecclesiastical seminary, a female high school, or royal boarding house for the education of girls, a teachers' seminary, with schools for agriculture, commerce, surgery, &c.; five hospitals, a lunatic asylum, a workhouse, a humane institution a savings' bank, and various charities; an arsenal, extensive barracks, and other military establishments; several public libraries, and a theatre. It is a bishop's see, and is the seat of the government, of the board of taxation, the superior courts of justice, the council, and the military commandant of Prussian Saxony. From its position on the Elbe, it is an important entrepôt for the merchandise imported into and exported from the central parts of Germany by that river. In other

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respects, also, it is very favourably situated for commerce. A canal, commencing about 30 m. below the city, connects the Havel with the Elbe, giving Magdeburg a direct water communication with Berlin and Frankfort on the Oder; and it is also the centre of a number of great roads which lead to all the cities and towns of importance within a radius of 50 m. Its manufactures, which are pretty considerable, consist of silk, linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics; oil-cloth, hats, tobacco, soap, earthenware, refined sugar, chicory, vinegar, &c., with numerous maneries, breweries, and distilleries. A large quantity of salt is made in its neighbourhood. It has several native banking establishments, and a branch of the royal bank of Berlin. Several newspapers are published in the town; which has uniformly an air of bustle and activity.

Magdeburg was repaired by Charlemagne, and improved and enlarged by Otto the Great. It has suffered numerous sieges. In 1631 it was taken by assault by the Imperialists under Tilly, by whom it was given up to military execution, and was nearly burned to the ground. It is the birthplace of the celebrated natural philosopher Otto de Guericke, and of the poet Schütz. (*Von Zedlitz, Der Preussische Staat*, iii., 394, 905; *Berghaus, Allg. Länder*, &c., iv. 655, 656; *Steen Handb.*).

MAGELLAN, or MAGELHAENS (STRAIT OF), a strait at the S. extremity of S. America, separating Patagonia from Tierra del Fuego, Clarence Island, and the Isle of Desolation. It extends from capes de las Virgines and Espritu Santo, on the Atlantic, to capes Victoria and de los Pilares, on the Pacific ocean, a distance of about 300 m., having a breadth varying from 1½ to 40 m. It has an additional communication with the Pacific by Cockburn channel and Magdalen sound. Its shores are lofty and generally rugged, and its depth is in some parts very great, no bottom having been found with upwards of 1500 feet of line. Some safe and excellent bays communicate with it; but, generally speaking, its passage is extremely dangerous, both from the violence of the currents and the sudden and heavy tempests to which it is subject. It was discovered by Magelhaen, a famous Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain, in 1520. Drake traversed it in his voyage round the world; and it has since been frequently explored by British navigators.

MAGGIORE (LAGO DI), or Lake of Locarno, (an. *Lacus Verbanus*), a famous lake of N. Italy, lying partly between Piedmont and Lombardy, and partly within the Swiss canton of Tessin. It is long and narrow, stretching above 40 m. from Magadino at its N., to Sesto-Calende at its S. extremity, while in its widest parts, opposite to the mouth of the Toce, it is about 6 m. across, but its ordinary breadth does not exceed from 2 to 3 m. Its general direction is S.S.W. and N.N.E., and it may, in fact, be considered as an expansion of the Tessino, which enters it at its N. and leaves it at its S. extremity. In addition to the Upper or N. Tessino, it receives on its W. the waters of the Toce, and on its E. side those of the Trese, flowing from the Lago di Lugano. Its only outlet is the Lower or S. Tessino. In some places it is not less than 300 fathoms deep; its waters, which are clear and of a greenish tinge, are well stocked with fish; and, like all Alpine lakes, its navigation is dangerous from sudden squalls.

The scenery of the Lago Maggiore is very varied. That of the upper part is bold and mountainous, its northern branch opening into one of the most beautiful valleys of the Rhetian Alps, which form a magnificent amphitheatre in the back ground. Towards the E. and S., the mountains gradually decline to the plain of Lombardy; and the lower part of the lake is of a more quiet and softened character, yet still very beautiful. Its immediate shores are richly fringed with wood, occasionally broken by picturesque crags, topped with castles and churches, and with numerous villages stretching along the water's edge. Though inferior in wildness and sublimity to the lake of Como, and perhaps, also, to that of Lugano, the softer beauties of this lake are generally allowed to be the more attractive, contrasted as they are, with the distant grandeur of the Alpine chain. (*Cander's Italy*, i., 313).

The Borromeon islands, from which this lake has derived a great portion of its celebrity, are situated in a bay, on its W. side, opposite to the mouths of the Toce. Of these the *Isola Bella* and the *Isola Madre* are the most famous. They are of small size, and, previously to the middle of the 17th century, were little better than bare rocks; but being the property of Count Vitaliano Borromeo, a descendant of the celebrated St. Carlo Borromeo, he resolved to make them his residence, and to convert them, according to the taste of the time, into a sort of Italian paradise. They were consequently covered with earth brought from the adjoining mainland, formed (especially the *Isola Bella*) into splendid terraces, lined with trees and statues, and ornamented with superb palaces. Unluckily, however, nothing is natural, all is art.

MAHABALIPOORAM.

"On every side you look, behold the wall!
No planing intricacies intervene,
No artful wildness to perplex the scene;
Groves nod at groves, each alley has a brother,
And hall the platform, just reflects the other.
The mid'ling eye inverted nature sees
Trees cut to statues, statues thick as trees!"
Pope's Moral Essays, iv. l. 114.

For a lengthened period, however, these islands were the theme of universal admiration; but as a simpler and purer taste began to prevail, they came to be regarded with very different feelings, and have latterly, perhaps, been too much depreciated. These are now usually looked upon by Englishmen, at least, as little better than "quarries above ground;" and as evincing only the wealth, extravagance, and bad taste of their founder. (*Enstace's Italy*, vol. iv. 8vo. edit.; *Simons's Italy*, p. 2, &c.).

MAGINDANAO, or MINDANAO, the most S. of the Philippine islands, which see.

MAGNESIA *ad Sipylum* (now MANISA), an ancient town of some celebrity, in Asiatic Turkey, 28 m. N.E. Smyrna. Pop. according to Elliott, about 30,000, of whom 4000 are Greeks, 3000 Armenians, and a few Jews. It is situated near the Kodus, or ancient *Hermus*, embosomed in hills long noted for the production of loadstones, and is one of the cleanest and neatest towns of Asia Minor, being in the width of its streets, and other respects, far superior to Smyrna. The principal buildings are two mosques, with double minarets, indicating a royal foundation, and the interior of each is adorned with paintings, lamps, ivory balls, ostriches' eggs, &c., such as are to be seen in the mosques of Constantinople. There are 38 other mosques, and the mausoleum of Amurath II. are the only other public edifices, except the khans, which are numerous, and well built. The manufacture of cotton and silk goods, and goat's hair shawls, employs many of the inhabitants, and the town derives some importance from being on the great road to traverse Smyrna and the interior of Asia Minor. (*Elliott*, ii. 56-64; *Chandler*, i., 308).

Magnesia was in all probability colonized by the Magnesiatae of Thessaly, not long after the foundation of Cyrene and Smyrna, two other Eolian cities. It is celebrated as the scene of a signal victory obtained by the Romans, under the two Scipios, over the forces of Antiochus the Great, who was consequently obliged to retire beyond the chain of Taurus, and leave Asia Minor at the disposal of the conquerors. The inhabitants afterwards displayed great bravery in defending their town against Mithridates. In the reign of Tiberius, A.D. 17, Magnesia, in common with 11 other cities, was all but destroyed by an earthquake, and owed its restoration in a great measure to the emperor's generosity. *Duodecim colubres Asia urbes collapsas nocturno motu terreo; quo improvisis, gravioris pestis fuit; aquae solitum in tali casu effugium subveniebant in aperta prorsumpendi, quia diductis terris hauriebantur. Asperissima locus in eodem miseris cordibus traxit; centies sutorum pollicibus Caesar et quantum arario pendebant in quinquennium remansit. Magnesia et Sipyle proximi damno ac remedio habiti.* (*Tac. Ann.* ii. 47).

It was a flourishing city at a late period of the Roman empire, but at the commencement of the 14th century passed into the hands of Sarkhaa, sultan of Ionia, and finally was annexed, in 1448, to the dominions of Mahomet II., the conqueror of Constantinople.

The above city must not be confounded with *Magnesia ad Maandrum*, close to the modern Inek-bazar, and about 50 m. S.S.E. Smyrna, which, though a place of some consequence, was greatly inferior to the *Magnesia ad Sipylum*. It is remarkable, however, for the ruins of a theatre, stadium, and magnificent octastyle Ionic temple, said to have surpassed in the harmony of its proportions even the temple of Diana at Ephesus. (*Leak's Asia Minor*, p. 945).

MAHABALIPOORAM, or MAVALIPOORAM, a village and a curious assemblage of rock temples in Hindostan, on the Coromandel coast, district Chingleput, about 33 m. S.S.W. Madras; lat. 12° 36' N., long. 80° 16' E. The temples in their general character closely resemble those at Elora and elsewhere, on the W. side of Hindostan; but, from their being cut in a granite rock, they are in better preservation. They have been chiefly consecrated to Vishnu, whose worship appears to have predominated on this, as that of Shiva on the opposite coast of India. At the foot of a hill N. of the village is a pagoda, about 96 ft. high, nearly as long, and about half as broad, hewn from a single rock, and covered with sculptures. Near this temple, the surface of the rock, about 90 ft. in extent, by 30 in height, is covered with bas-reliefs, including a gigantic figure of Krishna, another of his favourite Arjuna, and representations of a number of animals. Opposite to this, and surrounded by a stone wall, are two brick pagodas of great antiquity; adjacent to which are two excavations in the rock, one sup-

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ported by pillars, in a manner somewhat like the cave at Elephanta, and the other fronting a sculptured group, supposed to represent one of Krishna's adventures. Still proceeding S., the traveller crosses a rocky hill, in which is a spacious excavation, in the middle compartment of which is a figure of Shiva between Brahma and Vishnu; while at one end of the temple is a gigantic figure of Vishnu sleeping upon a cobra-de-capello, and at the other an eight-armed goddess, mounted on a lion, rescuing a human figure from a buffalo-headed demon. Several of the figures are erected in a very superior style. About a mile further S. are other sculptured rocks, said to surpass those already noticed. One pagoda is about 46 ft. in height, by 29 in length and breadth; and another 40 ft. in length and breadth, and 25 ft. in height, but rent, as by some violent convulsion, from top to bottom; besides which there are three smaller structures, and large figures of a lion and an elephant, the last extremely true to nature. E. of the village, and washed by the sea, is an ancient stone pagoda, within which, also, are several sculptured figures. The sea has obviously encroached on this part of the coast, and it has probably submerged many temples that formerly existed here. Mahaballiporum is believed to have been anciently of considerable importance as a metropolis of the kings of the race of Pandion, in Hindoo mythology. (*Goldingham, in Asiat. Researches, v.; Habel, &c., passim.*)

MAHADEO TEMPLE, a celebrated place of Hindoo worship in British India, prov. Gundwanah, on the Nerbudda, 60 m. S.E. Humsingbad; lat. 23° 22' N., long. 78° 35' E.

MAHANUDDY (*Maha Nadi*, the great river), a considerable river of Hindostan, having its source in the prov. of Gundwanah; lat. 21° 30' N., long. 81° E., and flowing mostly E. to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by numerous mouths, about lat. 20° N., and between long. 85° 30' and 87° E., after a course of more than 500 m. At Cuttack, about 70 m. from the sea, the river, in the rainy season, has a breadth of about 2 m.; but it is, notwithstanding, fordable at this point from Jan. to June. During the rains it is navigable for a distance of almost 300 m. from the sea. Its deposits consist of a coarse sand, hostile to vegetation, but frequently containing diamonds of the first quality, and which are occasionally of considerable size. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

MAHE, a seaport town of Hindostan. It belongs to the French, and was formerly their principal settlement on the coast of Malabar, but is now of little importance. It is admirably situated on rising ground, beside a small river, navigable for boats to a considerable distance inland, 40 m. N.E. Calicut. Pop., in 1835, 3353, nearly all of native races. The town is well built, and has several handsome houses, three churches, &c. Its commerce is, however, small; and mostly confined to cocoa-nuts, pepper, arrack, &c. (*Official Returns.*)

MAHIM, a town of Hindostan, prov. Aurangabad, on the island of Bombay, near its N. extremity, in lat. 19° 2' N., and long. 73° 35' E. It has a Portuguese church and a E. Catholic college, and, in 1816, its population with that of some adjacent villages, amounted to 15,600.

MAHONING, *t. Mercer co., Pa.*, 16 m. S.W. Mercer v. Watered by Mahoning river. It contains 19 stores, three fulling-mills, one woolen factory, two furnaces, 11 grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, five tanneries, one distillery, two potteries; 20 schools, 663 scholars. Pop. 3069.

MAHONING, *t. Columbia co., Pa.* Bounded S. by Susquehanna river. Drained by Mahoning creek, which flows into Susquehanna river. It contains 10 stores, one fulling-mill, one furnace, one tannery, three distilleries, one brewery, one pottery, one printing office; two academies, 41 students; six schools, 314 scholars. Pop. 1927.

MAHONING, *t. O., and Pa., rises in Portage co., O., and passing Warren, in Trumbull co., enters Pa. and falls into Beaver river. The Pennsylvania and Ohio canal passes along this river in its lower part.*

MAHONING, *p. t. Indiana co., Pa.*, 173 W. by N. Harrisburg, 236 W. Drained by Great and Little Mahoning creeks, on the latter of which, iron ore is found. It contains seven stores, seven grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two tanneries, three distilleries; one school, 41 scholars. Pop. 9890.

MAIDA, a small town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Calabria Ultra II., 8 m. S. by E. Nicastro. It is chiefly noted for an engagement fought in its vicinity, on the 4th July, 1806, when an English army under Sir John Stuart entirely defeated a greatly superior French force under Regnier.

MAIDEN CREEK, *p. t. Berks co., Pa.*, 60 m. E. Harrisburg, 153 W. Watered by Schuylkill river, and Maiden creek, its tributary. It contains two churches, a Friends, and one common to Lutherans and Presbyterians, two stores, four grist-mills, four saw-mills. Pop. 1749.

MAIDENHEAD, a mun. bor. and market town of England, co. Berks, hund. Bray, on the S. bank of the Thames, 11½ m. E. by N. Reading, and 37 m. W. London. Pop. of

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the bor., in 1831, about 9400. The town consists almost entirely of one street extending from the river about one mile along the high road to Oxford, and lined with numerous respectable and a few handsome houses: it is tolerably well flagged and macadamized, but only partially lighted with gas. The guildhall, in the market place, is a spacious stone building: there is also a handsome chapel of ease, and the Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have their respective places of worship. A national and infant school, with three Sunday schools, furnish instruction to the children of the poor, and there are almshouses and other charities for the sick and aged. The Bristol, Bath, and Exeter branch of the great western road is here carried over the Thames by a handsome stone bridge of 13 arches, and about 300 yards S. from it is another bridge of three arches, forming part of the Great Western railway, which skirts the town in its whole extent. Maidenhead appears to be in a thriving condition: it has no manufactures, but is in the centre of an opulent neighbourhood, and derives considerable trading importance from its position on one of the most frequented roads of the empire. The borough was first chartered by Edward III., and the corporation now comprises a mayor and three other aldermen, with 12 councillors. Corporation revenue, 3723. Markets on Wednesday; horse and cattle fairs, Whit-Wednesday, Sept. 29, and Nov. 30.

MAIDSTONE, a parl. and mun. bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Kent, hund. of its own name, in the E. div. of the laiths of Aylesford, on the E. bank of the Medway (crossed here by a bridge of five arches), 30½ m. E.S.E. London, and 35 m. W. Canterbury. Area of par. and part. bor., 4420 acres. Population, in 1831, 15,367. The town which is about one mile in length from N. to S., and three quarters of a mile in breadth, consists principally of a well-built street, leading N.E. from the bridge to a lengthened narrow street, along the road from Rochester to Tenterden; but exclusive of these there are many smaller streets. Among the principal public buildings are the county hall, a modern structure, well adapted for the business of the assizes, the new jail, an immense structure, erected, in 1818, at an expense of £300,000, covering more than 13 acres of land, and ranking as one of the largest and best arranged in England, the barracks near the jail, the county ballrooms, and a small but pretty theatre. The market-house, the lower part of which is appropriated to the sale of corn, stands in the centre of the town, and behind it is a new market place, conveniently arranged for the sale of provisions. The church, one of the largest in the kingdom, is an extremely handsome embosomed edifice, with a lofty tower, formerly surmounted by a spire, destroyed by lightning in 1730: it was made collegiate in the reign of Richard II., and attached to an ecclesiastical college, destroyed with many others at the Reformation; the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There is also a new district church, erected by the church-building commissioners, at an estimated cost of £13,000, the incumbency of which is in the gift of the curate of Maidstone. Places of worship are also supported by the Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends. A free grammar school was founded in the reign of Edward VI., by the corporation, which has two exhibitions at University college, Oxford; freemen have the privilege of sending their sons here gratis, for classical instruction, the master making a charge for other branches of education. This school is not in a very flourishing state, and its inefficiency has led to the establishment of a proprietary school, which is well supported and attended. A blue-coat hospital was founded, in 1711, for the clothing and education of 53 boys and 43 girls, and there are three other endowed charity schools, and a Lancasterian school. Four sets of almshouses furnish lodging, clothing, and money allowances to 90 old women, and various bequests and charities exist for the relief of the sick and aged poor. A philosophical society was instituted here in 1834, a good library and reading-room is established, and a newspaper is published once a week.

"Maidstone is in a very prosperous state, and there is no want of employment. There is a demand for houses of a superior class, and many have been built since the census of 1831; but many of the cottages are unoccupied, owing to the completion of public works, which had been going on for some years. The only manufactory of any importance is that of paper: there are six paper-mills in the parliamentary, employing about 800 hands. The felt, blanket, and hop-bag manufactories are of much less extent. There is a considerable traffic on the river, which has been for many years gradually increasing; and the annual tonnage of vessels passing through Hallington lock, about two miles from the town, is, at present, supposed to average 130,000 tons, on which tolls are paid to the amount of about £3600. The principal articles of mer-

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chimney brought up the river, are coals and timber for the supply of the neighbourhood, and also of Tanbidge, Seven-Oaks, and the whole world of Kent. A portion of the latter article is imported direct from the Baltic and America. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its abundant produce in hops and fresh, both of which are carried down the river with pepper and stone." (*Mss. Corp. Report.*)

Maldstone received its charter of incorporation from Edward VI. in 1549, but forfeited it in the following reign, owing to the connection of its inhabitants with the insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt. Queen Elizabeth granted another charter, with increased privileges; but this also became void, by a *quo warranto*, soon after the Revolution of 1688; and a new charter was granted in 1743, by George II. Under the Municipal Reform Act of 1837 the borough is divided into three wards, the corporate officers being a mayor and five other aldermen, with 18 councillors. Corporation revenues in 1838, £4137, exclusive of £238 resulting from the sale of property. The Lent and summer assizes are held here, as also the quarter-sessions for the W. division of Kent. The recorder holds, also, quarter and petty sessions within the borough; and there is a court for the recovery of small debts. This borough has sent two members to the House of Commons from the 6th of Edward VI. Down to the Reform Act, the right of election was vested in the freemen (by birth, apprenticeship, and purchase) not receiving alms. The limits of the borough were not altered by the Boundary Act. In 1830-40, it had 1687 registered electors. Maldstone is also the chief place of election for the members for the W. division of the county. Large markets on Thursday for hops, corn, horses, and cattle: fairs for cattle, &c., first Tuesday in each month, Feb. 13, May 19, June 30, and Oct. 17.

MAIDSTONE, L. Essex co., VI. 8 m. N. Guildhall, 54 m. N.E. Montpellier. Bounded E. by Connecticut river. Watered by Paul's stream. It has one grist-mill, three schools, 90 scholars. Pop. 371.

MAILCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, prov. Mysore, and a celebrated place of Hindoo worship, on a rocky hill, 17 m. N. Seringapatam; lat. 13° 30' N., long. 76° 43' E. The town, which is open and paved, has about 400 good houses, mostly occupied by Brahmins, and several rich pagodas, choultrys, &c. The most striking edifice is a temple dedicated to Narsingha (the man-lion), which stands on the highest pinnacle of the mountain, and is approached by a staircase cut in the rock, and ornamented at intervals with smaller temples and arches. It has, besides, a temple to Krishna, a square building of vast dimensions, entirely surrounded by a colonnade, and which is said to be extremely rich in jewels and other articles of value; and held in such esteem that Tipood did not venture to outrage the prejudices of his Hindoo subjects by plundering it. There is also a large and fine reservoir at Mailcotta, surrounded by numerous buildings for the accommodation of devotees. Near this town the Maharrats defeated Hyder Ali, in 1773. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gazetteer.*)

MAINE, the northeastern of the United States, is bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by New-Brunswick, from which it is separated by the St. Croix river and a line due N. from the Monument at the source of the St. Croix river, as designated by the commissioners under the 5th article of the treaty of 1794, between the government of the United States and Great Britain; thence N. following the exploring line marked by the surveyors of the two governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the 5th article of Treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the St. John river, and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence up the middle of the channel of the said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and through the lakes through which it flows to the outlet of the lake Poughnagog; thence southwesterly, in a straight line to a point in the N.W. branch of the river St. John, which point shall be 10 miles from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point or crest of the highlands, that divide the rivers which empty themselves in the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the river St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence in a straight line in a course about S. 80° W. to the point where the parallel of lat. 46° 25' N., intersects the S.W. branch of the St. John; thence southerly by the said branch to the source thereof in the highlands at the Mijarmette portage; thence down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean, to the head of Hall's stream; thence down the middle of said stream till the line thus run intersects the old line of boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins previously to the year 1774, as the 45° of N. lat., and which has been known and understood

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to be the line of actual division between the states of New-York and Vermont on the one side, and the British provinces of Lower Canada on the other; and from the said point of intersection W. along the said dividing line, as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquoia, or St. Lawrence river. Such are the terms of the late treaty, now ratified by both governments, and which has happily settled a controversy of the standing of a quarter of a century. The line designated as the old line, run as the 45° of N. lat., is found to be nearly a mile N. of the true line of 45° N. lat., as is proved by the accurate taking of the latitude, by the more perfect instruments now used. Maine is bounded W. by New-Hampshire, and S. by the Atlantic ocean. It lies between 43° 5' and 47° 30' N. lat., and between 66° 50' and 71° W. long. It is computed to contain 30,000 sq. m., or 19,900,000 acres. The population in 1796, was 96,340; in 1800, 151,719; in 1810, 238,705; in 1820, 298,335; in 1830, 399,953; in 1840, 501,793. Of these 252,909 were white males; 947,449 were females; 790 were coloured males; 635 do females. Employed in agriculture, 101,630; in commerce, 3981; in manufactures and trades, 21,879; in navigating the ocean, 10,091; in the learned professions, 1898.

The state is divided into 13 counties, which, with their population in 1840, were as follows:

York	54,034	Barneset	33,918
Cumberland	60,688	Penobscot	45,785
Lincoln	63,517	Waldo	41,580
Hancock	38,605	Piscataquis	13,138
Washington	38,337	Franklin	30,801
Kennebec	55,683	Aroostook	9,413
Oxford	38,257		

Augusta at the head of sloop navigation on Kennebec river, 50 m. from its mouth, is the seat of government.

Maine is diversified, and has an uneven surface, but is not generally mountainous. On the western side of the state, east of the White mountains in N. H., an irregular chain of high lands commences, and passing N. of the sources of the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and S. of the sources of Aroostook rivers extends eastwardly to the eastern boundary of the United States, and terminates at an isolated peak denominated Mars Hill, 1623 feet high. This chain which is not continuous, the British, before the late treaty, claimed as the highlands described in a previous treaty. Katahdin between the E. and W. branches of the Penobscot, 5300 feet above tide-water, is much the highest land in the state, and constitutes a part of the above range, if such it can be called. But the vexed question is now happily settled. The British have ground for their road from Halifax to Quebec, which in fact occasioned all the difficulty, and the United States have received an equivalent. The rest of Maine is hilly, though the hills are not very elevated. The land on the sea coast, for the distance from it of ten to twenty miles, is not generally very fertile; but further inland, its quality is greatly improved. In the N.W. and S.E. parts, the soil is light and indifferent. Between the Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, is a tract of land not exceeded in fertility by the best portions of the United States. The principal productions are grass, Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, oats, and flax. The uncleared lands are of great extent, and furnish a vast amount of pine and other lumber, which in the form of masts, plank, boards and timber, is exported to a great extent. Lumber cut and sawed may be regarded as the staple production of the state, and is exported to the amount of about \$10,000,000 annually. The state is well adapted to grazing, and the wool produced is estimated at \$3,000,000 annually. Lime is manufactured, particularly at Thomaston and the vicinity, to the annual amount of \$100,000. A fine building granite is found at Hallowell, and is extensively exported. The Hall of Justice in the city of New-York, is constructed of it. Previously to the year 1807, the wars in Europe gave to the United States much of the carrying trade of the world, and Maine engaged largely in commerce, and neglected her lands for this superior source of wealth. But when the embargo, non-intercourse, and war crippled her commerce, her agricultural resources were developed. Cattle and sheep are raised in great perfection. Maine produced much and good wheat. The crop of Indian corn sometimes suffers from the shortness of the season. Among the fruits, apples, pears, plums and melons succeed well.

According to the census of 1840, there were in the state, 59,908 horses or mules, 237,255 neat cattle, 649,964 sheep, 117,386 swine. There were produced 848,166 bushels of wheat, 137,941 of rye, 950,538 of Indian corn, 355,161 of barley, 1,070,409 of oats, 10,382,380 of potatoes, 691,359 tons of hay, 1,465,531 pounds of wool, 257,464 of sugar. The products of the dairy amounted to \$1,406,902; and of lumber to \$1,808,663. The amount of wheat and Indian corn had been greater, in some previous years.

Maine has a sea coast of over 220 miles, indented by an

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marous bays, and protected by numerous islands; and has more good harbours than any other state in the Union. Ships are extensively built, not only for their own use, but for a foreign market. The fisheries employ many of the inhabitants, and are not only a source of wealth, but are a nursery of seamen. Maine in point of shipping is the fourth state in the Union.

The climate of Maine, though subject to great extremes of heat and cold, is generally healthy. The cold of winter, though severe is steady, and is much less trying to health than sudden changes. Near the seashore the heat of summer is greatly tempered by the sea breezes. In July 9th, 1838, the thermometer, in some places, rose to 100 degrees above zero; and in January 26th, 1837, it sunk to 27 degrees below zero. These may be regarded as the extremes of temperature, which are of short continuance. The season of vegetation, at its greatest length, extends from April 21st, to October 16th; though it does not continue in its vigour for more than three months and a half.

Maine has a number of fine rivers. The Penobscot is 250 m. long, and is navigable for large ships to Bangor, 52 m. from the ocean. The tide here rises 17 or 18 feet, and greatly facilitates the entrance and departure of vessels. The Kennebec is 250 m. long, and is navigable for large ships 12 m. to Bath, for sloops of 150 tons, 40 m. to Hallowell, and 8 m. further to Augusta for vessels of 100 tons, and for boats to Waterville, 18 m. above Augusta. The Androscoggin rises in New-Hampshire, but runs chiefly in Maine. Its numerous falls afford great water-power. It enters the Kennebec, 30 m. from the ocean. The Saco river rises in N. H., but soon enters Maine, and flowing S.E., enters Saco bay, and is navigable 6 m. to the falls. Damariscotta is chiefly an arm of the sea, has a tide of 10 feet, and is navigable 18 m. to Nobleboro'. The Sheepscot is a small river, but has an extensive bay at its mouth, forming the harbour of Wiscasset, one of the best in the state.

It is computed that one tenth of the surface of the state is covered with water. In the interior are many ponds and lakes. The largest, Moosehead, is 50 m. long and 10 or 12 broad. Umbagog, which lies on the border of New-Hampshire, is 18 m. long and 10 broad. The largest island of Maine is Mount Desert, in Frenchman's bay, and is 15 m. long and 12 broad. Long island, Deer island, and Fox island are on the E. side of Penobscot bay. There are many others. Penobscot bay is large and open, being 30 m. long and 18 wide, at its mouth. Casco bay extends for 30 m. between cape Elizabeth and cape Small Point.

The most commercial places in the state are Portland, (city), on Casco bay, the third or fourth in commercial importance in New-England; Bangor (city) on the Penobscot, Bath, Hallowell and Augusta on the Kennebec, Thomaston on St. George river, Belfast on a branch of Penobscot bay, Wiscasset on a bay at the mouth of the Sheepscot, Wells, Gardiner, Brunswick, Frankfort Prospect, Bucksport, Camden, Castine and Eastport.

The exports of Maine, for the year ending September 1841, were \$1,078,533, and the imports were \$700,961. There were in 1840, 70 commercial and 14 commission houses in foreign trade, employing a capital of \$1,646,926; 2280 retail dry goods and other stores, with a capital of \$3,972,593; 3065 persons employed in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$305,650; 153 persons employed in internal transportation, who with 56 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$65,150; 2610 persons employed in the fisheries, with a capital of \$595,967.

The manufactures of Maine are considerable. Home-made or family manufactures amounted to \$504,397; 24 woollen manufactories employed 538 persons, producing goods to the amount of \$412,386, employing a capital of \$314,105; six cotton manufactories, with 29,736 spindles, employed 1414 persons, producing goods to the amount of \$70,297, with a capital of \$1,266,000; 16 furnaces produced 6123 tons of cast iron, and one forge for bar iron, employed 48 persons, and a capital of \$185,950; 15 persons produced 50,000 bushels of salt, with a capital of \$95,000; six paper-mills employed 59 persons, producing to the amount of \$64,660, with a capital of \$30,600; 280 persons produced granite and marble to the amount of \$36,730; 37 persons manufactured tobacco to the amount of \$18,150, with a capital of \$6050; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$74,174, and straw bonnets to the value of \$36,078; together employing 219 persons, and a capital of \$36,038; 285 tanneries employed 754 persons, and a capital of \$571,793; 530 other manufactories of leather, as saddlery, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$443,846, with a capital of \$191,717; 21 potteries employed 31 persons, producing to the amount of \$20,250, with a capital of \$11,352; 864 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$661,595, with a capital of \$300,632; 330 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$39,752; 119 persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$65,555;

four rope-walks employed 34 persons, producing cordage to the amount of \$32,460, with a capital of \$23,000; 779 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$174,310, with a capital of \$75,012; flouring, grist, saw and other mills, employed 3630 persons, producing to the amount of \$3,161,592, with a capital of \$2,900,565; ships were built to the amount of \$1,844,903; furniture was manufactured to the amount of \$904,875, employing 1453 persons, and a capital of \$662,539; 34 brick, and 1674 wooden houses were erected, employing 248 persons, and cost \$723,067; 34 printing-offices, 14 binderies, three daily, two semi-weekly, and 30 weekly newspapers, and five periodicals, employed 196 persons, and a capital of \$69,300. The total amount of capital in manufactures was \$7,147,324.

The principal colleges are Bowdoin college at Brunswick, named in honour of its principal benefactor, Hon. James Bowdoin, founded in 1794, and went into operation in 1802; Waterville college, under the direction of the Baptists, founded at Waterville in 1830; Bangor theological seminary, at Bangor, founded in 1816; the Wesleyan seminary, under the direction of the Methodists, founded at Readfield in 1822. These institutions had in 1840, 206 students. There were in the state 86 academies, with 8477 students, 3335 common and primary schools, with 164,477 scholars. There were 3941 persons over 20 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

The principal religious denominations are the Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists. The Baptists had in 1836, 282 churches, 145 ordained ministers, and 15,000 communicants; the Methodists had 115 travelling preachers, and 15,493 communicants; the Congregationalists had 161 churches, 119 ministers, and 12,370 communicants. There are also some Free-will Baptists, Friends, Episcopalians, Unitarians, Universalists, and Roman Catholics.

On the 1st of January 1842, there were 40 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$3,414,000, and a circulation of \$1,583,850. At the close of 1840 the state debt amounted to \$1,678,367.

Maine has executed several works of internal improvement. The Cumberland and Oxford canal was completed in 1829. It connects Portland with Sebago pond, 204 m. long; and by a lock in Songo river, the navigation is extended into Brandy and Long ponds, a further distance of 30 m. The whole distance is 204 m.; 34 feet wide at the surface, and 18 at the bottom, with 26 wooden locks, and cost \$250,000. Bangor and Orono railroad was completed in 1836, is 10 m. long, and connects the two places. The Portland, Saco and Portsmouth railroad was incorporated in 1837 and with the Eastern railroad connects Boston with Portland. From Salmon falls, opposite to Portsmouth, its length is 48 miles, and it was completed in 1842, at a cost of \$781,508. Several other railroads have been projected.

The government consists of a governor, senate and house of representatives. The governor is elected by the people, and holds his office for one year from the first Wednesday in January. A council of seven persons to advise the governor is elected annually, by the joint ballot of the Legislature. The senate consists of 31 members elected by the people. The house of representatives consists of 151 members, elected annually by the people. The right of suffrage is possessed by every male citizen of the United States, of 21 years of age and upwards, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed, who have resided in the state for three months next preceding an election. The election must be by written ballot. The judiciary is vested in a supreme judicial court, and such other courts as the legislature shall from time to time establish. The judges are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behaviour, or until they are 70 years of age. In a similar manner are appointed the attorney general, the sheriffs, coroners, registers of probate, and notaries public.

The first permanent settlement in Maine was made in Bristol as early as 1623, at Pemaquidpoint. In an old fort once called William Henry, and afterwards Frederick George, built of stone in 1692, and taken by the French in 1696, "are found grave stones of a very early date, and streets regularly laid out and paved, in the vicinity of the fort. On the side of Pemaquid river, opposite to the fort, tarpits have been discovered, the planks of which remain in tolerable preservation, and in other places coffins have been dug up, which bear indubitable evidence of a remote antiquity." In 1635, the district was granted by the British crown to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and he appointed a governor and council. In 1647 a government was established by the settlers. In 1652 the state of Massachusetts purchased the territory of the helm or Gorges for \$5334. In 1661 it was incorporated with Massachusetts, by a charter of William and Mary, and continued under its jurisdiction until it became an independent state. It had long a sufficient population to become a state, and efforts were made

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for this purpose in 1785, 1786 and 1802. The inhabitants were averse to a separation. But in 1890 a constitution was formed, and it was admitted to the Union as a sovereign state.

MAINE, a river of W. Germany. (See MAYN.)

MAINE, one of the old provs. of France, now distributed between the depa. Mayenne and Sarthe.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, a dep. of France, reg. W., formerly comprising the greater part of the prov. of Anjou, chiefly between lat. 47° and 47° 50' N., and long. 0° and 10° W., having N. the depa. Mayenne and Sarthe, E. Indre-et-Loire, S. Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, and Vendée, and W. Loire-Inférieure. Greatest length, E. to W., about 70 m., breadth usually about 40 m. Area, 722,163 hectares. Pop. (1836) 477,270. Surface undulating. The Loire intersects the department from E. to W., dividing it into two nearly equal parts; and is joined within its limits by the Maine, Authion, Thouet, Layon, &c. The Maine is a continuation of the Mayenne, which changes its name after it has been joined by the Sarthe. It passes by Angers, and unites with the Loire about five miles below that city. Its entire length is eight miles, throughout which it is navigable. In 1835, 440,186 hectares of the surface of this department were estimated to be arable, 80,023 in pasture, 32,260 in vineyards, 61,838 in woods, and 48,271 in heaths, wastes, &c. More corn is produced than is required for home consumption. Nearly 3,192,000 hectolitres are said to have been harvested in 1835, of which 1,005,000 were wheat, and 547,680 rye. Agriculture, as in the contiguous departments, is very backward: the lands in lease are all held on the *metayer* principle, the rent being a certain proportion, usually about half the produce: the occupiers are poor, uneducated, and, of course, strongly attached to routine practices. Hemp and flax, prunes, melons, walnuts, apples, and various other fruits, are said to be of superior quality. The produce of wine is estimated at about 500,000 hectolitres a year. Some of the white wines are rather well esteemed; but the greater portion of the vintage is either converted into brandy or vinegar. The latter, which enjoys a high reputation, is known in commerce as *vin blanc de Saumur*. Exclusive of wine, this department produces annually from 50,000 to 60,000 hectolitres of cider. The industry of the rural population is, however, chiefly exercised in rearing and fattening cattle for the Paris markets, and in breeding horses. In 1830 there were stated to be 323,539 head of cattle in Maine-et-Loire—a greater number than in any other department of the W. of France: but, on the other hand, the stock of sheep (180,000) was comparatively small. In 1835, of 140,411 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 68,598 were assessed at less than 5 francs, and 21,645 at from 5 to 10 francs. At the same time 333 properties were assessed at more than 1000 francs. This department has the largest and most important slate quarries in France. These are situated near Angers, and are extensive excavations, in one place to the depth of 450 feet below the surface. They employ more than 3000 workmen, and several steam-engines, and are said to yield about 80 millions of slates a year. At Chollet (which see), and other parts, some extensive woollen, cotton, and other manufactures are established, employing a large number of hands, and producing goods of the estimated value of 20,000,000 francs a year. At Angers is a large sail-cloth factory; wooden shoes are made at Moullichorne; and the department has numerous sugar refineries, breweries, distilleries, paper-mills, dyeing-houses, &c.; and at Angers is one of the two royal schools of arts and trades established in France (the other is at Châlons-sur-Marne), at which about 450 pupils are supported partly or wholly at the expense of government. Maine-et-Loire is divided into five arrondissements: chief towns, Angers, the capital, Baugé, Beaupréau, Saumur, and Segré. It sends seven members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1838-39), 9744. Total public revenue (1831), 11,104,096 francs. (*Engl. art. Maine-et-Loire; Official Tables, &c.*)

MAJALAND. See BERTLAND ISLES.

MAJORCA (Span. *Mallorca*), the largest of the Balearic islands in the Mediterranean sea, belonging to Spain, from the E. coast of which it is 110 m. distant, Palma, the chief town, being in lat. 39° 38' N., long. 9° 45' E. Greatest length, 48 m.; do. breadth, 49 m.; estimated area, 1340 square miles. Population, according to Mifano, 181,805. Its shape is that of an irregular four-sided figure, the angles of which are formed W. by cape Tramontana, N. by cape Formentor, E. by cape Feri, and S. by cape Salinas. The surface is extremely uneven, and is divided into two pretty equal parts by a range of mountains, the highest of which, the Silla de Torillos, rises 5114 feet above the sea. These mountains are not volcanic, but consist chiefly of granite, syenite, and porphyry, over which lie beds of gneiss, clay, slate, and coal; lead and iron are found, but not in sufficient abundance for mining purposes. The rivers or rather torrents of Majorca are short, rapid, and very nu-

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merous, affording great facilities to irrigation. The climate is exceedingly mild, salubrious, and agreeable; the thermometer during winter scarcely ever falls below 48°, its average height being 65°, and cold and strong N. winds are of rare occurrence. The temperature of summer varies between 84° and 88° Fah.; but the heat is seldom oppressive, owing to the constant sea-breezes. The red, loamy soil of the mountains, though stony, is extremely rich, producing spontaneously great numbers of wild olives, grapes, &c.; in the plains it is much less fertile, owing to the superfluity of moisture, and the absence of any system of drainage. Agriculture is in a very rude and debased state; and the growth of corn, which in wet years totally fails, meets only half the consumption of the island, the annual imports of this article being about 6000 fanegas, chiefly from Catalonia and Valencia. Olives are raised in very large quantities, the crops averaging about 180,000 arrobas yearly; the fruit is smaller than that of Andalusia, but as juicy as the best of the growth of Provence. Wine, both red and white, is abundant, especially near Banalbar and Falaniche; considerable quantities are exported, and much is likewise used in the distillation of brandy. Fruit and vegetables, especially oranges, figs, melons, carobs, pumpkins, and cauliflowers, grow plentifully, and attain a large size. Large quantities of saffron also are produced, of preferable quality to that of La Mancha. There is no want of fine pasture in the island; but little attention is paid to cattle-breeding. The sheep are large, and hogs sometimes attain the weight of 600 lbs. or about 35 stone. Mules and asses are reared in great numbers, and sent to Valencia and other provinces in the S. of Spain. Hares and rabbits, partridges, quails, snipes, &c., are abundant, and the coast swarms with fish of various kinds and good quality.

The trade of Majorca is, relatively to its size, very considerable, chiefly with Spain, France, and England; its exports comprise oil, wine, brandy, oranges, and other fruits, capers, saffron, wine, mules, and asses, with smaller quantities of home-made goods, as palm brooms and baskets, turnery wares, and water-proof hats for sailors, its imports consisting of wheat, salt beef, iron, sugar, groceries, woolen and cotton goods, hardware, &c., chiefly from France, England, and the N. of Europe; but the precise amount of the trade of Majorca cannot be ascertained.

The inhabitants are described by Fischer as bearing a striking resemblance, "both in their external appearance and general character, to the Catalans, being equally hardy and courageous, equally blunt and jealous of their honour, equally industrious and ingenious, equally good sailors and skilful farmers, with their continental neighbours; and their language is, in fact, nothing but a corrupt dialect of the Catalan."

Majorca comprises only two towns of any importance and 38 villages, the rest being mere hamlets. Numerous detached farms and country houses, however, are scattered over different parts of the island; and in all the fine valleys, one may meet with numbers of elegant villas, in which the higher classes, who are usually much attached to a country life, spend the greater part of the year. The roads have also been considerably improved within the last eight years, and there is a tolerably good communication between different parts. The capital of Majorca is Palma (sometimes also called *Majorca*), situated in a bay of its own name, on the S. side of the island, and having a population (according to Mifano) of 34,343 persons. It is agreeably placed in a delightful country, and is pretty strongly fortified; the houses are large and well built, but the streets, being narrow, dark, and ill paved, give it a wretched and mean appearance. The chief public buildings are the governor's palace, a large structure with extensive gardens, a cathedral, exchange, town-hall, and theatre. The inhabitants are active, enterprising, and laborious; and almost the whole trade of the island is concentrated in its port. The road of Palma affords excellent protection for shipping, except during storms from the S.E.; but the little harbour, called Puerto-Pi, is more secure, and furnishes anchorage for the largest frigates: the port is defended by two well-fortified castles. Among the other towns of Majorca, the largest, with their respective populations, are Llançanyer (2630), Campos, remarkable for its mineral waters and salt-pans (4681), Santanyer, celebrated for its stone-quarries (3650), Palaniche, where is made the best brandy of the island (6800), Manacor (8005), Pollenza (7293), and Soller (5614). The small island of Cabrera lies 8 m. S.E. W. of cape Salinas: it is covered with trees, and wholly uninhabited, except by convicts, of whom there is here a small dépôt.

The *Balearic Islands*, of which Majorca is the chief, were more anciently known as the *Xoripétes*, so called, probably, from rising out of the sea, like the backs of hogs. The Phœnicians made settlements in them at a very early period; and they were succeeded by the Carthaginians un-

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der Hanno, who founded *Maje* (Mahon) and *Jamnen* (Caldale), both towns of Minorca. The islands were celebrated as the most expert slingers in the Carthaginian service during the Punic wars, and were afterward equally noted as successful pirates, till Quintus Metellus subdued them, and hence obtained the surname of *Balearius*. He was the founder also of two cities in Majorca, *Palma*, the present capital, and *Pollentia*, now Pollenzia. Under the Roman empire, these islands belonged to the judicial district (*severatus jurisdictio*) of New Carthage in Tarracensis, and from the reign of Constantine I. to that of Theodosius I., they had their own government. On the breaking up of the W. empire, they became an easy conquest for the Vandals and Huns, from whom they were afterward wrested by the Moors. The people becoming notorious as pirates and robbers on the coast of Christian Europe, Charlemagne headed an expedition against them, and succeeded, not only in taking the islands, but in keeping possession of them for six years, at the end of which they were retaken by the Moors: nor were the latter finally expelled till 1365, when the entire group was formally annexed to the crown of Aragon.

MALABAR. This term is usually applied to designate the whole W. coast of Hindostan from cape Comorin to Bombay, but, strictly speaking, Malabar only extends as far N. as the Malabar language is spoken, or to lat. 13° 30'. The British province of Malabar is a district or collectorate under the Madras presidency, extending between lat. 10° 12' and 13° 15' N., and long. 75° 10' and 76° 50' E., comprising several portions of territory, as Wynad, &c., not belonging to Hindoo Malabar; and having N. Camara, Coorg, and Mysore, E. Coimbatore, S. Cochín, and W. the Indian ocean. Length, N.W. to S.E., about 150 m.; average breadth about 45 m. Area, 6923 sq. m. Pop. (1836-37) 1,460,916, of whom 844,186 were Hindoos, 292,037 Mohammedans, and 14,403 Roman Catholics. In the E. the surface is mountainous, comprising a portion of the range called the W. ghats; the coast is low, and indented by many shallow inlets. Between these two regions the country mostly consists of undulating hills, separated by narrow valleys in general watered by a rivulet. Nearly all the rivers have a W. course. The chief are the Cochín, Beypore, Ballapatam, Ponany, &c.: the bar of the first is navigable for ships drawing 15 ft. water, and the mouth of the second will admit vessels of 300 tons. Lakes and tanks inconsiderable. The year is divided into three seasons: the hot, from February to May; the wet, from May to October; and the cool, during the remaining months. Dense fogs are rare on the coast, but they usually envelope the ghats from April to the end of the year. The soil on the coast is sandy, but well adapted for the culture of the cocoa-nut, jack, areca, plantain, cinnamon, and other trees, pepper, coffee, the sweet potato, and other farinaceous roots, garden vegetables, &c. In the interior the soil is of the red kind common in the S. of India, and highly favourable for rice, which frequently yields two and sometimes three crops a year. The rice lands are sown after the first rains in April, and in four months the grain is ripe for the sickle. The second crops are raised by the transplantation of plants a month old, and are reaped in three months. The third crop is assisted by small reservoirs and tanks, and by turning water from streams. About 788 sq. m. are estimated to be under rice, and 130 in gardens and inclosures of productive trees. The sides of the hills are often formed into terraces for cultivation. The rest of the surface, especially in the uplands, is chiefly covered with forests, among which the teak-tree is very prevalent, and an important source of wealth to the district, the teak of Malabar being considered, upon the whole, superior to every other variety. Besides the above articles of culture, the mulberry, mango, tamarind, sugar-cane, ginger, turmeric, mustard, arrow-root, hemp, cotton, &c., are grown, and wheat and barley on the hills. There are few cattle. The elephant and wild hog do great damage on the borders of the forests they inhabit; the tiger, lion, elk, deer, &c., are also met with. Towns are rare in the interior, and villages there are spread over a large space, families usually living separate from each other within gardens inclosed by ditches and high banks. Iron is pretty generally found, and gold, though in small quantities, in the sands of some of the rivers. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured in a few places from the raw produce of the district; oil is made from the fibrous covering of the cocoa-nut; oil from its kernel, and arrack from the toddy in very large quantities. The chief exports consist of the products of the cocon palm, amounting to about 805,500 rupees annually. From 10,000 to 15,000 candelils of pepper, betel-nut to the value of 550,000 rupees, and cloth from the districts to the E. to the value of from 1,700,000 to 2,300,000 rupees, are annually exported. At Calicut, Tellicherry, Cananore, and Ponany, the chief commercial towns, there are numerous Parrees and other opulent merchants. The roads throughout the

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district are in good order, and have convenient bungalows every 10 or 15 m. Public revenue (1836-37), £310,596, of which the land-tax amounted to £161,162. In Malabar, as in S. Canara, inheritance goes by the female line, among the Nairs and other Hindoo castes which inhabit the country. On the coast, a large proportion of the inhabitants are Mohammedans, and many Mopla, a people originally derived from Arabia. The Christian religion appears to have been planted in this part of India at a very early period, and many churches were found existing by the Portuguese. Malabar was governed by various Nair dynasties, previously to its conquest by Hyder Ali, in 1761, on the fall of Tippoo Saib, it became subsidiary to the British, and was incorporated with the Madras presidency in 1803. (*Madras Almanack* for 1838 and 1839; *Hamilton's E. I. Gazetteer*, vol. II.)

MALACCA AND NANING, a British colony, on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, between lat. 2° and 3° N., and long. 102° and 103° E.; having N.W. the territory of Singapore, N.E. those of Rumbow and Johole, S.E. that of Johore, and S.W. the straits of Malacca. Area estimated at 1000 sq. m. Pop. in 1828, 37,706, of whom about 31,000 are Malays, 4000 Chinese, and 2400 Europeans, chiefly English, Dutch, and Portuguese. Surface mostly undulating; the hills are covered with jungle, and the valleys rendered swampy by the rains. The coast also is swampy S. of the town of Malacca, but to the N. it is generally bold and rocky. There are several rivers, but the largest is only navigable by small vessels for 10 or 12 m. from its mouth. Opposite the coast are many small granitic islands, which serve for burial places to the Malay inhabitants of the colony. The country is geologically composed of a granitic formation, overlain by laterite, and this again by a layer of vegetable mould, which becomes thicker or nearer the coast. The soil near the sea shore is very productive, but in the interior it is otherwise; and Naning is much more valuable for its tin mines than for the products of its agriculture. The climate is more salubrious perhaps than that of any other British coast settlement in the East. It has been found that during a period of seven years, the deaths among the troops stationed here amounted to less than two per cent.; and instances of longevity are frequent among both Europeans and natives. The mean annual temperature is about 77° F. Fah., and there is but little change throughout the year in the barometer, which stands at about 30". Rain falls continually at intervals of a few days; but as rather more occurs between September and January than at any other time, that period is termed the wet season. Violent squalls and storms of lightning, &c., occur during the S.W. monsoon. The produce of Malacca consists chiefly of rice, jagerry, sago, pepper, rattans, timber, cocoa-nuts, a few nutmegs, cloves, dammer, gambier, gum lac, ivory, gold dust, tin, fruits, poultry, and cattle. A few years ago the rice raised in the colony was scarcely sufficient for four months' consumption, the additional supply being brought from Achena, Java, and Bengal. A principal cause of this was the former policy of the Dutch, who, while Malacca belonged to them, prohibited the raising of any kind of grain, in the view of rendering the inhabitants wholly dependent for their supplies on Java. The British government, however, has given every encouragement to native agriculture; and, in 1835, the crop of rice amounted to two thirds the annual consumption. Cocoa-nuts form a considerable portion of the food of the lower classes of natives, who also subsist partly by fishing. For the trade of the colony, see post.

This settlement is included in the presidency of Bengal, and is governed by a resident, with an assistant resident at Malacca, and a superintendent at Naning. The Dutch drew from it a surplus revenue, but since it came into our possession, the expenditure has always exceeded the income by about 100,000 rupees a year. In 1837-38, the revenue only amounted to 53,543 rupees, or £2354.

MALACCA, a town on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, cap. of the above British colony, at the mouth of the river of the same name, lat. 2° 14' N., long. 102° 19' E., about 100 m. N.W. Singapore, and 320 m. S.E. Pinang. Pop. in 1838, 13,120, of whom about 4000 were Chinese, 3000 Malays, 2000 Chulias, and 9000 Europeans. "The town of Malacca is divided by the river above mentioned into two parts, connected by a bridge. On the left bank rises the verdant hill of St. Paul, surrounded by vestiges of an old Portuguese fort. Around its base lie the barracks, lines, and most of the houses of the military; the stadthouse, courthouse, jail, church, civil and military hospitals, the site of the old insular, convent, the police-office, the school, postoffice, and master attendant's office. On its summit stand the ruins of the ancient church of our Lady of *St. Mentis*, erected by Albuquerque, and the scene of the labours and miracles of that 'Apostle of the East,' St. Francis Xavier; also the light-house and flag-staff. A little to the S. rises the hill of St. John's, and in the rear rises

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that of St. Francis. On these eminences are the remains of batteries erected by the Portuguese and Dutch, commanding the E. and S. entrances to the town. Smaller knolls intervene, covered with the extensive cemeteries of the Chinese. The tombs are white, and constructed with much care, and surrounded by low walls of brick and chiselled, in shape resembling a horse-shoe. The bazaars, and by far the greatest part of the town, are situated on the right bank of the river. The anchoring ground in the roads is secure; and though large vessels are obliged to lie at a distance of 2 m. from the shore, accidents have been rarely known to happen. Native craft anchor much nearer, under the lee of one of the islets close in shore." (*Newbold's Malacca*, i., 109-111.)

The principal public institution at Malacca is the Anglo-Chinese college, established in 1818. Its main objects are the cultivation of Chinese literature by Europeans, and of European literature by the Chinese, Malays, and surrounding nations, and the diffusion of Christianity. The college has a library well stocked with European and Chinese books, Siamese MSS., &c.; and attached to it is an English, Chinese, and Malay press. This college was founded by Dr. Morrison, the Chinese scholar, from whom, also, it received a small endowment. But at present it depends almost wholly on the fees paid by the pupils; and its funds are by no means in a prosperous state. Such an institution would, however, appear to be deserving of public support. There are also in the town five Chinese schools, with about 100 scholars, besides several Hindoo and female schools, and schools established by the Malays for their own instruction in English. A full account of the mode of education in the Chinese schools may be seen in Newbold's work on Malacca.

Malacca was formerly a place of considerable trade; but, owing to the superior advantages of Pinang and Singapore, its commerce has rapidly decreased within the last 10 years, and it is now very limited. It exports small quantities of gold dust, balachong, hides, hogs, fowls, jaggers, pepper, dammer, cordage, little ebony and ivory; iron implements, fire-arms, nails, &c., manufactured by the Chinese smiths at Malacca, with rattans, lac, and aloes-wood. The gold and tin are not the produce of the British territory, but of the adjacent native states, whence they are brought to Malacca by native boats, or overland by coolies. The principal imports are earthenware, iron, rice, sugar, opium, nankeens, European and Indian piece-goods, woollens, paper, provisions and liquors for the European and Chinese inhabitants; salt, sugar, tea, tobacco, &c., partly for home consumption and partly for re-shipment. The total value of the imports, in 1834-35, amounted to 467,450 doll.; total do. of exports, 536,193 doll.

Malacca is said to have been founded in 1582, by Iskander Shah, a chief from Singapore, and it soon became a large and flourishing city, its influence extending over all the peninsula and the adjacent islands. It was first visited by the Portuguese in 1509, and captured by them in 1511. In 1641 it was taken by the Dutch, and in 1795 by the English. The latter held it till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; but in 1825 the latter finally exchanged it with us for the settlements of Bencoolen, &c., on the coast of Sumatra. But we much doubt whether its possession be of any material advantage, or, at least, whether the advantage be at all adequate to counterbalance the expense it occasions. (*Newbold's British Settlements in Malacca; Howdell's E. I. Gaz.*, &c.)

MALACCA (STRAITS OF), a channel of the Eastern seas, extending from lat. 10° and 60° N., and long. 96° and 104° E., between the Malay peninsula on the N.E. and the island of Sumatra on the S.W. Its length, N.W. to S.E., may be estimated at about 520 m.; its breadth varies from 25 m. opposite the Nanning territory, to nearly 300 m. at its N. extremity. It is the best and most frequented passage from the Indian ocean to the China sea.

MALAGA, an important city and seaport of Spain, kingd. Granada and prov. of its own name, at the bottom of a deep bay, on the Mediterranean, 68 m. N.E. Gibraltar, and 254 m. S. by W. Madrid; lat. 36° 43' 30" N., and long. 4° 25' 7" W. Pop., according to Mifano, 51,899; but little dependence can be placed on this statement, and the population is believed to amount to near 65,000. It is built along the shore, at the foot of mountains gradually descending towards the sea: westward is the Vega, watered by the great river of Malaga, which delivers a large body of water from the E. end of the Serrania de Ronda; and on the other side rise naked rugged mountains, overhanging the shore, and scarcely leaving room for the town. But the most imposing view of Malaga is from the sea. "It stands in the centre of a wide bay, flanked by lofty mountains, and by the picturesque ruins of its ancient fortifications and castle, which cover the hill rising immediately to the E., and seem, from their great extent, like the remains of a former state." (*Inglis*, ii., 136.) The streets, as in

all Moorish towns, are very narrow, many being only 8 feet wide, with others still narrower, badly paved, and dirty to a proverb: the houses are high and large, built round a court, the interior having a clean and neat appearance, owing to the abundant use of whitewash. There is only one square in the town, and the churches, as well as convents, are so crowded among the houses that their beauty, if they have any, is effectually concealed. "Indeed," says Mr. Inglis, "the only handsome feature of the town is the Alameda, or public walk, the buildings round which are certainly magnificent: the other parts present a labyrinth of narrow, intricate streets, inhabited by the tradespeople." (*Vol. ii.*, p. 139.) The chief public buildings and establishments are a cathedral, with a chapter, four parish churches, a bishop's palace, four hospitals (one of which is for military), a legal seminary, royal college of medicine and surgery, a foundling asylum, a large depot for convicts, a custom-house, and two endowed schools. Among them, however, the only edifice worth notice is the cathedral, a large building, having a spire 270 ft. in height: this is the cathedral of Granada, it is in the transition style, between the Gothic and classic; the roof, instead of being groined, is divided into numerous small circular domes, somewhat like the semicircular windows of Gothic architecture; and the modern addition to the building, though not quite in keeping, as, or the whole, designed with good taste. (*Cook's Sketches of Spain*, ii., 100.) The high altar and the pulpit are of fine-coloured marble: but the part which most attracts attention is the choir, called by the biographers the perfection of the eighth wonder of the world, and admirable for the perfection of its carved work, representing in very bold relief the twelve apostles, and most distinguished of the saints." (*Travels*, iii., 12.)

On a sharp point of rock commanding the city stands a fine old Moorish castle, in good preservation, called the *Gibral-faro* (prob. *Gib-el-faro*, the great watch-tower), built on the site of a Roman fortress, but still wholly of Arabic architecture: it is altogether, both from its shape and situation, a very curious structure, and, if fortified on the modern system, might be rendered impregnable. Another Moorish building, in tolerable preservation, was formerly the *terrace or dock* for the ancient galleys, now used as a storehouse. (*Swinhurn*, i., 232.) The *Alcazaba*, an Arabian palace, once occupied a site near the shore; but the greater part of it was pulled down to make room for the custom-house. At a short distance from Malaga is one of the magnificent but unfinished undertakings of Charles III., a bridge and aqueduct over the great river of Malaga, which flows about a league distant from the city; but this work, on which a great outlay was incurred, was rendered useless a few years afterwards by a work undertaken by a bishop, who, at his own expense, brought water into the city by a much shorter line. (*Cook*, vol. i., p. 19.)

Malaga is probably entitled to rank as the third or fourth port of Spain; but, owing to the want of official return, and the prevalence of smuggling, it is impossible to obtain any accurate account of its trade. The principal articles of export are wines and fruit, particularly raisins, almonds, grapes, figs, and lemons: there is likewise a considerable, though smaller, exportation of olive oil, with brandy, nutmegs, cummin-seed, anise-seed, burrito, soap, &c. Lead is also brought thither for shipment from the mines of Alon in Granada. The imports comprise salt fish, iron hoops, bar iron, and nails; cotton fabrics, hides, earthenware, &c.; with woollen cloths, all sorts of colonial produce, butter and cheese from Holland and Ireland, linens from Germany, &c. The trade with England has been for some time flourishing, owing to our small demand for Malaga wine; but the trade with America has considerably increased, owing to its very large consumption both of the fruit and wine shipped at this port. Mr. Inglis has given the following details with respect to the trade of this port, which may be interesting to some of our readers: "The wines of Malaga are of two sorts, sweet and dry; and of the former of these there are three varieties: 1st, the common 'Malaga,' known and exported under that name, in which there is a certain proportion of burnt wine, which communicates its peculiar taste to the 'Malaga': the grape from which this wine is made is white, and every butt of Malaga contains no less than 11 gallons of brandy; 2dly, 'Mountain,' made from the same grape as the other, and, like it, containing colouring matter and brandy, the only difference between the two being, that for 'mountain' the grape is allowed to become ripe; 3dly, 'Lagrimas,' the richest and finest of the sweet wines of Malaga; it consists of the droppings of the ripe grape being up, and is obtained without the application of pressure. The dry wine of Malaga is produced from the same grape as the sweet wine, but pressed when greener: in this wine there is one eighth more brandy than in the sweet wine; at least one twelfth part of the dry Malaga being brandy. The whole produce of the Malaga vineyards is estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 butts; but, owing to the increasing cost of

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id wine in the cellars, it is impossible to be precise in this situation. The export of Malaga wines may be stated at about \$7,000 worth. The principal markets are in the United States and the states of S. America, to which countries the exports are rather on the increase. The average price of the wine shipped from Malaga does not exceed 35 dollars or but; but wines are occasionally exported at so high a price as 170 dollars. Many attempts have been made at Malaga to produce sherry, but not with perfect success. The vines grape has been reared at Malaga, upon a soil very similar to its native soil; and the sherry made at Malaga might be introduced into the English market as sherry, nor, on its cheapness, could it fail to command a sale. One reason of the very low price of the wines of Malaga, is the cheapness of labour; field labour is paid by 2½ reales a day (¼d.), wages during the fruit and vintage time being about double.

* Next to its wines, the chief exports of Malaga are fruits; raisins, almonds, grapes, figs, and lemons. During September and October, 1830, the export of raisins amounted to 368,645 boxes, and 31,916 smaller packages. Of this quantity, 125,334 boxes were for the United States; 45,513 to England; the remaining quantity being for France, the West Indies, the Spanish ports, S. America, and Holland. The raisins are of three kinds, muscatel, bloom or sun raisins, and lexis. The muscatel raisin of Malaga is the finest in the world, and in its preparation no art is used, the grapes being merely placed in the sun, and frequently turned. The bloom, or sun raisin, is a different grape from the muscatel, at the process of preparing it is the same; like the other, it is merely sun dried. The lexis acquire this name from the liquor in which they are dipped, and which is composed of water, ashes, and oil; these, after being dipped, are also dried in the sun. All muscatel raisins are exported in boxes, and also part of the bloom raisins. In 1830 the number of boxes of muscatel and bloom raisins exported amounted to 380,000, each box containing 25 lbs.; 8,090,000 lbs. in all. His quantity is independent of the export of bloom raisins (lexis, and of lexis, the annual export of which does not exceed 35,000 arrobas. The export of raisins to England as follows:—the export to America has constantly increased. In 1834, 75 ships cleared from Malaga for England, with fruit. In 1830, up to the 1st of November, 34 vessels had cleared out. Of the other fruits exported from Malaga, grapes, almonds, and lemons are the most extensively exported. In the months of September and October, 530, 11,613 jars of grapes were sent to England; 6439 to America; and 1650 to Russia. During the same period of the 5335 arrobas of almonds (133,375 lbs.) were exported to England; and this constituted nearly the whole export; during these months, also, there were exported to England 379 boxes of lemons; to Germany, 4501 boxes; and to America, 840 boxes. There is also a large export of oil from Malaga." (*Spain*, iii., 145-146.)

Malaga has an excellent harbour, formed by a fine mole, 70 yards in length, at the end of which is a lighthouse furnished with a powerful light, revolving once a minute. A vessel that had grown up round the mole-head has been removed by dredging. The harbour, which will accommodate more than 450 merchant ships, may be entered with a small vessel, and affords perfect shelter. The port dues to a Spanish ship of 300 tons amount to about £11 10s.; those to an English vessel of the same burden being about £21. No cargo may be warehoused for any time not exceeding 12 months, on paying two per cent. *ad valorem* in lieu of all taxes; but at the end of the year they must be either stored for consumption or reshipped. (For weights and measures, commercial details, &c., see *Com. Dict.*, art. *Malaga* and *Spain*.)

Malaga, independently of its export trade, has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, sail-cloth, ropes, paper, oil, hats, and soap; an iron foundry and a cigar manufactory; but, excepting the latter, they are all on a small scale, and insufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. Richard and anchovy fisheries also give employment to a considerable number of the lower classes. The market is well supplied, the show of fruit in particular being unequalled in Spain. Mr. Inglis quotes the prices of several leading articles, as follows: Beef and mutton, 10 quartos (about 1s.) per lb.; pork, 14 quartos; a fowl, 7 reales (13d.); a duck, 1 real; a turkey, from 20 to 30 reales; a rabbit, 10 reales; a partridge, 4 reales. Poultry, however, is here not only spoiled whole, but also cut up into joints, like butchers' meat. A barrel of anchovies may be bought for two reales (¼d.), and many other varieties of fish are remarkably cheap and plentiful. Potatoes are sold for seven quartos the 6½ lb., and excellent wine may be procured for two reales a bottle. Bread, one of the dearest articles of food, fetches 1 quarto (¼d.) per lb., and eggs are sold for 1d. each. Nuts, pomegranates, and prickly pears, which, with fish, constitute the principal food of the lower orders, are so cheap as scarcely to form an article of expenditure.

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The general aspect of the population of Malaga is even more Moorish than that of Seville, and affords innumerable pictures of idleness. Hundreds of the lower classes appear in the streets doing nothing, sitting on the ground, lolling against a wall, or lying on the steps of church-doors, wrapped in brown, ragged, and patched cloaks. In fact, Malaga is noted for idleness and demoralization. The necessities of life being so cheap, there are few motives to industry; begging is very common, and has been encouraged by the ill-judged bounty of the monasteries, which, however, were suppressed in 1835: but, when deprived of their legitimate resources, the *mala gente* (such being the sobriquet of these people) are at a loss to find, owing to the inefficiency of the police, a few quartos in some other way. The whole of them, indeed, are thieves; and in so degraded a state is public justice in this city, that crimes of the darkest hue pass unpunished. The clasp-knife is in frequent use to gratify revenge, and murders often follow acts of robbery. (Compare *Anglia*, iii., 133, with *Townsend*, iii., 18.) This degraded state of morals is attributed, by Sir C. Brooke, partly at least, to the fact that convicts, called *presidarios*, are detained here previous to their departure for, and after their release from, the penal settlement of Ceuta, in Africa, which see. (I., 592.) An efficient government would, however, speedily change the whole aspect of society; the impunity that crime has so long enjoyed in this miserable country being the great cause of its prevalence. The more respectable classes of the people are described as agreeable, hospitable, and generally fond of society, the ladies being equally witty and high-spirited with those of Seville, quite as showy in dress, and not a whit more strict in morals. The Italian opera is a favourite resort, and many ladies are good musicians. Numerous foreigners also reside in Malaga, especially English and Americans, who constitute, with a few of the government officers and merchants, the *élite* of society. Most of these have country seats in the environs, the beauty of which is not surpassed in any part of Andalusia. The weather during summer is intolerably hot, and at this season, especially during the prevalence of the hot southern winds, the inhabitants exclude the sun as much as possible, and remain at home during the day; but when the heat is succeeded by the refreshing coolness of the evening, the whole population is astir, and after nightfall the young people bathe for hours in the sea, a practice quite as conducive to health as pleasure. Nervous and epidemic fevers are still, however, very prevalent, and sometimes carry off great numbers of people.

Malaga, like most other cities of Spain, has had various masters. Built by the Phœnicians, and called by them *Malsaka*, it came successively into the hands of the Carthaginians and Romans, both of whom procured from it considerable supplies of salt fish and provisions. It then passed into the hands of the Goths; and from them, in 714, to the Moors, who were at length driven hence by Ferdinand the Catholic, in 1487. The yellow fever carried off nearly 25,000 of its inhabitants in 1803, and reappeared, though attended with less fatal consequences, in 1813. Malaga was taken by the French in 1810, after an obstinate conflict with a body of Spaniards, officered by monks, and commanded by a Capuchin friar; and remained in their possession till 1812. (*Anglia*, Spain, ii., 136-153; *Townsend's Journal*, iii., 10-42; *Cook's Sketches*, i., 18-94; *Schomburgk*, i., 230-337; *Sir A. de Capell Brooke's Spain and Morocco*, ii., 303-307.) MALAGA, p. 1, Monroe co., O., 110 m. E. Columbus, 200 W. It contains one church, two stores; two schools, 55 scholars. Pop. 1442.

MALAY PENINSULA, a long and narrow territory, forming a part of India beyond the Brahmaputra, and the most S. portion of continental Asia, lying chiefly between the 1st and 8th degs. of N. lat., and the 98th and 104th of E. long. It has N. Lower Siam, with which it is connected by the Isthmus of Kra; and is on all other sides surrounded by the sea, called on the W. and S. the straits of Malacca and Singapore; and on the E. the China sea and gulf of Siam. Length, N.N.W. to S.E., 450 m.; breadth varying from 50 to 150 m. Area estimated at 45,000 sq. m.

Exterior Native States.	Pop.	Interior Native States.	Pop.
Quedah and Ligor . . .	40,000	Rumohore . . .	9,000
Perak . . .	35,000	Sungai-ujong . . .	3,800
Selangor and Calang . . .	18,000	Johrie . . .	3,000
Johore (including Segamat and Muar) . . .	25,000	Jempole . . .	2,000
Pelang . . .	40,000	Jelabu . . .	2,000
Kranama . . .	1,000	Srimaduli . . .	8,000
Kanatan . . .	50,000	Aborigines scattered over the Peninsula . . .	9,000
Tringpan . . .	80,000		
Pataai . . .	10,000		
	388,000		36,800
<i>British Possessions.</i>			
Malacca and Nanning (1836) . . .			57,706
Province Wellesley (1836) . . .			46,800
Total Population, 574,906			94,506

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As far as lat. 6° S. the country is claimed by the Siamese; but beyond that point the peninsula is subdivided among independent native states and British colonies, which may be enumerated as in the preceding table, with their probable population, as estimated by Lieutenant Newbold.

Physical Geography.—The central and longest of the mountain chains, passing S. from the table land of Yunnan, through the Ultra-Gangetic peninsula, traverses this territory in its entire length. This mountain chain diminishes in height as it approaches the equator; and its highest peaks in Rumbowé and Jahore probably do not exceed 3000 feet in elevation; while many peaks in the N. part of Quedah are supposed to rise to upward of 6000 feet above the sea. M. Ophir, a detached mountain in about lat. 3° 30' N., and long. 102° 30' E., has been roughly estimated at nearly 5700 feet in height, but it is much more lofty than any other summit in the S. part of the peninsula. Between the above mountain chain and the coast the surface is undulating, covered with dense primeval forests, or interspersed with grassy plains, which are by far the most numerous and extensive in the N. An abundance of rivers descend to either coast, in their progress frequently forming marshes and lakes, some of which are of considerable size. Their banks are generally low, swampy, and covered with mangrove and other thickets; and, though several of them are broad, and moderately deep, the sand-banks, coral reefs, &c., at their mouths, usually preclude their navigation by vessels of any magnitude. A number of verdant islets stud the coasts, especially the north-western and the southern.

Geology and Minerals.—The Malay mountain chain, as far as it has been hitherto explored, consists chiefly of gray stanniferous granite and clay-slate. At its S. extremity porphyry occurs; hornblende is met with near Malacca; and quartz is very abundant around M. Ophir, and elsewhere. The geology of the E. coast is almost wholly unknown; but along the W., laterite, similar to that of the Malabar coast, is a very prevalent formation. Clay-slate, sandstone, argillaceous schist, Jasper, limestone, and grailwacké are the other most prevalent rocks. Limestone composes a portion of several of the islands off the W. coast, while those off the S. coast are chiefly of granite or syenite. The Elephant rock in the Quedah territory is a mass of calcareous breccia, having many stalagmitic caverns, and interspersed with an abundance of fossil remains. At the S. extremity of the peninsula are evident traces of volcanic action; and numerous thermal springs, scattered over the country, testify the activity of subterranean heat at no great distance below the surface. These are sulphurous and saline. The springs at Ayer-pannas, near Malacca, were found by Newbold to have a temperature of 190° Fahr. at noon, and of 113½° at 6 A. M.

The Malay peninsula produces tin, gold, and iron: tin is, in fact, among its principal articles of export. Mr. Crawford observes, that tin, wherever found, has a limited geographical distribution; but that, where it does exist, it is always in great abundance. The tin of India has, however, a much wider range of distribution than that of any other region, being found in considerable quantity from long. 96° to 107° E., and from lat. 8° N. to 3° S. (*Indian Archip.*, iii., 450.) It has been latterly stated that it is found in abundance at Sakana, in the interior of Tavoy, lat. 19° 40', and in Siam even as far N. as 14°. At any rate the Malay peninsula appears to be the centre of the region in the eastern seas in which tin is distributed; and, including the island of Junkceylon, it has been roughly estimated that its annual produce of this metal amounts to 34,600 piculs of 133½ lbs. avoird. The ore of the peninsula is extremely pure, being that which is called stream. The ore of Sunje-ujong, Nanning, and Perak is reported to yield 76 per cent. metal, whereas the ore of Cornwall, with all the advantages of European science and ingenuity, do not yield more than 75 per cent. But the process of smelting, as conducted by the Malays, being very defective, and adulteration frequent, the peninsular tin fetches only from 14½ to 15 dollars the picul; while the tin of Banca, wrought by Chinese, sells at from 16 to 16½ dollars. The export of peninsular tin may amount to about 2000 tons a year, including from 400 to 500 tons received from the Malacca straits and Banca. A large portion is brought to England, Malay tin being now very extensively imported for warehousing; large quantities are also carried to Holland, where there are refining houses.

The Malay peninsula does not by any means so well merit the term, *Aurea Chersonesus*, which has been before applied to it, as the neighbouring island of Sumatra. The exports of gold from the S.W. coast of that island amount, according to Marsden and Hamilton, to 26,400 oz. a year, while the annual produce of the peninsula is roughly estimated at less than 20,000 oz. It comes chiefly from the E. coast, and M. Ophir, where it occurs disseminated through quartz, in thin granular veins, and in alluvial deposits. Iron is found in Quedah, but only in small quantities.

The Climate is remarkable for its continual moisture, to

which circumstance the perpetual verdure of the peninsula is mainly owing. The year is divided into the wet and dry seasons; but the term "dry season" must not be understood in the same sense as when applied to the climate of Hindostan; for, during its continuance, even three successive days rarely pass without a shower. On the W. coast the dry season comes in with the S.W. monsoon in May; the wet season, with the N.E. monsoon in October. Thunder storms, whirlwinds, waterspouts, and other atmospheric phenomena are frequent, especially during the S.W. monsoon.

Vegetable Products are both numerous and valuable. They include a host of trees, the timber of which is adapted for house and ship building; the finest fruits of tropical climates, bamboos, canes, rattans, &c., of which the jungles are in great part composed; the areca, mango, and gumm palm, the catechu, dragon's blood, and India rubber plants, the upas of the Javanese, &c. It has been denied that oak is indigenous to the country; but, according to Newbold, the inland Malays affirm that it is occasionally found, and is known under the name of *jati*. The wild nutmeg is native of the country. The true nutmeg, cinnamon, and clove have been long introduced, and thrive well. Tobacco, coffee, sugar, cotton, and the true indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria*) are cultivated with much success. Mr. Crawford (*Embassy to Siam*, &c., i., 178) estimates that the Malay peninsula produces 28,000 piculs of pepper a year, or about one thirteenth part of the total produce of the E. Arc, and other kinds of grain, are not grown in quantities sufficient for home consumption, and are, therefore, imported chiefly from Bengal and Sumatra.

Elephants roam over the peninsula in great numbers; the rhinoceros, tapir, wild hog, the royal and the spotted black tiger, two kinds of bears, and two species of leopards, the wild dog, musk-deer, and several other kinds of deer, the vampire, and many varieties of bats, and numerous monkeys, are among the wild animals. The buffalo is a native, and is domesticated; but neither the cow, camel, horse, nor ass, are met with in a state of nature. The great density of the jungles is considered unfavourable to the increase of feathered game; but waterfowl are plentiful, and there are a great many pheasants of the richest plumage. Crocodiles, alligators, and several kinds of formidable serpents, are met with. The dragon, many snakes, and a plentiful supply of fine fish, are caught in the surrounding seas.

People.—The Malays have been ranked by some authors as one of the five great families, or varieties, of the human race. But this opinion is by no means generally entertained. Newbold says, "Both their features, and those of the aborigines in the native states around Malacca are decidedly characterized by the Mongol stamp." (i., 422.) It is independent of the Malays having no peculiarity of form or feature to entitle them to be called a distinct variety, that appears to be sufficient evidence to show that they are a mixed race of comparatively recent origin. According to the 19th century of our era, the coasts of the peninsula, and the adjacent islands, were inhabited, though thinly, by a tribe of *ichthyophagi*; and the interior by a race of savage savages, by whose descendants it is still occupied. In the course of the above century, a body of colonists, the ancestors of the present race of Malays, arrived on the continent, from Menangkabow, in Sumatra; and whether by intermarriage (as traditionally reported) or by conquest, extended their dominion over the whole peninsula. During the succeeding centuries they conquered Sumatra, the Banda, Philippine, and Molucca Isles, with many smaller groups; and are now found in all those regions, and in Borneo, &c.; but without any centre of unity or power. The chief physical characters of the Malay race consist in a brown colour, varying from a light tawny to a dark brown; black hair, more or less curled, and abundant; the head rather narrow; the bones of the face large and prominent; the nose full, and broad towards the apex; and the mouth large. The average height of the man is about 5 feet 2 inches. A general character can hardly be assigned to a people so widely distributed. The Malay inhabitants of the peninsula are, however, active, restless, and courageous; but their courage is not of a steady, deliberate character, but is rather a sudden ungovernable impulse, arising from a proxym of rage. "To their enemies they are remorseless, to their friends capricious, and to strangers treacherous." (*Hamilton*.) Perhaps their treachery to strangers may, in part at least, be occasioned by the behaviour of the latter, or the antipathy excited against them by the behaviour of former strangers. Malacca, who remained for some time in this region of Asia, says, that "in their intercourse with each other, domestic and private virtues prevail to as great an extent as among the adjacent nations. A propensity to gambling is a distinguishing trait in the Malay character; and more especially a taste for cock-fighting, to which sport the Malay is so passionately attached."

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iced, that his last morsel, the covering of his body, his wife and children, are often staked on the issue of a battle to be fought by his favourite cock." Malcolm admits that "disregard of human life, revenge, idleness, and piracy, may be considered common to Malays. The universal practice of going armed makes thoughts of murder familiar. The right of private revenge is universally admitted, even by the chiefs; and the taking of life may be atoned for by a small sum of money." (*Travels*, II., 194.) In the arts of peace they are greatly inferior to their neighbours of Java, Japan, Siam, China, and Siam. The Malay language coincides with monosyllabic tongues in its general construction and idiom, but is properly polysyllabic in its form. It consists chiefly of Polynesian, an intermixture of Sanscrit and Arabic, and a dialect purely Malayan, which last, however, constitutes little more than 1-4th part of the written and spoken language. The literature of the Malays is almost entirely derived from Hindostan, Persia, Arabia, Java, and Arabic is exclusively their sacred language; and their religion also has been derived from Arabia, all the alays, with trifling exceptions, being Mohammedans.

The negro tribes which inhabit the interior of the peninsula are called by the Malays *Orang Benua*, men of the island. They appear to be a distinct variety, differing from all being inferior to both the African and Papuan negro. The average height of the men is only 4 feet 8 inches. The Malay negroes are thinly spread over a considerable extent of territory in and behind Malacca, and thence N. to Meril; but they probably amount in all to only a few thousands. They are divided into several tribes, some of which are said to dwell altogether in trees or clefts in the mountains. A few have learned a little Malay, and occasionally mix with the adjacent Malay tribes, to purchase tobacco and utensils; but of letters they know nothing. Copies of accounts of both the Malays and this people may be found in *Nesbitt's Malacca*, &c., vol. II., ch. 12, 14, 15; in various details respecting the races inhabiting the Malay countries are found in the art. E. ARCHPELAGE in its Dict. (I. 142.) For the Commerce of the British settlements, see MALACCA, SINGAPORE, &c.

The principal articles of export from the native states are, gold dust, spices, elephants' teeth, pepper, sugar, wax, timber for ship and house building, dammer, ebony, betel nut, sapan, and eagle-woods, bays, poultry, silks, dyes, and an immense variety of fruits; in return for which, opium, salt, cotton, cloths, tobacco, rice, and European manufactures, are the chief imports. The principal trade is with the British and Dutch settlements in the East, Siam, China, and the adjacent parts of the E. Asiatic archipelago.

In the 15th century a large proportion of this peninsula appears to have been under the sway of the Siamese, but since that time it has been mostly divided into the petty states before enumerated, the historical details of which are of little interest. The successive settlements made by the Portuguese, Dutch, and British at Malacca, &c., are nowhere noticed. The only recent event worthy of mention has been the subjugation of Quedah (or Keddah) by the Siamese, begun in 1821, and completely effected within not 10 years afterwards. (*Nesbitt's Malacca*; *Crawford, Malacca*, Hamilton's *E. I. Gaz.*; *Laurence's Lectures on Asia*, &c., passim.)

MALDA, a town of Hindostan, prov. Bengal, district Dinapore, on the Mahananda, built chiefly of the ruins of a town from which it is distant about 12 m. N. Early in the 17th century it had 3000 houses huddled together along a bank of the river, which, during the rainy season, nearly inundates the town. The E. I. Company established a factory here as early as the 17th century; and there were formerly some prosperous French and Dutch silk and cotton factories in the town; but the trade of Malda has now almost entirely decayed, its manufactured goods being unable to withstand the competition of those introduced into the market from Europe.

MALDEN, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass., 5 m. N. Boston, U.S.W. First settled in 1648. It contains 1000 acres of salt meadow, in the S. part of the t. Malden bridge, over Myster river, is 960 feet long, and connects it with Charlestown. contains four churches, a Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Universalist; 13 stores, three grist-mills; eight schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 3514.

MALDIVÉ ISLANDS, or MALDIVES, a chain of islands in the Indian ocean, extending between the 1st deg. of and the 7th of N. lat., a distance of about 560 stat. m.; and between 73° 48' and 73° 48' E. long. The Laccadive heads, to the N. of the Maldives, may not improperly be considered a continuation of this island-system. They are of coralline formation, arranged in round or oval groups, called *atolls*, separated by several channels, which may be easily navigated by ships of the largest size. The different groups are surrounded by coral reefs, on which the surf runs violently; but between the islands the sea is perfectly

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smooth, and forms safe harbours for small craft. These islands have been rarely visited by Europeans, though lying in the direct route to India. All that are of any extent are richly clothed with palms and other trees; but no edifice has been seen in sailing past them, whence it may be concluded that none exists higher than a cocoa tree. The Maldives produce millet and other small grains, of which they have two harvests a year; but they are unsuitable for rice and wheat, which are imported. Esculent roots and fruits are found in the greatest profusion; and poultry are extremely abundant, and bred with little or no attention. There are neither horses nor dogs, and but few horned cattle. Fishing is an important occupation, especially that of cowries, a species of shells used as money in small payments in Hindostan and other Asiatic countries, and in extensive districts of Africa. The inhabitants trade with Hindostan, Sumatra, &c., arriving at Belasore and other ports of British India during the S.W. monsoon with cowries, coir, the produce of the cocoa tree, salted fish, tortoiseshell, &c.; and sailing homeward with the N.E. monsoon, taking rice, sugar, manufactured goods, tobacco, &c. The people of the Maldives are Mohammedans, and probably of an Arabic stock. They live under a sultan, who, according to Hamilton, resides in Male, an island about 3 m. in circuit, fortified by walls and batteries, on which above 100 pieces of artillery are mounted. The sultan, however, considers himself dependant on the British government of Ceylon, to which he sends an annual embassy. (*Geog. Journ.*, II., 79-93; *E. I. Gaz.*)

MALDON, a pari. and mun. bor., river port, and market town of England, co. Essex, hund. Dengy, on the Chelmer, 14½ m. S.W. Colchester, and 37 m. E.N.E. London. Area of pari. bor. (which includes the pari. of Heybridge with the old bor.) 4719 acres. Pop., in 1831, 4905. "The town, which is neither paved, lighted, nor watched, and does not appear to be in a flourishing condition, occupies the ridge of a hill on the S. side of the Chelmer, and consists principally of one long street, running parallel to the river, the E. end of this street forming the portion called 'the Hythe'; two other streets, one from the centre of the town, and the other from its W. end, unite at the bottom of the hill, and extend across the Chelmer into an almost insulated flat called 'Potman's Marshes.'" (*Mss. Beyond Rep.*) The town-hall is an old building near the junction of the streets at the W. end of the town, and not far from it is an extensive range of barracks: there is also a small borough jail. Maldon had formerly three parishes; but two of them have been long consolidated. The largest church, that of All Saints, near the town-hall, is an ancient and very large edifice, with a square tower, surmounted by a curious triangular spire. St. Mary's is a spacious building, at the lower end of the town, said to have been founded before the Norman conquest; but the tower and W. end were rebuilt in the reign of Charles I. The united vicarage of All Saints and St. Peter's is in private patronage, the rectory of St. Mary's being in the gift of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. St. Peter's tower is the only part now standing of that disused parish church, and annexed to it is a building formed of the old materials, which has been long used as the depository of a valuable library, containing 5530 volumes, bequeathed to the town, in 1704, by Archdeacon Plume, founder of the Plumian professorship of astronomy in the university of Cambridge; the tower part, which has since been much enlarged, is occupied by the national school, furnishing instruction to about 270 poor children of both sexes. The grammar school, founded in 1631, received an additional endowment from Dr. Plume, who also gave it an exhibition in Christ's College, Cambridge. The estates vested in the hands of trustees yield about £23, which, after some slight deductions for land-tax, and repairs, are paid over to the head-master; six free scholars receive classical instruction gratis, paying a fee for other branches; and there are, besides these, about 12 pay-scholars. Dr. Plume left also a considerable property (the annual produce of which amounts to about £180) for the clothing and instruction of 15 poor boys, and the foundation of a week-day lecture in the church: besides which, he built a workhouse, lately sold under the provisions of the Poor-law Amendment Act. There is also a large Lancastrian school, with two or three minor charities, and money-bequests. (*Char. Comm.*, 32d Report, p. 1.) The Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists, have their respective places of worship; attached to which, as well as to the churches, are respectably-attended Sunday-schools.

"Maldon is not a manufacturing town; but it carries on a considerable home trade in coal, iron, chalk, and timber, which it exchanges for corn, and other farming produce. There belonged to the port, in 1836, 136 ships, of the aggregate burden of 6955 tons. Gross customs revenue in 1840, £8190." The trade of the town, however, is said to be declining; and the principal cause assigned is the new navigation to Chelmsford, which has been carried 1 m. N.

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of Maldon along the adjacent village of Heybridge to the Blackwater. (*Man. Corp. Report.*)

Maldon claims to be a borough by prescription; but its first charter dates as far back as 1155, and was confirmed by Edward I. and subsequent monarchs. The present municipal officers comprise a mayor and three other aldermen, with 12 councillors; a commission of the peace is held under a recorder. Corporation revenues in 1833, £783. Maldon has sent two members to the House of Commons since the reign of Edward I. Down to the Reform Act, the franchise was vested in the resident and non resident freemen, by birth, marriage, servitude, gift, or purchase. The Boundary Act enlarged the limits of the borough, by including in it the parish of Heybridge. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 876. In cases of succession to burgage tenures, the custom of borough-English prevails here. Markets, well attended, on Saturday; cattle-fairs, Sept. 13 and 14. (*Parl. Rep., &c.*)

MALDONADO, a fortified seaport town of the Banda Oriental in S. America, on the N. bank of the Plata, not far from the mouth of its estuary, and 85 m. E. Monte Video. Its harbour is sheltered from S.E. winds by the small island of Gorriti, but it has little depth. Population uncertain. "Maldonado is a quiet, forlorn, little town, built with the streets running at right angles to each other, and having in the middle a large plaza or square, which, from its size, renders the scantiness of the population more evident. It possesses scarcely any trade, the exports being confined to a few hides and live cattle. The inhabitants are chiefly landowners, with a few shopkeepers, and the necessary tradesmen, such as blacksmiths and carpenters, who do nearly all the business for a circuit of 50 miles round. The town is separated from the river by a band of sand-hillocks about a mile broad: it is surrounded on all other sides by an open, slightly undulating country, covered by one uniform layer of fine green turf, on which countless herds of cattle, sheep, and horses graze." (*Darwin's Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle*, vol. iii. p. 45.)

MALLOW, an inland town and parl. bor. of Ireland, Co. Cork, prov. Munster, on the Blackwater, and on the high road between Cork and Limerick, 18 m. N. by W. the former, and 37 m. S. the latter city. Mallow, properly so called, is built on the N. side of the river, being united by a bridge of 11 arches, with its suburb of Ballydaheen, on the S. side of the river. The latter is included in the parliamentary borough as fixed by the Boundary Act, which comprises an area of 350 acres, and had, in 1831, a population of 7099. It consists principally of one main and well built street, nearly parallel to the river, and has a handsome parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, two Methodist chapels, an independent meeting house, a courthouse, a bridewell, barracks, and infirmary, with commodious baths, a public reading-room, library, &c. On its W. side are the ruins of its old castle, the property of the lord of the manor. There are here two schools, one attended by about 900 boys, and the other by about 130 girls, both under the control of the Board of Education. The town is surrounded by thriving plantations, and is situated in a peculiarly rich and well cultivated part of the country. "Though the river be not navigable, and that Mallow has no manufactures, it is yet considered one of the best country towns of its sort in Ireland. It is resorted to in summer on account of the mineral waters that it possesses, the properties of which are much the same as those of Clifton, and in the neighbourhood there is a very unusual number of country gentlemen's houses, occupied by families of the first respectability." (*Parl. Boundary Report.*) Several flour-mills have been established on the Blackwater, and there is a brewery in the town, and a salt work and some quarries in its immediate vicinity; but the great dependence of the inhabitants is on its extensive retail trade, and on the resort of visitors to its Spa. Branches of the provincial and agricultural banks were opened here in 1835. Postoffice revenue in 1830, £700, in 1838, £830. Mallow was incorporated by charter of James I. in 1619, which vested the right of sending two members to the Irish House of Commons in the provost and 12 burgesses. But this charter fell, in no very long time, into disuse; for above a century since the corporate body was extinct, and the right of electing the members for the borough vested in the freeholders of the manor, which comprised 1196 acres, and had, in 1831, a population of 7548. Since the union, Mallow has returned one member to the Imperial House of Commons; and the Boundary Act altered the limits of the parliamentary borough, as already stated, by including in it the suburb of Ballydaheen, and excluding the country part of the manor. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 663. The borough has a court met twice a year, and a court for debts under £3 every third Wednesday. General sessions are held in April, and petty sessions every Tuesday. Markets on Tuesdays and Fridays; fairs on 1st January (for pigs), Shrove Monday, 11th May, 25th July, and 29th October.

MALMEDY a town of Rhenish Prussia, gov. Aix-la-

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Chapelle, cap. circ. on the Wargo, close to the Belgian frontier, and 30 m. S. Aix-la-Chapelle. Population in 1838, 4312. It has a noble church, formerly belonging to a rich Benedictine abbey, a fine private cabinet of medals, antiquities, &c., and is the seat of the council for the cloth, a police court, and board of taxation. It has some mineral springs, similar to those at Spa, and manufactures of fine woollen cloth, glue, and soap; but it is chiefly noted for its manufacture of leather for boot soles, with which it supplies a considerable portion of Germany. There are said to be 30 tanneries in active employment: hides are imported principally from S. America, and bark from the forest of Ardennes. (*Bergheuss; Schreiber; Guide de Rhin, &c.*)

MALMESBURY, a parl. bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Wilt, hund. of same name, on the Avon, 1½ m. N.N.W. Bath, and 86 m. W. London. Pop. of parl. bor. (which includes, with the old bor., two out-par., and the several pars. of Brokenborough, Charlton, Gandon Lea, Great and Little Somerford, Foxley, and Bromham), in 1831, 6185. The town, formerly fortified and more extensive, is pleasantly situated on a hill close to the Avon, by which it is nearly encircled, and which is here crossed by six bridges. It consists of three principal streets two of which running parallel are intersected by the third. In an open space near the centre of the town is the market-cross, an octagonal turreted structure, with flying buttresses and highly carved, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Henry VIII. There appear to have been formerly several churches in Malmesbury; but it now contains only one, the living being a vicarage in the gift of the lord chancellor. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, and Moravians, have likewise their respective places of worship, and there are three Sunday schools. Two free-schools, one of which is conducted on the national system, and well attended, furnish instruction to poor children of both sexes, and there are two sets of almshouses. "Malmesbury is not a place of any trade, nor is it even a considerable thoroughfare. No new buildings are rising in the suburbs, and it contains few houses appearing to be occupied by persons in independent circumstances; indeed, it has altogether the air of a place on the decline, and must now be considered as entirely an agricultural town." (*Parl. Boundary Report.*)

The borough, which is of high antiquity, received its governing charter from William III., and it was considered too insignificant to be included in the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act. It has sent two members to the House of Commons from the 23 Edward I.; the franchise, previously to the Reform Act, being in the high married yeoman, and 19 chief burgesses. The Boundary Act enlarged its limits, by including with it the two out-parishes, as above mentioned. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 957. Markets on Saturday, and a cattle market on the last Tuesday of each month except March, April, and June. Fairs and cattle fairs, March 28, April 28, and June 5.

A nunnery was founded here at the close of the 6th century. Other monasteries were formed here in the two following centuries; and it was a place of considerable and rising consequence as the resort of religious recluses, including among other establishments, an abbey, which afterwards attained to high celebrity. The Danes destroyed the town at the close of the ninth century; but monastic wealth and the beneficence of princes soon restored its prosperity, which it enjoyed almost without interruption till the Reformation. The chief monument of Malmesbury's departed greatness is its abbey, the entire buildings of which, with the church, covered about 45 acres. Little beyond mere foundation walls, is now left except the church, which appears to have been a very magnificent structure, and presents some fine specimens of different eras of architecture, but chiefly of the early English. It was cruciform, with a tower rising at the intersection of the transepts, and another at the W. end, the front of which was exquisitely finished and adorned with sculpture, having also a very fine window filled with painted glass. During the civil wars, however, when Malmesbury was repeatedly besieged both by the royalists and parliamentarians, the church, already partly dismantled, suffered great injury; both its towers were battered down, its cloisters demolished, and now only a fourth part of the building is standing; but the ruins are highly interesting, and the S. porch is one of the finest specimens of its kind in England. In the town are several other remains of ancient monastic and ecclesiastical buildings; and about one mile from it is a field called Cane-hills, in which are evident vestiges of a Roman encampment.

Malmesbury claims the honour of having given birth to Aldhelm and Johannes Scotus, William of Malmesbury, second only to the Venerable Bede among our early historians; and Hobbes, an eminent by his metaphysical and political speculations, was a native of Malmesbury, where he first saw the light in 1588. (*Parl. Rep.; British Ant. Antig. of G. Britain*, vol. i.)

MALMO.

MALMO, a strongly fortified seaport town of Sweden, on the sea. Malmöhus, on the Sound, nearly opposite Copenhagen, and 110 m. S.W. Christianstadt. Pop. (1836) 769. It is irregularly built, but has wide streets and a fine market place. It has a citadel, two churches, two hospitals, manufactures of woollen cloth, stockings, prepared skins, carpets, hats, gloves, tobacco, starch, soap, looking-glasses, &c., and a brisk trade in the products of these establishments, and in corn; its port, however, admits only small vessels.

MALO (ST.), a fortified seaport town of France, dep. Ille-et-Vilaine, cap. arrond., on the British channel, 40 m. N.W. Rennes, and 200 m. W. by S. Paris. Lat. $48^{\circ} 39' N.$, long. $2^{\circ} 0' 51' W.$ Pop. (1836) 9409. The town is built at the mouth of the Rance, on the peninsula of Aron, connected with the mainland by a causeway. It is defended by strong walls with four bastions constructed by Vauban, and a castle built by Anne, Duchess of Brittany. On a N. side it is inaccessible; but, from the want of outworks, it could not hold out against a regular siege. The town is in many parts well built, and has some excellent houses. Its chief public edifices are a cathedral, bishop's palace, town-hall, theatre, hospital, foundling asylum, communal college, and exchange. The port, on the S. side of the town, is commodious and secure, but is rather difficult of entrance, and dries at low water; though at high water it has a depth of above 40 feet. In 1836, however, a French Chamber passed a resolution for the construction here of a floating dock or basin. It has a good road N.W. of the town, and opposite the mouth of the Rance, which is defended by various forts; the principal, a Conchee, being constructed on an all but inaccessible rock, a considerable distance off shore. St. Malo is the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a board of artillery, &c., and is the residence of various foreign consuls. It has a hydrographical school of the first class, a number of manufactures, a royal tobacco factory, naval arsenals, and dry docks for the building of vessels of various sizes. It has also manufactures of fishing-nets and oiled pulleys, and other marine fittings, soap, &c.; a considerable trade in provisions with the French colonies, a brisk coasting trade, and numerous vessels employed in the whaling, cod, and whale fisheries. St. Malo has given birth to several distinguished persons; among whom may be mentioned the brave admiral Duguay de Trouin, Jacques Brier, Marpaurtis, La Bourdonnaye, &c. (*Hugue, art. Vieux-Malo, &c.*)

MALONE, p. l. capital of Franklin co., N.Y., 314 m. N. by W. Albany, 529 W. Watered by Salmon and Trout rivers. It contains six stores, one lumber-yard, one fulling-mill, one forge, two grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 18 schools, 65 scholars. Pop. 3629. The village is situated on both sides of Salmon river, over which is a bridge of a single arch, 80 feet wide, and 65 feet above the surface of the water. It contains a courthouse, jail, county clerk's office, three churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist; Franklin academy, a state arsenal, a large stone cotton-factory with 5000 spindles, and 80 looms, a grist-mill, saw-mill, and various other manufacturing establishments; 8 dwellings, and about 700 inhabitants.

MALPAS, a market town and par. of England, co. Chesh., hund. Broxton, 13 m. N.N.W. Chester, and 153 m. I.W. London. Area of parish, 95,140 acres; ditto of township, 2116 acres. Pop. of township in 1831, 1004. The town, which stands on an eminence near the S. extremity of Cheshire, and on the E. side of the valley of the Mersey, comprises three tolerably built and well-paved streets. The living is divided into two rectories, in the patronage of the Bishops and Drake families. The church (formerly the chapel to a Chivalric monastery), a structure of unknown date, consists of a nave and chancel, without either steeple or spire; it is highly ornamented, and some of its decorations are supposed to belong to the Roman era. There are two chapels of ease within the parish; and several denominations of dissenters have their respective places of worship. A grammar school was founded here in the 17th century; but the free instruction is limited to six boys, appointed by Lord Cholmondeley. The master's salary from the endowment is £25, with a good house, &c.; and he is also permitted to receive pay scholars, of whom there were 5 in 1836. Alport's school (founded in 1719) has property yielding an income of £119, and furnishes good plain instruction to boys, girls, and recently also, to infants, with lodging for 14 boys. In 1836, there were in attendance 49 scholars, 87 boys, and about 50 girls. The other charities comprise an almshouse for six poor women, with an allowance of bread and money; and large sums have been left, at different times, for the relief of the poor. (*Chesh. Com. Rep.*) Malpas is an agricultural town, and derives its chief importance from its large market for cheese, and its position in the centre of a great dairy-farm district. Mar-

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bets on Monday: cattle and cheese fairs, April 5, July 25, and Dec. 8.

MALPLAQUET, a small village of France, dep. du Nord, 16 m. N.N.W. Avesnes. This place is celebrated as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most obstinate conflicts of modern times. On the 11th of September, 1709, the allied army, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, attacked the French army under Marshal Villars in their entrenched camp near Malplaquet. The combat was maintained on both sides with undaunted courage and resolution; but in the end the allies succeeded in forcing the entrenchments. The victory, however, was purchased by the sacrifice of above 30,000 men, killed and wounded. Though vanquished, the loss of the French did not exceed half that number, and they effected their retreat in good order. According to Voltaire (*Siècle de Louis XIV.*, cap. 21), who derived his information from Marshal Villars, the army of the allies amounted to 80,000, and that of the French to 70,000, though other accounts represent each army as about 100,000 strong; but, whichever be the more correct statement, there are certainly very few, if any, instances of so great a carnage in an engagement where the defeated army effected an orderly retreat.

MALTA (an. *Melita*), an island of the Mediterranean sea belonging to Great Britain, 62 m. S.S.W. cape Passaro, in Sicily, and 196 m. N. Tripoli, in Africa, Valetta, its port and capital, being in lat. $35^{\circ} 54' 6'' N.$, long. $14^{\circ} 31' 10'' E.$ Extreme length, 17 m.; do. breadth, 9 m.; area, 98 sq. m. Estimated pop. in 1838 (exclusive of Gozzo), 103,000: pop. of Gozzo, 16,534; the number of British in both islands being estimated at 4530, and that of the other foreigners at 3116. It is of an irregular, oval shape, rising precipitously from the water's edge on the S. and S.W. The surface presents the appearance of an inclined plane, sloping gradually from its highest elevation (about 1900 ft. in the S.W.) to the more level land on the N.E. side, where it dips into the ocean. The substratum consists of soft calcareous sandstone only scantily covered with soil, great part of which has been carried thither from other countries, or artificially created by breaking the surface of the soft rock into small fragments, which crumble by exposure to the air, and in the course of two or three years become good soil. It has neither lake nor river; and from its geological formation, and the absorbent nature of the soil, has no marshy or swampy ground, except, indeed, two spots of very limited extent at the head of Great Harbour and St. Paul's bay, where the sea has receded and left an accumulation of moist soil, from which noxious exhalations have been supposed to emanate. There is no exuberant vegetation, brushwood, or forest; the verdure is scanty, and the greater part of the surface is an arid rock. The climate of Malta, from its being exposed to the winds blowing from the African and Syrian deserts, is unusually hot, especially during summer, when the heat almost equals that experienced in tropical regions. This heat not only lasts during the day, but, owing to the radiation of the caloric absorbed while the sun is up, it continues, with little abatement, throughout the night; so that, by an excess of heat for months together, a feeling is induced among the inhabitants of extreme lassitude and oppression. The medium temperature of the three coldest months (December, January, and February) is 57° Fahrenheit, the maximum 61° , and the minimum 53° ; while the medium of the four hot months (June, July, August, and September) is 79° , the maximum 89° , and the minimum 73° . Frequent showers occur in September, increasing in frequency during October and November; but from December to February, the rain falls with nearly the same violence as in the tropics, and the atmosphere continues surcharged with moisture till March, when the weather begins to clear; and during the five following months scarcely a drop falls, the sky being generally without a cloud. The most prevalent winds in Malta are from the S.E., S., and N.W.: the first of which, well known as the *seirocco*, is at once the most prevalent (especially in autumn), and the most disagreeable in its effects on the human frame; neither are there any regular land and sea breezes, as in some southern countries, to modify the temperature. With respect to the salubrity of Malta, the most favourable opinions have been entertained by some writers; but it appears from the following facts, deduced from medical observations and records during sixteen years, that the average deaths between 1819 and 1834 inclusive, amounted to 2558 a year, being about 1 in 39, or nearly 2.5 per cent. for all ages; whereas in England the mortality, at an average of the same years, was only 1 in 47, or 2.1 per cent.; so that, even as regards the indigenous inhabitants of both countries,* Malta would appear to be less healthy than Brit-

* This is the statement given by Major Tulloch; but to make the comparison between England and Malta quite accurate, allowance should be made for the rapid increase of population in the former, which makes the mortality appear less than it really is.

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ain, and seems only to enjoy the average salubrity of the S. of Europe, in which the mortality varies from 1 in 35 to 1 in 40 of the population annually. The mortality, moreover, is sometimes increased by the prevalence of epidemics, and on two late occasions by plague and cholera, the former of which, in 1813, cut off 4500 of the inhabitants, being 80 per cent. of those attacked. For farther particulars as to the climate of Malta, we beg to refer the reader to Major Tulloch's elaborate *Report on the Sickness, Mortality, &c., of Troops in the Mediterranean*.

Cultivation in Malta is pursued with equal diligence and success. In former times the entire surface was but one mass of barren rock; but continued industry has not only rendered a large part of it capable of tillage, but given it fertility. The rock having first been levelled in terraces, the small particles were pulverized and mixed with soil, while the larger masses were employed in erecting walls to sustain these artificial beds. Soil was also, at first, brought from Gozzo, and even Sicily; but after a time this was found unnecessary. Owing to this laborious perseverance, Malta is now, on the whole, a fertile island, the cultivated parts "yielding annual, and often double crops, without a fallow, and frequently 80 or 90 fold." (*Sir R. C. Hoare's Tour*, ii., 296.) Cotton is the principal product both of Malta and the neighbouring island of Gozzo, the annual crops of which average about 4,000,000 lbs. It is sown in May, and gathered before sunrise in October, the chief vent for it being in the ports of Trieste, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles. The corn crops suffice for the supply of the inhabitants with bread during four or five months a year; the remainder is imported from Sicily and the Black sea, the duties on its importation making it rather high priced. The grass of the island, called *zulia*, is similar to sainfoin, and some, though small crops, are raised of cummin and aniseed. The vine has been cultivated with some care; but its produce is very inferior, and wine as well as oil, is imported from Sicily. Figs and oranges are very abundant, and of superb flavour. Brydone says, that "the Maltese oranges are deservedly considered the finest in the world. The season continues upward of seven months, from November till the middle of June, during which time the trees are covered with an abundance of delicious fruit. Many of them are of the red kind, and these are certainly the best. They are produced from the common orange bud engrafted on the pomegranate stock, and the juice of the fruit is red as blood." (*Brydone's Tour*, p. 181.) Some good springs of fresh water are made available for the purposes of tillage; and numerous large cisterns and aqueducts are constructed for the purposes of irrigation. Still, however, Malta imports the principal necessities of life. Sicily and Odessa supply her with corn, oil comes from the ports of Italy, and wine from Naples and Sicily; from which latter, also, snow and ice are brought, no trifling luxuries in an arid climate like that of Malta. Horses and oxen come chiefly from Barbary, but also from Greece and Albania.

Port and Trade.—The central position, excellent port, and great strength of Malta, make it an admirable naval station for the repair and accommodation of the men-of-war and merchant ships frequenting the Mediterranean, and render its possession of material importance to Great Britain. It is also of considerable consequence, particularly during war, as a commercial *dépôt*, where goods may be safely warehoused, and from which they may be sent, when opportunity offers, to any of the ports belonging to the surrounding countries. Malta likewise presents unusual facilities for becoming the *entrepôt* of the corn-trade of the Mediterranean and Black sea. Her *caricatori* for corn are like those of Sicily and Barbary, excavated in the rock, and are, perhaps, the best fitted of any in Europe for the safe keeping of grain. The harbour of Valetta, which lies on the N.E. side of the island, is divided into two sections by a promontory or tongue of land, on which stands the capital, defended by the castle of St. Elmo. The S.E. side, called the Grand Port, is the most frequented, having an entrance about 250 fathoms in width, with an average depth of 10 or 13 fathoms: it runs inward about 13 m., has deep water and excellent anchorage throughout, the largest men-of-war coming close up to the quays. N.W. fort St. Elmo is port Marmasceit, which is also a noble harbour, used exclusively by ships performing quarantine; near its centre is an island, on which are built a castle and lazaretto. The Custom-house and storehouses are in the Grand port and furnish every facility for landing and warehousing goods. An excellent dock-yard, victualling office, naval hospital, &c., have been constructed for the use of the navy. As a trading-port and *entrepôt*, Valetta rose to high distinction during the war with France; but at the general peace, when commerce reverted to its natural channels, the other ports of the Mediterranean took from Malta a large portion of its trade, which was also depressed by the imposition of various oppressive discriminating duties. In 1819 this vexatious system was partially obviated; but it con-

tinued to exercise a very pernicious influence till 1837, when, in consequence of a commission of inquiry, the then existing tariffs of customs-duties and port charges were wholly abolished, and a new tariff was substituted, imposing moderate duties, for the sake of revenue only, on a few articles in general demand, without regard to the country whence they came, at the same time that it equalized the tonnage duties, and reduced the warehouse rent on articles in bond to the lowest level. Everything has thus been done that was possible to second the natural advantages enjoyed by Malta for becoming the grand *entrepôt* of the Mediterranean, and there can be little doubt that they will powerfully contribute to bring about the most favourable results.

The following is an official statement of the ships which arrived at and left Malta in 1836, distinguishing those belonging to Great Britain, the British colonies, and the United States.

Places.	In-wards.		Outwards.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Great Britain . . .	112	16,132	59	16,548
British Colonies . .	11	1,614	12	1,582
United States . . .	14	3,419	5	1,346
Foreign	1,285	172,229	2,007	302,451
Total	1,563	199,599	2,087	318,527

There belonged to Malta, in 1836, 171 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 17,500 tons, and since Malta-built ships were admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom on the same terms as British-built, the trade of ship-building has materially increased. The vessels, which rank among the best in the Mediterranean, are built with oak timber from Dalmatia; the Maltese are diligent, expert shipwrights, and their wages being moderate, Valetta is a favourable place for careening. Owing, however, to the want of a dry dock, all ships, above the size of a sloop-of-war, requiring to have their bottoms examined, are obliged to come to England for that purpose. The articles of export comprise British and foreign manufactures, with colonial produce, chiefly to the ports of the Mediterranean, cotton, both raw and manufactured, of island growth, wool, cigars, grass, and pulses, wine, spirits, of the value of between £200,000 and £400,000 a year: the imports comprise manufactured goods (chiefly from Great Britain), colonial produce, wheat from Sicily and Odessa, wine and spirits, tobacco, and salt-fish, with numerous minor articles of the average value of about £700,000 a year. At an average of the six years, ending with 1836, the value of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom to Malta amounted to £164,633 a year. Latterly, however, the exports have begun to increase, though they are still comparatively small. Malta has, within the last few years, become the centre of a very extensive steam-packet system, the steamers run and to England, the Ionian islands, Alexandria, &c., touching here. The French steamers, between Marseilles, Alexandria, and other parts of the Levant, usually perform quarantine at Malta. The industry of the island comprises the manufacture of cotton fabrics, the annual value of which may amount to from £70,000 to £80,000. Cabinet work is made for exportation to Greece and the Ionian islands; soap, leather, macaroni, iron bedsteads, &c., are made on a smaller scale; and the Maltese goldsmiths are remarkable for the elegance of their gold filigree-work, neck chains, &c., the exports of which are valued at about £7000 a year. The currency of Malta consists partly of British silver and copper, introduced in 1825, but partly also of Maltese gold of the value of 1s. 8d. English, of Spanish dollars valued at 4s. 4d., and of Sicilian dollars at 4s. 2d., &c. The weight most in use are the *rotolo* or pound = 12.916 English grains, and the *carzera*, comprising 100 *rotoli*, or 1471 lbs. weight. Corn is measured by the *salmu* = 9.221 Winchester bushels, and oil is sold by the *cafes*, which covers 54 English gallons. Bills on London are usually drawn at 30 and 60 days' sight; and the deputy commissioner-general must, at all times, grant bills on the treasury of Great Britain for every £101 10s. silver, receiving the rate of other countries at a fluctuating rate of exchange. There are two joint-stock banks in Malta, the united capital of which may amount to £300,000: they discount good bills, of short date, at 6 per cent., keep cash without charge, and issue notes payable at sight, which pass current through the island, except in transactions with the government. Any person may establish himself as a merchant, and numerous Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Sicilians carry on an extensive commerce; while among the native traders, perhaps the wealthiest of all are those who speculate in articles of consumption for the island, buying a great variety of goods in small quantities for ready money, and realising large returns, by retail as well as wholesale trade. (For farther particulars as to the trade, port regulations, and tariff, see *Commercial Dictionary*, art. MALTA.)

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Government and Garrison.—Malta is a crown colony, the local government of which is conducted by a governor immediately responsible to the secretary of state for the colonies. In legislative matters, however, he is assisted by a council of seven persons, appointed by the crown, and at present consisting of the Roman Catholic bishop of the island, the military officer second in command, the chief justice, and chief secretary, with three unofficial members, appointed by the governor. All orders in council have the force of laws. The principal administrative departments are the chief secretary's office, quarantine department, custom-house, land-revenue department, and audit-office. There are numerous courts of justice in all of which the procedure is both intricate and expensive; besides which, the laws themselves are frequently contradictory, and generally require revision. The public revenue amounted in 1837 to about £100,000 a year, of which about £23,000 were derived from the rents of government property, £70,000 from customs and quarantine dues, and about £6,000 from internal taxes; but it is believed that some reduction in the public burdens has recently taken place, in consequence of the recommendations of the late commission of inquiry. The above revenues not only defrayed the salaries of the various government officers, but the expenses attending the maintenance of the public roads, as well as liberal contributions for the support of schools and public charities. The military force of Malta consists almost entirely of British troops, varying between 3000 and 2500 men. There is also an engineer and artillery corps, the entire maintenance of which, as well as of the army generally, falls on England. There is likewise a native regiment, comprising about 500 men, called the Malta fencibles; but their duties being exclusively local, and rather of a civil than military nature, the maintenance of this body (costing about £11,000 a year) is defrayed out of the revenues of the island.

Religion and Education.—The national religion of the Maltese (secured by the English government) is Roman Catholic, to which the people are strongly attached, scrupulously observing its rites, and celebrating its festivals; but, notwithstanding their sincere adherence to the church of Rome, they entertain little or no jealousy of the Protestants: both parties observe the greatest moderation and deference for the religious opinions of each other. There are in all no fewer than 1000 Roman Catholic clergymen, the church property producing about one fourth part of the rental of the island. The Protestant places of worship comprise the governor's chapel, naval chapel, Church missionary chapel, and Wesleyan mission chapel; besides which, a church has recently been erected at Valetta, for the exclusive use of the English garrison. The total number of Protestants does not, however, exceed 4500. Education is recently has been much neglected; but within the last 5 years several new schools have been established, the principal being the normal free schools at Valetta, Senglea, Nobile, in Malta, and Rabato in Gozso, giving instruction in 1836 to about 1500 children. Other primary schools are scattered through the villages, and there are about 80 private schools. The university of Valetta, founded in 1771 by the grand master, Pinto, and now occupying the convent of the suppressed Jesuits, is supported by the government, at an expense of £1000 and £1900 a year, and had (including the lyceum) 375 students in 1836. The island has an ecclesiastical seminary at Nobile, giving religious instruction to about 50 boys. Instruction is commonly conveyed in these schools in the Italian language, the mother-tongue of the Maltese (a *patois* of Arabic, mixed with a little Italian), being wholly unwritten, and ever applied to the purposes of literature. English is spoken by many of the higher classes, and is making considerable progress even among the lower orders in the cities. In the rural districts, however, Maltese is spoken almost without exception.

Manners of the People.—The Maltese are as dark as the natives of Barbary, but without the Arab features, the men being of middle height but erect stature, robust and active; while the women, though small, and of dark complexion, are graceful, with regular and sometimes handsome features. The working classes are described as laborious and frugal, living on very slender fare, the great bulk of them being employed either in agricultural labour, or quarrying and cutting stone for exportation to Constantinople and Alexandria. The Maltese are celebrated all over the Mediterranean for their good and intrepid seamanship. The dress of the higher orders is similar to that of other Europeans; but among the inferior or working classes the dress of the men is a short loose waistcoat, covering a cotton shirt; short loose trousers leave the leg bare from the knee, and on the feet are worn *kochas*, a kind of sandals, early resembling those of the ancient Romans. The women wear short cotton shifts, blue striped petticoats, coverts with sleeves, and a loose jacket covering the whole. A lock veil, called the *faldetta*, is the out-of-doors head-dress

of the women; whereas the men wear woollen caps in winter, and straw hats during summer. (*Sir R. C. Hoare's Travels*, ii., 385.) The morals of all classes are much higher than in most parts of S. Europe; and if there be less refinement of manners in the Maltese than among their continental neighbours, there is less vindictiveness and intrigue, while drunkenness and gambling are almost unknown. A few of the aristocratic families, ennobled by the knights of Malta, yet remain, but they form a very small portion of the population, and few of them possess large property.

Cities and Towns.—The principal towns are Valetta, built in 1566, by the famous grand master, John de Valetta, as being more conveniently situated for a capital than the old inland city called Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, and identical with the ancient Melita. Valetta, on the N.E. coast, in the centre of a fine double harbour, lat. 35° 54' 6" N., long. 14° 31' 10" has a population, including the garrison, and its suburb, Vittoriosa (on the S.E. side of the great harbour) of about 60,000. It is very strongly fortified, and from its position on a hill, as well as the almost impregnable works and trenches that surround it, has a most imposing appearance; nor is the visitor less struck with its internal beauty. The streets, though generally steep, are wide and well paved with lava, while the public squares and quays along the harbour are of noble proportions, indicative of the former wealth of the knights of Malta. The governor's palace and gardens, lying outside the walls, were formerly occupied by the grand-master: a public library (once belonging to the order) contains upwards of 40,000 volumes; and the general hospital is not only used for the reception of sick troops, but has ample room for stores, and other purposes; the Floriana hospital is also a large building, occupying two sides of a quadrangle; and in the suburb of Vittoriosa is a third military hospital. Other hospitals are open for the relief of the native sick, and among the other public buildings may be mentioned the barracks, prison, theatre, university, collegiate church of St. John, and 19 other churches, including those in the suburbs. Valetta has a bustling animated appearance, from its being the great centre of the industry and commerce of Malta. Citta Vecchia stands on a very high ground, overlooking nearly the whole island, about 7 m. W. of Valetta. The rock on which it is built is excavated into large catacombs, "some of which are said to extend 15 m. under ground" (*Brydson*, p. 186.) This old and decayed city is strongly fortified, and the cathedral is an extremely large and lofty structure, underneath is a grotto in which, as the monks inform us, St. Paul concealed himself for some time after his shipwreck. They have equally authentic legends respecting other localities close to the city. The towns are mere villages, besides which there are about 40 hamlets, chiefly remarkable for their picturesque and well-built churches. The roads, generally speaking, are good, many of them having been recently much improved; but the inland transport is, notwithstanding, chiefly by horses, mules, and asses, nor do the few carts lately introduced meet with much favour from the natives.

Neighbouring Islands.—About 44 m. W. of Malta is the small island of Gozso. It produces considerable quantities of cotton, the cultivation of which constitutes the chief occupation of the islanders, who differ in no essential respect from the Maltese. An English garrison is stationed at Chambray, a strong fort elevated about 500 ft. above the sea, and there are other military works well adapted for the defence of the island. Between Gozso and Malta is another, though very small island, called Cumino, which belongs to a single proprietor, who derives from it the title of a prince palatine.

History.—Malta was probably first discovered by the Phœnicians, who communicated to the Greeks its oldest known appellation of *Ἐλπίδα*. From the Phœnicians it passed to the Carthaginians, from whom it was taken by the Romans in the first Punic war, and made a prefecture subject to the pretor of Sicily. St. Paul, during his voyage from Palestine to Rome, was wrecked here; and being kindly received by the people, performed some miraculous cures, which made him be "honoured with many honours, and, when he departed, laden with such things as were necessary." (*Acts*, xviii., 39-44; and xixviii., 1-10.) On the decline of the Roman empire, Malta fell under the dominion of the Goths, and afterwards of the Saracens. It was subject to the crown of Sicily from 1190 to 1525. When the emperor Charles V. conferred it on the knights hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem, who had a short while previously been expelled from Rhodes, giving them

* There are, however, no good grounds for believing that the island was known to the Greeks in the time of Homer, and we regard the notion that either Malta or Gozso was the island of Calypso, referred to in Homer's *Odyssey*, as unworthy of credit. Several German critics on the *Odyssey* have written learned essays on this subject but a glance at the island, which of course was below their notice, would have sufficed to show the fallacy of their elaborate trifling.

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power to levy taxes, import duties, &c., for the maintenance of the order, on condition that they should wage perpetual war against the Turks and Corsairs. It was besieged by a powerful Turkish armament for four months, in 1565, but without success; the knights, under their heroic grand master, John de Valette, founder of the city called by his name, having succeeded in repelling all their attacks, and compelling them in the end to retreat with vast loss. During more than 150 years, the island maintained itself against the Ottoman power; but the order was never sufficiently wealthy to attempt foreign conquests, or equip numerous fleets. At length, however, the inexpediency of the continuance of the piratical contests, in which the knights had been so long engaged, became obvious; and, in 1794, they concluded a truce with the Turks, which secured for the Maltese in Turkey the same privileges as the French. The subsequent history of Malta till its surrender to the French has little worthy of notice. In 1796, a French fleet of 18 ships of the line, with 18 frigates, and 400 transports, arrived off Valetta, having Napoleon on board; and the treachery of the French knights, who desired to be the subjects of France rather than Russia, rendered the capture of the island, with its capital, no very tedious or difficult task; and accordingly, after some fighting, the island capitulated 12th July, 1798, one month after the arrival of the fleet, when the order of Malta was virtually extinguished. In consequence of the irreligious practices and oppressions of the French, the Maltese rose en masse to expel them; and compelled them to take refuge in the towns, where they were closely blockaded for upwards of two years. At length, the French, being reduced to extremities, surrendered on the 5th September, 1800. The English immediately took military possession of Valetta, and have since retained it; the treaty of Paris, in 1814, having definitively annexed it to the crown of Great Britain. (*Reports of Commissioners of Inquiry; Brydson, Sir C. Hoare, and other Travellers; and Private Information.*)

MALTA, p. t., Saratoga co. N. Y., 6 m. S.E. Ballston Spa, 20 m. N. Albany, 400 W. Saratoga lake lies in its N.E. part, and Round lake in its S.E. part. Watered by Anthony's kill, the outlet of Round lake. Saratoga lake is a beautiful sheet of water, is 9 m. long and 2 m. wide, and lies partly in Saratoga Springs t. It has three stores, three fulling-mills, two woolen factories, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, three tanneries, two distilleries; 10 schools, 257 scholars. Pop. 1457.

MALTA, p. v., Morgan t., Morgan co., O., 72 m. E. by S. Columbus, 331 W. Situated on the W. side of Muskingum river, opposite to Mac Connelville, the capital of the county. It contains three stores, 30 dwelling and about 300 inhabitants.

MALTON (NEW), a parl. bor., market town, and par. of England, N. riding co. York, wap. Ryedale, on the Derwent, 16 m. N.E. York, and 181 m. W. by W. London. Area of parliamentary borough, which comprises the parishes of St. Leonard and St. Michael in New Malton, with the parishes of Old Malton and Norton, 6646 acres. Pop., in 1831, 6808. The town, which occupies an eminence on the W. bank of the river, is very irregularly laid out; but the buildings, chiefly of stone, are decidedly improving in quality: on the opposite side of the Derwent, crossed here by an ancient bridge, shaped somewhat like an inverted Y, is the suburb of Norton in the E. riding, a thriving and increasing place; and about 1 m. N.E. of the town is the village of Old Malton, formerly of some consequence, but now exhibiting all the symptoms of decay. (*Parl. Bound. Rep.*) The public rooms, theatre, and workhouse, are handsome modern buildings; and near the bridge stand the remains of a castle, built by the Vesci family, and destroyed by Henry II. There are two churches, one of which is surmounted by a tall unfinished spire: the livings are curacies, dependent on Old Malton, and in the gift of Earl Fitzwilliam. The Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and the Society of Friends have their respective places of worship; and there are three well attended Sunday schools. New Malton has two subscription schools for children of both sexes; but the grammar school, founded by Archbishop Holgate, is at Old Malton. The Derwent being navigable up to New Malton bridge, is made available for the shipment of large quantities of corn, hams, bacon, and other farm produce. Malting and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent, and there are two large porter breweries; but the chief dependence of the town is on its retail trade with the opulent gentry of the neighbourhood. New Malton is a borough by prescription, governed by a bailiff. It has returned two members to the House of Commons since the 23d Edward I. Previously to the Reform Act, the franchise was vested in the burgage holders and inhabitants, rated to church and poor. The limits of the borough were enlarged by the Boundary Act so as to include the entire parishes of New Malton, and the parishes of Old Malton and Norton. Registered electors, 1839-40, 603. New

MALWAH.

Malton is also one of the polling-places at elections for the N. riding; and the petty sessions are held here for the E. div. of wap. Ryedale. Markets on Tuesday and Saturday, but chiefly on the latter for horses and cattle, corn, bacon, and farming implements. Very large cattle fairs, Monday before Easter, day before Whit Sunday, and Oct. 11.

MALVERN, GREAT, a town, par., and celebrated watering-place of England, co. Worcester, hund. Paristore, 7½ m. S.S.W. Worcester, and 104 m. W.N.W. London. Area of parish, 4340 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3610. This town, which for many years has been a place of fashionable resort, in consequence of its delightful situation in

"The vale of Severn, Nature's garden wide,
By the blue steep of distant Malvern wall'd,
Solemnly rest —" *Dryden's Plots.*

stands on the E. declivity of the well-known hills bearing its name, and is neat and well built, comprising, besides good houses for the tradespeople, several hotels and substantial private residences for visitors. The church, a fine cruciform structure of Anglo-Norman and pointed architecture (lately renovated in excellent taste), is 171 ft. in length, with an embattled and pinnacled tower rising 181 ft. above the intersection of the nave and transepts. It formerly belonged to a Benedictine monastery, founded here in 1083, and long one of the wealthiest and most important religious establishments in England. At the dissolution of the monasteries, when the rest of the property was sold, the church was bought by the inhabitants and made parochial. Malvern has long been noted for two medicinal springs, the chief of which (St. Anne's well) is bicucularious, and enjoys a good reputation for the cure of nervous and cutaneous diseases: the other is a simple chalybeate, and little frequented.

About 3 m. S. is the village of Little Malvern, the road to which skirts the Malvern Hills, an extensive range composed of greenstone and quartz covered in parts with blue limestone, and running from N. to S. about 10 m., with an average breadth of 3 m. The activities in many parts are very gentle: but the summit of the ridge, which attains a height of 1444 ft., commands magnificent views over Wales and the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester.

MALWAH, a prov. of Hindostan, chiefly between lat. 25° and 30° N., and long. 74° and 80° E., having N. Rajpootana and Agra, W. Gujrat, E. Allahabad, and S. Candahar and Candahar, from which it is separated by the Nerbuddah. The central part of this province is a tableland, extending from the Vindhyan mountains, on the S. to the Chittore and Mokundra ranges on the N., and E. and W. from Bhopal to Dohud; but which seldom rises more than 2000 ft. above the sea. It declines gently towards the N., in which direction flow most of the principal rivers, as the Chumbul, and its chief affluents, the Kal-Sind and Betwah, tributaries of the Jumna, and the Mhy, which falls into the gulf of Cambay. The climate is usually mild and salubrious, except for about two months after the rains, when fevers are very prevalent. The total fall of rain from June to September has been estimated at 39 inches. The soil consists either of a loose black loam, or a more compact ferruginous mould, both noted for their fertility. Wheat, grain, peas, jowares, bajrae, mung, and maize, are among the chief grains cultivated; the first two furnishing the largest export. Rice is raised only in small quantities sufficient for home consumption; but opium, sugar, tobacco, cotton, linseed, garlic, tumeric, and ginger, are grown to a considerable extent. A little indigo, and the rest of the *Morinda citrifolia*, which supplies a red dye, are also raised, and fruits, including grapes, flourish in great abundance.

Opium is by far the most valuable product of Malwah, the soil and climate of which appears singularly well adapted for the cultivation of the poppy. The Malwah opium is considered by the Chinese, for whose consumption it is chiefly grown, superior in strength, in the proportion of seven to five, to that of Bahar and Benares, though inferior in flavour. Since the pacification of central India, the quantity of opium produced in Malwah has increased very rapidly, so much so, that while the total exports of Malwah opium to China, in 1831, did not amount to 3000 chests, they amounted to about 31,000 chests in 1839, worth about £3,800,000. (*Documents relating to the Opium Trade*, p. 74.) In Malwah the culture of opium is freely carried on; the cultivator paying a proportionally heavy land-tax for the land occupied in its culture. Previously to 1808 the Bombay government endeavoured to obtain a monopoly of the sale of opium exported from the ports under that presidency, but with little success; for 9-3ds of the Malwah produce were carried to the Portuguese settlement of Diu, and elsewhere, to be exported. But at the above period, the attempted monopoly was abandoned, and a permit, or transit-duty, similar to that imposed in other provinces through which the opium passes, was laid on its sale.

MAMAKATING.

Since then 9-10ths of the Malwah opium have been shipped at Bombay; and in 1832, the trade yielded to the British government an annual revenue of £300,000 (see *Reports on E. I. Affairs*, 1830-1833), which has since been materially augmented. The tobacco of the province, especially that of the Bilah district, is also, beyond all comparison, the best in Hindostan.

Malwah is the chief seat of the Bheel race, as it was of the Pindarry and Mahatta powers. It is almost wholly divided among the dominions of native princes, the chief of whom are Scindia, Holkar, and the rajahs of Bhopaul, Kotah, Dewas, &c. Except the Maharajah of the Punjab, Scindia is the only prince in Hindostan who can be called independent of British authority; but his independence has more of semblance than reality, for the power of his dynasty has been completely broken by a succession of reverses: his dominions are surrounded by the territory of the British, or their allies, who are bound to negotiate with foreign states only through the intervention of the British. A stationary British camp is kept up in his neighbourhood; and he is obliged to receive an English resident at his court, and to furnish a contingent of 15,000 men to the Anglo-Indian army. The dominions of Scindia are estimated to comprise 32,940 sq. m., with a population of nearly 4,000,000; and to yield a gross annual revenue of 2,300,000 rupees, out of which the chief derives a nett subsidy of 1,561,000 rupees yearly. The chief cities belonging to Scindia are, Gwalior, his modern, and Oojein, his ancient capital. The states of the other chief native princes of Malwah have been briefly noticed under INDORA, BHOPAUL, KOTAH, &c. (*Parl. Reports; Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

MAMAKATING, L. Sullivan co., N. Y., 13 m. E. Monticello, 101 m. S.S.W. Albany. Watered by Basher's kill, along which passes the Delaware and Hudson canal. It has twenty-three stores, nine lumber-yards, five grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, six tanneries, three distilleries: one academy, 36 students; 16 schools, 883 scholars. Pop. 3418.

MAMARONECK, p. t., Westchester co., N. Y., 23 m. N.E. New-York, 143 m. S. Albany, 948 W. Bounded S. by Long Island sound. Watered by Mamaroneck creek. It has two churches, an Episcopal and a Methodist, several stores, three schools, 64 scholars. Pop. 1416. Several sloops ply to New-York city.

MAMERS, a town of France, dep. Sarthe, cap. arrond., 24 m. N.N.E. Le Mans. Pop. (1836) 5365. It is indifferently built, but has of late been greatly improved. It is a town of great antiquity, and was surrounded with entrenchments by the Normans, some remains of which are called "the fosses du Robert le Diable." It has a handsome Gothic parish church, a college, a prison, some public baths, a theatre, manufactures of hempen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, pearl buttons, &c., and several tanneries and breweries. (*Guide du Voyageur*.)

MAN, ISLE OF (an. *Mona*, *Menapia*, or *Menada*), an island belonging to the United Kingdom, in the Irish sea, between lat. 54° 4' and 54° 37' N. and long. 40° 17' and 40° 34' W.; its N.E. extremity (the point of Ayre), being 17 m. from Burrow-head, in Wigtownshire, its E. coast 34 m. from St. Bee's head in Cumberland, and the town of Peel, on its W. side, 30 m. from Ballyquintin Point, in Ireland; greatest length 35 m.; greatest breadth, about 13 m. Area, 200 sq. m., exclusive of the Calf of Man, a small disjointed fragment of the island, at its S. extremity. Pop., in 1831, 41,000. Its general aspect, as viewed from the sea, is bold and precipitous; a ridge of mountains runs through its whole length, and three of the highest points reach an elevation of more than 1000 ft. above the sea; Scafell, the loftiest, being 2004 ft. high. Several rivers and streams flow from the high grounds in different directions; but there are no rivers nor lakes of any considerable size. The prevailing feature in the geology of the island is clay-slate, interspersed with mica-slate; and covered, near the coast, with grauwacke and old red sandstone. Limestone also is found on the S. side, near Castletown, intersected in some parts by veins of trap. The clay-slate is quarried at a place called Spanish-head, near Castletown; and stones are raised in blocks averaging about 7 ft. in length, by 1 ft. in breadth, and 6 inches in thickness. Drawing and roofing slates are quarried on the W. side of the island, not far from Peel. Close to Castletown, on the shore, are limestone and marble quarries, which have been worked for many years, and furnished a part of the stone for St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The island also produces lead, zinc, and copper, raised in considerable quantities by the Chester mining company, and by private parties. But mining and quarrying are in a very depressed state; the tools employed are of the rudest description; and not even a common crane is to be seen in the quarries. (*Head's Home Tour*, vol. iii., p. 19.)

The climate of Man is considered milder during winter than that of the adjacent parts of Great Britain and Ireland. Frost and snow are rare; and when they do occur, they are seldom of long continuance. Owing, however, to

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the frequency of fogs and dews, as well as to the prevalence of E. winds, during many weeks of spring, the summers are deficient in heat, and the harvest is generally rather late. The climate, however, is, on the whole, favourable to health; cases of longevity are frequent, epidemics rare, and agues unknown. The soil is extremely various. Clay and marl, covered with white sand, predominate in the N. and N.W. extremity of the island, which is covered with scanty herbage, affording sheep pasture; but, proceeding S. and E., the quality of the soil improves, and, in the valleys especially, are some tracts, partly sand and loam, and partly stiff clay. No part of Man is, however, very productive; nor are any great pains taken to improve its natural resources. The mountains, commons, and other waste lands, include about 54,000 acres, leaving above 100,000 acres for tillage. Agriculture has considerably improved since the diminution of the herring fishery has made the men turn their attention to farming, which used to be exclusively the occupation of women: wheat, barley, and potatoes are raised in sufficient quantities for exportation, and within the last few years, the turnip husbandry has been introduced with some success by the English and Scotch settlers. The implements, however, are very rude; and the division of land into small farms has combined with the herring fisheries and smuggling to retard improvement. The extent of land under white crops, and the average produce of each in 1835, were estimated as follows:

Wheat 8,000 acres, at 2½ qrs. per acre	21,250 qrs.
Barley 5,000 " 4 " "	90,000
Oats 13,000 " 3 " "	39,000

This was supposed to leave a surplus of about 5000 qrs. of wheat, and 3000 of barley, over the consumption. Peas are cultivated in the N. parts, clover is a favourite crop, and flax is raised by almost all the farmers for domestic use. The cattle of Man, which at present consist of a mixture of Irish and British breeds, are small and short-boned, running to fat, and not yielding milk till they are six years old. Ayrshire cows have, however, been recently introduced with much advantage. The native sheep, which are small, hardy, and usually of a white or grey colour, are slow feeders, long in coming to maturity, and very coarse-woolled; they are now, however, confined to the hills, the lowlands being mostly stocked with improved breeds. The island yields a race of hardy ponies, capable of much labour, and requiring little food; but for draught and farming purposes other breeds, chiefly Irish, have been imported of larger size and strength. Man had formerly a peculiar breed of hogs, now totally extinct, the animals at the present day being of various kinds, some of which resemble the Chinese variety. Red deer formerly ranged in the mountains, but the game at present consists of hares, rabbits, partridges, snipes, and woodcocks. Foxes and polecats are not found, neither are there any poisonous animals on the island; but weasels and rats are very numerous, and detrimental to the farmers. The Manx tenures are remarkable: the different parishes (of which there are 21), are divided into *towns*, each comprising four quarters, lands, varying in size from 80 to 150 acres, and rising in yearly value from £10 to £195: there are 760 quarterlands, and they are esteemed by the islanders as property of the highest nature, in fact strictly entailed estates. Other lands, called *intacks* and cottages, are devisable by will, and, on the whole, considered to be of a far inferior nature. The yeomen are very proud of these little freeholds, which range from 10 to 200 acres, and usually comprise portions of pasture as well as arable land; "but there can be no doubt," says Lord Teignmouth, "that the system is practically vicious, diminishing the wealth both of the farmers themselves, and of the public at large, containing indeed within itself the seeds of its own dissolution." (*Sketches of Scotland and the Isle of Man*, vol. ii., p. 302.) Most of the yeomen have large and expensive families, which the law of Man compels them not only to rear and educate, but to provide for; and hence their estates soon become encumbered, and they are effectually prevented from pursuing any improved system of management, even if they felt inclined to its adoption, which is seldom the case; there being no more obstinate adherents to routine and ancient practices than the Manx husbandmen. Many of them thus become involved in debt, and mortgage their property, the redemption of which being seldom in their power, they are dispossessed of it, and compelled to leave the island, or to resort to trade or predial labour.* Hence the class of small proprietors is gradually disappearing: numbers of them having been swallowed up in the extending estates of the Scotch and English residents.

Man used to be one of the principal seats of the herring-fishery; but for several years past it has been comparatively deserted by the herring-shoals, and the fishery has, in

* The average on land held chiefly by the English, amounting, it is said, in 1835, to 108 000*l.*, which, at 5 per cent, would amount to 5400*l.* a year.

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consequence, become quite inconsiderable, though even now it is the frequent practice of the farmers to purchase a boat, and share in the excitement and profit of the season. This diminution, however, is not to be regretted, as the fishery was carried on from July to October, exactly when the services of the yeomen and others engaged in it were most necessary at home. Being also a kind of lottery, in which by a few weeks' labour, large sums were occasionally realized, it attracted crowds of adventurers, without either capital or skill: while the irregular life led during these pursuits tended to encourage intemperance, and was a main cause of the indolence for which the Manx have been long notorious. There has, in fact, been a material improvement in the habits and industry of the people since the decline of the fishery; and there are, perhaps, few things less to be desired for the island than its revival. The herrings appear off the coast of Man in June, remaining till September, when they seek the E. coast of Ireland to deposit their spawn. The fishing vessels now built are much larger than formerly; they are half-decked, with very short keels, and are good sea-boats, though apt to pitch to a dangerous extent in rough weather: they vary from 18 to 30 tons burden, and are manned by 8 or 10, and sometimes 12 men. Cornish, Welsh, and Irish fishers also visit Man; and, according to Sir J. Rennie's estimate, it appears that out of 250 boats, and 2000 men employed in 1835, only 110 boats with their crews belonged to the island, 100 being Cornish or Welsh, and about 50 Irish. The cod-fishery has been neglected, owing to the want of adequate capital for the supply of proper vessels and lines.

The manufactures are chiefly domestic, and carried on by women, most of whom, when not in the field or farmyard, are employed at their looms or spinning-wheels, producing woollen, linen, and cotton cloths, both for the home and foreign supply, as well as nets for the use of the fisheries. Bleaching is conducted on a large scale in Laxey Glen, stuffs being sent thither from all parts of the island. A paper-mill and brewery are also established in the same neighbourhood. A woollen manufactory is established at Douglas; and hats, made of coarse wool, which cost about 2s., are said to wear extremely well. The exports consist principally of corn, potatoes, eggs, lime, and limestone, lead and copper ore, herrings, lime, sail-cloth, and paper. Owing to the Isle of Man having been formerly independent, a discrepancy has, for a lengthened period, existed between the duties on commodities in it and in Great Britain, the former being considerably lower than the latter. This distinction, which still subsists, has occasioned, at different times, a great deal of smuggling, particularly on those articles on which high duties have been imposed in this country. This, however, is now materially reduced by adopting the plan of allowing only certain quantities of those goods on which the Manx duties are lower than those of England, to be imported into the island (viz. wine, 110 tons; spirits, except British, 80,000 gallons; tea, 75,000 lbs.; coffee, 8000 lbs.; sugar, 10,000 cwt.; and tobacco, 60,000 lbs.); and by maintaining an extra number of customs officers and revenue cruisers for the suppression of smuggling. Nothing, however, can be more impolitic than the continuance of such a system. The public has, at a very heavy expense, purchased all the feudal rights of the Atholl family; and that being the case, it is high time that an end should be put to the anomalous absurdity of having a considerable island lying, as it were, in the very centre of the empire, and in the direct line between some of the principal trading towns, with discriminating duties on many important articles. In making any change, it would of course, be necessary to make the inhabitants some compensation for the temporary inconvenience that it would occasion; but this might be done with advantage to the natives, and without expense to the public, by modifying and improving the internal regulations and legislative policy of the island, which would eventually lose nothing by the change. In 1836 there belonged to the island 942 vessels of the burden of 7229 tons, being a considerable increase on previous years; and as it lies in the line of the steamers plying between Liverpool and Glasgow, most of which touch at Douglas, it has begun to be largely frequented by visitors from these cities and other parts of the empire, whose influx has materially contributed to the improvement of its principal towns. To this cause, indeed, the present improved state of Man may be chiefly ascribed. It is also the residence of numerous half-pay officers, and others, who are induced to live here in consequence of the lower duties on many articles of domestic consumption.

The condition of the labouring population is moderately prosperous. Ordinary labourers receive about 1s. a day; and skilled labourers, if we may so call their clumsy tradesmen, get about 3s. a day, which, considering the low price of provisions, is certainly ample. There is no legal provision for the poor, who have to depend wholly on voluntary

charity. Generally speaking, the cottages are of a very inferior description: they are frequently built of earth or sod, and thatched with straw, having a funnel of sail-cloth, as a substitute for a chimney. There are, however, a few improved cottages, and their number will, no doubt, increase with the spread of improvement.

The feudal sovereignty of Man, which was a kingdom prior to 1504, was held by the Stanleys, afterward Earls of Derby, and their successors, the Dukes of Atholl, from 1626 to 1763, when parliament, conscious of the injury which the revenue and the public generally received from the contiguity of an island only feudally subject to the crown, and hence affording refuge to debtors, outlaws, and smugglers, purchased from the Duke of Atholl, for £70,000, his civil and military rights and patronage, but with certain reservations as to fiscal matters and titular dignity. A further arrangement was made in 1826, and Great Britain now enjoys all the rights and privileges of sovereignty of the island. The constitution, however, was left untouched; and for many years, at least, the legislative power has been vested in the House of Keys, a body comprising 94 members, now self-elected, but formerly chosen by the statesmen or owners of entailed estates. Their acts are binding in all cases, and the laws are so few and brief as to admit of being included in a small volume. Attorneys occasionally plead in the courts; but the suitors quite as frequently defend their causes in person: law is cheap, and, as was to be expected, litigation is very common. There are two supreme judges in the island called *deemsters*, or "awards of the law," officers of high antiquity, and exercising jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases; being the presidents (under the crown and governor) of the two courts of chancery and exchequer, each of which is held eight times a year. The former of these has little more to do than to confirm or annul the decisions of the deemsters, who hold a primary court of judicature; and the exclusive business of the latter is to punish offences against the revenue laws. The common-law courts are held at different places for the six different *seashings* into which the island is divided, and may be considered as courts of "common pleas," in which all actions personal or real, may be tried, as in the deemster's court, by a jury of six in real, or of four in personal actions. The appeals from this court are first to the house of keys, afterwards to the governor, and finally to the queen's privy council. A half-yearly jail-delivery is made compulsory, and bailiffs act in the five chief towns to hear and determine cases of debt under 40s. (*Fultham's Treatise*, p. 35-44; *Lord Trigram's*, ii., 227-241.)

The established religion is that of the Church of England; all sects, however, enjoy full toleration. The clergy are under the bishop of Sodor and Man, suffragan to the archbishop of York, but holding no English barony, and hence having no voice in the legislature, though privileged to sit in the house of lords. This see has been held by several highly celebrated divines; and among others, by Barrow, Wilson, and Ward. An ecclesiastical court is held twice a year, either by the bishop or his vicar-general, and an archdeacon regulates fabrics and the minor concerns of the 17 parishes. These cures are commonly well attended to by respectable clergymen; but their stipends do not average £90 a year; and the churches, though externally pretty, are miserably deficient in accommodation. The dissenters have made considerable progress in the present century; but the Methodists comprise even now only one tenth of the population, and the other bodies of dissenters are unimportant. Bishop Wilson and other prelates have done much to promote education, not only by establishing schools, but also by translating the Scriptures and other books into the Manx language. Each parish has its school more or less richly endowed; and while elementary instruction is given in the Manx, every endeavor is made to instruct the natives in the English language. Indeed there can be no doubt, that, at no distant period, the population will be familiarly acquainted with our language; and this will be the surest method to disabuse them of the prejudices which so many entertain against a union with England. A collegiate school was established a few years ago, through the exertions of the late Bishop Ward; and though the funds were far too small for the expected outlay, the establishment, being well conducted, attracted numerous students, and has, on the whole, been successful.

The Manx, like the Welsh, and Scotch Highlanders, belong to the great Celtic family, which probably occupied the whole United Kingdom, previously to the immigration of the Belgæ. Their Celtic origin is clearly evinced by their language, which is a mere dialect of the Irish, Erse, or Gælic. They have a swarthy complexion, stout, with an air of melancholy pervading their countenances. Indolence, and a love of litigation, are distinguishing characteristics of the male part of the population. Even, at present, workmen rest for two hours in the middle of the day, when they

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may be seen stretched under hedge-rows by the road-sides. The women, however, are extremely industrious; and on them devolve not only the production of domestic manufactures, but also a large share of the labours of agriculture. They are hospitable, superstitiously attached to existing institutions and religious forms, and treat bishops and clergymen as beings of an exalted nature; but they are, notwithstanding, drunken, indolent, dirty, and addicted to pilfering. Their old habits and prejudices are now, however, gradually giving way; the increasing influx of visitors, during the summer season, having, in this respect, effected an important and beneficial change. The *clite* of society is composed of the government officers and the large landholders, with a few church dignitaries; the other clergy, the attorneys, and medical men being too poor to mingle with the first circle.

The rocky islet, or Calf of Man, already alluded to, at the S. extremity of the island, was formerly the resort of vast numbers of puffins (*Procellaria Puffinus*, Lath.). At present, however, the bird is there entirely unknown. It was supposed to have been driven from this favourite haunt by the too great destruction of its young. These were held in considerable estimation; and Pennant mentions that, in his day, great numbers of them were taken every year by the person who farmed the islet. It appears, however, that rats that had escaped from a vessel wrecked on the coast, were the real exterminators of the birds. (*Quayle's Survey*, p. 8.)

The early history of Man is obscure. It was the Mona of Omar, and the Monapia of Pliny; but we know little more of it beyond mere traditions of its being held by the Druids, and subsequently by Norwegian monarchs, till, in 1264, it was purchased by Alexander III. of Scotland, who appointed a viceroy, and made it tributary. The Scotch were soon afterward expelled by the English, but the power of the latter was not established till the reign of Henry IV., who granted it to the Percys, from whom it fell, by attainder, and thence passed by gift of the same monarch to the Stanley family, by whose heirs it was sold to the British crown.

The chief towns of Man are: 1. Castletown, in which is the college above mentioned, the seat of legislature, and the residence of the governor (pop. in 1831, 3077); 2. Douglas (which see), the chief trading town, with upwards of 7000 inhabitants; 3. Peel, formerly celebrated both as the residence of the earls of Derby and the capital of the kingdom, but now decayed, and having only a population of 1739 persons, which is about the same as that of Ramsey, one of the steam-packet stations between Liverpool and Glasgow, on the N.E. side of the island. (*Quayle's Survey*, and *Fitzthum's Tour*; *Lord Teignmouth's Scotland and I. of Man*, ii., 181-202, and appendix, &c.; *Head's Home Tour*, ii., 1-90.)

MANAAR (GULF OF), an inlet of the Indian ocean, dividing Ceylon from the S. extremity of Hindostan; extending between lat. 7° 30' and 9° N., and long. 78° and 80° E. It is in general too shallow to be navigated by vessels above the size of sloops; and is separated by the islands Ramissiram and Manaar, and the chain of rocky islands and sandbanks called Adam's bridge, from another inlet of the sea called Palk's strait, also between Ceylon and the continent. The island of Manaar is 18 m. in length, by 2½ m. broad; but has little importance of any kind. For farther particulars, see CAYLON (I. 505).

MANAYUNK, p. v., Roxborough t., Philadelphia co., Pa., 7 m. N.N.W. Philadelphia, 99 m. E. by S. Harrisburg, 144 W. Situated on the E. bank of Schuylkill river, and on Flat rock canal, a part of the Schuylkill chain. It has an extensive water-power, created by the waste water of the canal, with an average fall of 22 feet. It contains five churches, a German Reformed, two Methodist, an Episcopal, and Roman Catholic, 19 or 15 stores, 25 or 30 mills and manufactories, and about 500 dwellings. Two bridges cross the Schuylkill river, and the Schuylkill canal and the Norristown railroad pass through the place.

MANCHA (LA), a prov. of Spain in the S. part of New Castile, bounded E. by Granada, E. by Cuenca and Murcia, and W. by Extremadura. Area about 7500 sq. m. Pop. 250,000. This district consists chiefly of lofty and barren plains, upwards of 3000 feet above the sea, and is, without exception, the least picturesque and productive in the whole peninsula. But it produces corn, wine, olives, and saffron; the Val-de-Penas, a light red wine, is highly esteemed all over Spain. The mules of this province also, are the largest and strongest in the peninsula. La Mancha, however, derives its chief celebrity from the inimitable work of Cervantes; and many of the customs he has depicted are still prevalent in the province. The capital of La Mancha is Ciudad Real, once a flourishing city, but now in decay, and having at present a population of only 8000 persons.

MANCHA (REAL), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Jaen, 8 m. E. the city of Jaen. Pop., according to Mithamo, 4939. It is situated in a spacious plain, and com-

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prises some regular-built streets and handsome squares; its chief buildings being a parish church, Carmelite convent, and hospital. Woolen and linen cloths, bedticks, and sack-ing, are made here, with bricks and tiles in large quantities, for the supply of the province. The neighbourhood is both picturesque and fertile, producing, with little tillage, abundant crops of olives, with smaller quantities of wine and grain.

MANCHE (LA), a marit. dep. and peninsula of France, formerly included in the prov. Normandy, between lat. 49° 40' and 49° 40' N., and long. 0° 40' and 2° W., encircled on the W. and N. sides, and partly on the E., by the English channel (Manche), whence its name; and elsewhere bounded, on the E. by the depts. Calvados and Orne, and S. by Mayenne and Ille-et-Vilaine. Length N. to S. about 85 m.; greatest breadth nearly 40 m. Area, 563,776 hectares. Pop. (1836) 594,382. Surface is generally undulating. A chain of hills, of no great elevation, runs through the dep. in a N.W. direction, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. Near its N.E. and S.W. extremities are some marshy tracts. The chief rivers are the Vire and the Ouve. The coast is mostly abrupt and rocky, especially in the N., but it has several good roadsteads and commodious harbours, of which Cherbourg is the finest. In 1835, about 380,400 hectares were estimated to be arable, 94,000 in pasture, 24,000 in woods, 20,300 in orchards, and 46,290 in heaths, wastes, &c. Agriculture is better conducted than in many other deputies. The produce of corn, which is chiefly wheat and barley, exceeds the home consumption: potatoes are an important substitute for grain; and, in 1835, the crop amounted to nearly 607,400 hectolitres. Beans, peas, and a good deal of hemp and flax, are raised. The deputy is beyond the limits of the vine-culture; but about 1,000,000 hectolitres of superior cider are annually produced, and some perry. In 1830 there were about 189,000 black cattle in the deputy; and fat cattle and butter are among its principal products. It had also, in the same year, about 291,000 sheep, estimated to yield annually 411,500 kilogr. of wool, though chiefly of inferior quality. There is a considerable traffic in horses and mules. Poultry are reared in great abundance; large quantities of eggs being exported from Cherbourg and Valognes to England and the channel islands. In 1835, of 192,038 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 62,792 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and 36,550 at from 5 to 10 fr. The oyster and other fisheries on the coast are important; but, according to Hugo, fish are less plentiful than formerly. Among the mineral products are iron, lead, coal, marble, slate, and granite; which last is found of excellent quality in the Chausey isles, a group of small islands off the coast of this deputy. Salt-works are established at several places on the coast. Manufacturing industry is employed on iron, copper, zinc, woolen, linen, cotton, and various other materials. Cutlery, glass, paper, hair fabrics, lace, &c., are produced; and in some cantons, baskets, panniers, willow sieves, &c., are made, and sent into other parts of Normandy, and into Brittany. But its principal trade is an agricultural produce and fish, fresh or salted. Manche is divided into six arrondissements; chief towns, St. Lo, the capital, Cherbourg, Coutances, Avranches, Valognes, and Mortain. It sends eight members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1838-39), 3568. Total public revenue (1831), 15,145,826 fr. This deputy is rich in Celtic and Roman antiquities. (*Hugo*, art. *Manche*; *Official Tables*, &c.)

MANCHESTER, a mun. and parl. bor. and parish of England, the great centre of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain, and the principal manufacturing town in the world, co. Lancaster, hund. Salford, on the Irwell, an affluent of the Mersey, 31 m. E. Liverpool, 35 m. S.W. Leeds, 70 m. N. Birmingham, and 163 m. N.N.W. London; lat. 53° 39' 50" N., long. 2° 15' W. The entire parish of Manchester includes an area of 34,280 acres, comprising 30 townships, and had, in 1831, a total population of 271,000 persons.

Manchester and Salford, which, being separated only by the small river Irwell, form a single large town, covering 3000 acres, with a dense mass of buildings, stand on a large plain, encompassed by hills on every side except the W., and dotted with towns and villages, the inhabitants of which are all industriously engaged in the production of woven fabrics. The Irk and the Medlock join the Irwell close to the town, and all three are made extensively useful in moving machinery, and for other purposes. Six bridges connect Salford with Manchester: the handsomest being Victoria bridge, having a single arch of 100 feet span, opened in 1839. The streets are irregularly laid out, and many are narrow and inconvenient, especially in the more central part. Great improvements, however, have been made within the last 30 years: narrow lanes have been pulled down to make way for broad avenues; noble public buildings, which would be ornamental to any capital in the world, have been erected in the chief thoroughfares: fac-

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ories and warehouses of gigantic proportions have arisen in every direction; confined and mean-looking shops have been replaced by superior establishments, some of which will bear to be compared with the best in London; the paving of the streets, though still in parts very defective, has been much improved; and flagging has been generally introduced, with macadamizing, in the principal streets. The whole town is lighted with gas; but in the poorer districts the lamps are but thinly dispersed, and are extinguished at too early an hour. It is well supplied with water, sufficiently drained (except in some poor districts) by an underground sewerage, and well watched by a day as well as night police. There are three main lines of street, which run in a curve S.E., nearly parallel to each other. The central line, which is the principal thoroughfare of the town, comprises Market-street (formerly a narrow lane, but now vastly improved, having some of the finest shops in town), Piccadilly, and the London road: more to the N., joined to the last mentioned line by Oldham-street, is Great Ancoat-street, with its continuations; and S. is the avenue known in different parts as Quay-street, Peter-street, and the Oxford road, connected with Piccadilly by a handsome line called Mosley-street, and a long narrow street called Doanage.

The following table exhibits the area, population, and rate of the parliamentary boroughs of Manchester and Salford, the limits of which pretty correctly define the extent of the town and its suburbs:

Townships.	Pop. in 1831.	Pop. in 1851.	Increase per cent. in 20 yrs.	Household worth 1851.
<i>Bor. of Manchester.</i>				
Manchester, town	78,409	145,088	103-1	8,004
Ardwick	1,762	5,534	213-5	347
Bewick	6	248	4,033-3	7
Bradford	84	186	45-3	10
Chorlton	782	4,035	437-4	682
Chorlton Row	678	30,569	2,947-8	1,905
Harpurhey	119	463	292-4	9
Hulme	1,777	9,834	473-8	754
Newton	1,295	4,577	356	65
Total (Manchester)	78,778	187,028	143-5	12,723
<i>Bor. of Salford.</i>				
Salford town	12,611	40,768	473-2	988
Broughton	959	1,569	163-4	58
Pendleton	3,611	8,455	133-5	240
Pendlebury (part of)	437	1,556	256-0	42
Total (Salford)	18,518	52,368	198-7	1,286
Manchester and Salford	97,296	239,396	151-1	14,009

From the above table it appears, that the rate of increase in the two boroughs, during the 30 years ending with 1851, was 151-1 per cent.; and in the borough of Salford, 182-7 per cent., a rate exceeded only by Preston, and one or two other towns. In 1773, the population of the township of Manchester was estimated by Dr. Percival at 22,481, and that of Salford at 4755, making together 27,236; that is, about one sixth part of the population in 1831. The present (1841) population of the parliamentary boroughs of Manchester and Salford is certainly not under 360,000.

The public buildings of Manchester are too numerous to admit of individual description; but the following are the largest, best built, and most important. The Exchange, which stands in the market-place, at the lower end of Market-street, is a large but somewhat low semicircular stone building, fronted with Doric pillars. In the lower floor are the commercial room, a magnificent hall, having an area of 6750 sq. feet; and a spacious newsroom (added in 1830 from a space previously occupied by the postoffice, in the rear of the building): there are upper rooms on a corresponding scale, used for public meetings, dinners, &c.: the establishment is supported by subscription, and had, in 1840, about 2000 members. The chief business day is Tuesday, on which, about noon, all the principal manufacturers of Lancashire may be seen in or near this building. The Town-hall, in King-street, which has been recently widened, is of Ionic architecture, and extremely elegant, being formed on the model of the Temple of Erechthus at Athens, with a central octagonal cupola, resembling Andronicus's Tower of the Winds. It cost upwards of £40,000; and comprises, besides rooms for the police business, gas-offices, &c., a spacious and well proportioned public room (ranking among the finest in Europe), 131 feet long, and 38 feet broad. The fresco paintings, however, with which the walls are covered, are said to display little taste, elegance of design, or correctness of execution. Smaller town-halls are situated in Salford and Chorlton, the former of which township has its separate police establishment, &c. The Corn Exchange, in Hanging-ditch, is a handsome building, erected from a design adapted to it from the temple of Ceres at Athens. Six Ionic columns support the central pediment; and on each side are wings, very slightly projecting, and ornamented with pilasters; between which are the entrances to a square hall, inclosing an area of about

6000 square feet, and affording standing room for 3000 persons. Of the buildings devoted to charitable purposes, to literature, or to public amusement, the following deserve notice, from their architectural beauty. 1. The Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, finely situated in Piccadilly, recently faced with stone, and now constituting one of the chief ornaments of Manchester. 2. The Athenaeum in Bond-street, a peculiarly elegant structure, designed by Barry, in the Italian style, and completed at an expense of about £13,000. 3. The Royal Institution in Mosley-street, built at a cost of £30,000, from Barry's design, having a noble front, with a portico in the Ionic style, and comprising, besides other apartments, a handsome gallery for the exhibition of pictures, and a theatre for lectures, capable of accommodating 800 persons. 4. The Periodic News-room, in the same street as the Institution, having an Ionic portico. 5. The Union Club-house, also in Mosley-street, a fine modern stone building, with internal accommodations equal to those found in the best London establishments of the same description. 6. The Natural History Society's hall in Peter-street, a large square building, having in the principal front a portico supporting a pediment and comprising a fine hall, lighted from a cupola, and different apartments stored with numerous specimens of birds, insects, fossils, shells, &c., and a few quadrupeds. 7. The Concert-hall, near the last mentioned building. 8. The Assembly-room, below which is a billiard and newsroom; and, 9. The Asylum for the blind, and the school for the deaf and dumb, at Old Trafford, designed by Mr. Richard Lane, in the Elizabethan style, having a fine frontage of stone, consisting of two wings and a projecting centre formed by the chapel of the two institutions. There are three theatres, one of which has a royal patent; but neither is much patronised.

Among the sacred edifices of Manchester, the collegiate church far surpasses the others, both in size and architectural beauty. It stands close to the Irwell, near Victoria bridge; and was erected in the 15th century, in the ornamental Gothic style, having been frequently since repaired and in part rebuilt. The interior is about 180 feet long and 60 feet broad; but only a portion of the building is fitted up with stalls and pews for choral service, the remainder consisting of private chapels, which cover a large area, and render the form of the edifice exceedingly irregular. The choir is one of the finest in England, and the tabernacle-work is unrivalled: the monuments are numerous, and full of interest: the carved figures, with which the church is liberally adorned, are as quaint and grotesque as an antiquary could desire; and there are several beautiful stained-glass windows, with inscriptions and paintings. The college was founded in the reign of Henry VI., dissolved by Edward VI., and again chartered, in 1573, by Queen Elizabeth, who directed that the establishment should comprise a warden, four priests, two chaplains, and eight chorists. This charter was, for the most part, confirmed by Charles I. In the charter dated September 30, 1635, it is ordered that there shall be a warden (appointed by the crown) and four fellows (elected by the warden and fellows), who shall be a body corporate and politic of themselves forever. The charter further directs that there shall be two chaplains or vicars, and two clerks (one to be in holy orders), four singing men (whether clerks or laymen), and four boys skilled in music. (There are now six singing men and six boys.) It is also ordained that there shall be a subwarden continually in the college, a treasurer, a collector (all of the number of the fellows), a registrar, a master of the chorists, an instructor, an organist, and a ballif. Whenever either of the sees of Bangor or St. Asaph becomes vacant, they will be united, and Manchester will be raised into a bishopric. Preparatory to this change, the title of warden and fellows has already been changed for that of dean and canons; and this, in due course, will be followed by the appointment of an archdeacon of Manchester to superintend the clergy of the district. A chapel of ease was erected in Salford in 1634: this, St. Anne's, erected in 1719, and St. Mary's, erected in 1735, being the only places of worship in the town till 1760, between which and 1800 eight additional churches were built. Nine other churches, two of which (St. Luke's, Cheetham, and St. George's, Hulme) are very elegant, and cost £14,000 each, have been erected in the present century; so that, on the whole, there are 26 ecclesiastical places of worship in the borough, served by 46 clergymen, and accommodating 29,400 individuals. The Roman Catholics raised their first chapel in 1746, but one belonging to the Presbyterians was opened at an earlier period. The Independents opened a chapel in 1762, and the Wesleyan Methodists in 1780. The dissenting meeting-house now open comprise, one for seceders from the Scotch Kirk, five belonging to Roman Catholics, 11 belonging to Wesleyan Methodists, 16 occupied by various seceders from Methodism, nine belonging to Independents, six to Baptists, four to Unitarians, and six others to Swedenborgians, &c. The whole being calculated to accommodate about 140,000 persons.

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Three cemeteries have been laid out in Chorlton, Ardwick, and Harpurhey; and the noxious practice of interring bodies within the town is slowly but gradually going out of use. The two boroughs of Manchester and Salford have above 130 Sunday schools.

The means existing in Manchester, in 1834, for the diffusion of elementary instruction, may be learned from the following summary, drawn up from the report of the Manchester Statistical Society:

Description of Schools.	Manchester.			Salford.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Per cent. to Pop.	Schools.	Scholars.	Per cent. to Pop.
I. Sunday schools:						
Bapt. Church . . .	25	10,384	1-14	9	2,741	4-98
R. Cath.	9	3,928	5-14	2	613	1-11
Dissenters	83	19,028	9-68	29	6,400	11-64
Total of Sun. schools.	117	33,166	14-59	31	9,754	17-73
Children returned as day scholars . . .		10,011	5-01		3,410	6-29
Sund. scholars only . .		33,166	11-39		6,344	11-55
II. Free or Subscription day schools . .	26	4,177	2-05	16	1,776	3-23
III. Evening schools . .	66	1,428	-78	28	886	-96
IV. Schools supplied by the children's payment						
Primary	400	11,094	5-81	107	3,237	6-11
Higher	114	2,384	1-47	29	662	1-40
Total	781	65,378	21-45	311	12,865	23-43

It would appear from this statement that, in 1834, about 25,000 children were receiving daily instruction in Manchester and Salford, and that 30,000 more were taught on Sundays. But doubts have been entertained as to the accuracy of these returns; and of the day scholars, nearly 19,000 were reported to be educated in private schools, and dame's schools, in two thirds of which the instruction is extremely defective. Within the last half dozen years considerable additions have been made to the better class of schools supported by the church and the manufacturers; still, however, there can be no doubt that the education of the working classes is defective, and that it admits of being very materially improved. From the report of the Inspector of "the Chester Diocesan Board of Education," read at a meeting of that body on the 11th of March, 1841, we derive the following particulars relative to the church schools in the town of Manchester:

	On the Books.	Average Attendance.
21 Day schools	2,780	2,200
13 Infant schools	1,900	1,565
10 Evening schools	650	650
50 Sunday schools	15,195	11,540
Total	16,800	15,865

Among the schools deserving particular notice, the first place is due to the grammar school, founded in 1530, by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter. Its revenues amount to upwards of £4500 a year; and in consequence of a decree of Chancery in 1833, its usefulness was increased by the opening of a lower school, and a general augmentation of the establishment. The decree of 1833, however, was *ex parte*, and as it did not effect all the alterations that were necessary, a suit was instituted to obtain farther reforms, in which a judgment was given by the lord chancellor on 10th Nov., 1840, from which it appears that "the income in 1833 was £4530, and the salary awarded to the head master was £600 per annum; and the salaries of all the masters together was £2050, while the number of scholars, including boarders, was only 198." The lord chancellor concluded his judgment as follows: "I propose, therefore, to declare, that in all future appointments of feoffees and trustees, regard should be had to the qualification required by the statutes; that all children of an age capable of instruction are entitled to be admitted into the school; that no part of the funds of the charity are hereafter to be applied towards paying premiums for exhibitions to boys who are or have been boarders in the house of any of the masters, except in continuing to pay exhibitions already granted; and that such boarders are not in future to derive any benefit from the funds of the charity in any manner by which the expenditure of such funds may be increased; and with these declarations, I shall refer it to the master to approve of such alterations in the scheme contained in the report of 1833 as may be necessary to carry the same into effect, and as the master shall find to be proper for the purpose of more effectually carrying into effect the objects of the charity." We understand, however, that the whole case is in a train for being again brought before the court in another shape. Few establishments in England confer so many university advantages on their alumni. It has 16 exhibitions of £40 a year, tenable for four years; 16 Bournemouth scholarships at Brasenose college, Oxford, averaging

£30 a year; and several others of less value both at Oxford and Cambridge; besides which it derives great, though not exclusive advantages from the valuable Hume's exhibitions, connected with Brasenose college, and tenable for three years after the degree of B.A. The instruction is efficient; and, should it be placed on the footing directed by the lord chancellor, it will no doubt rank among the best grammar schools in the kingdom. The college, founded by Humphrey Chetham in 1665, is likewise a wealthy scholastic establishment, comprising, besides lodgings and school-rooms for boys, a valuable library of 25,000 volumes; but it is said that the modern part of this library is deficient, and that it is better suited for the scholar and the antiquary than for men of business: this college has also a museum of curiosities of little real value, but much visited by strangers and holiday people. The number of scholars is restricted to 80, 40 of whom must belong to Manchester and Salford, the rest belonging to Droylsden, Crumpsall, Bolton, and Turton. A plain education is furnished, and the scholars are afterward apprenticed and fitted out in trade. Seven other endowed charities for instructing children are amalgamated with national and other schools, very liberally supported, and conducted in the most efficient manner; and, besides these, the town has an asylum for the blind, erected by public subscription, and supported by an endowment bequeathed by Thomas Henshaw, Esq., of Oldham, and a deaf and dumb school, established in 1823, and remodelled in 1836: there are 80 scholars on the establishment, which is in every respect well conducted. A chapel is connected with the school, to which the public are admitted.

A college (removed by the Unitarians from York) on the plan of King's college, London, under the denomination of the Manchester New college, was opened for the reception of students on the 5th Oct., 1840. Instruction is given by distinguished professors in every department of literature, science, and theology. The erection of another college, to be called the Lancashire Independent college for the education of dissenters, is also in active progress, and will be soon completed.

The charitable institutions of Manchester, for the relief of the sick, disabled, and destitute, comprise an infirmary and dispensary, relieving 18,000 patients yearly, a fever hospital, or "house of recovery," a lying-in hospital, an eye institution, a lock hospital, a night asylum for the destitute poor, a female penitentiary, a provident society, a dispensary for children, a dispensary for diseases of the skin, and four other dispensaries, relieving altogether about 30,000 patients annually, and supported by funds from bequests and subscriptions, amounting to £14,000 a year; besides which, there are various minor charities belonging to Manchester and Salford, the aggregate income of which exceeds £4000 a year: so that upwards of £18,000 are annually expended in the relief of the poor, over and above the expenses of parish support, which in 1836 amounted to £40,000.

The literary and philosophical establishments of Manchester are very numerous, consisting of a philosophical society, instituted in 1781, and numbering among its past and present members Dr. Percival, the three Henrys (father and sons), Dalton, and other eminent men, whose science and discoveries have been of material advantage, not only to the town, but to the world generally: indeed, few provincial societies of the kind have earned so high a reputation; its memoirs (in 16 volumes) have been translated into both the German and French languages: a geological and mining society, founded in 1838, has already upwards of 300 members: a statistical society is actively engaged in collecting local information respecting education, morals, &c.: a botanical and horticultural society, established in 1827, possesses gardens that cover 16 acres: a zoological society has spacious gardens on the Bury road, tastefully laid out, and containing a good and increasing collection of animals: a society of natural history has a good museum, and is supported by about 600 subscribers. The Royal Institution was founded in 1823, for the promotion of literature, science, and the fine arts. We have already noticed its fine building, the principal hall of which has a statue of Dalton, from the chisel of Chantrey. Connected with this institution is a school of design, likely to be of material service to pattern-draughtsmen, machine-makers, and others. The Athenæum, established in the view of affording to the middle classes a suitable resort for reading, study, and conversation, is supported by about 1000 members, and has a library of 4000 volumes: two schools of medicine and surgery are superintended by able teachers, and provided with extensive museums, lecture-rooms, &c. There are two mechanics' institutes, and another establishment for similar purposes called the Christian Institute: these institutions are all well provided with libraries, museums, apparatus, &c., and are well attended. There are three lyceums, specially intended for the improvement and re-

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creation of the working classes by furnishing them with books, magazines, newspapers, lectures, and opportunities for friendly intercourse; and there can be no doubt that they have been of very material advantage. The Royal Victoria Gallery has an exhibition of objects in mechanics and science, and courses of lectures. A temperance society, formed in 1835, was the first to inculcate total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages: it has at present 12 branch associations, holding weekly meetings, and about 8000 members.

The banking establishments of Manchester, which are numerous, and conducted on a scale corresponding with the commercial importance of the place, comprise, besides five private banking-houses, mostly of great wealth and respectability, a branch of the Bank of England, and five joint-stocks: viz., the Bank of Manchester, founded 1829; the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (1839); the Union Bank of Manchester (1836); the Manchester and Salford Banking Company (1836); the S. Lancashire Bank (1836); and the Alliance. A savings' bank was opened in 1818; and, from the report of 1839, it appears that it had then deposits to the amount of £337,880, received from 11,863 depositors. Five newspapers are published in Manchester; three of which, the *Guardian*, *Times*, and *Advertiser*, advocate whig and radical politics, the *Courier* and *Chronicle* being conservative. The *Guardian*, which has the largest circulation, and *Chronicle*, are published on Wednesdays and Saturdays; the others appear on Saturdays only.

Manchester possesses several large establishments connected with its internal economy. The workhouse, which occupies an eminence N. of the town, is a very extensive and well conducted establishment, accommodating at an average 780 in-door paupers, whose weekly cost is about 2s. 4d. each for food, and 5s. 4d. for clothing. The house expenditure, in 1839, amounted to about £8750, and £13,000 were distributed among the out-door poor; the total expenditure of the overseers being £41,000. The Salford workhouse, in Greengate, has accommodation for about 350 inmates, whose average cost per head is about 3s. 6d.: the expenditure of the establishment was about £3000, £2000 more being distributed among out-door paupers. The New Bailey prison in Salford, close to the New Bailey bridge, commenced by Howard in 1787, has been since greatly enlarged: it has accommodations for about 800 prisoners, and is well conducted; but, owing to the great increase of population and crime, it is inadequate to the wants of the borough, and is frequently so overcrowded that three persons have to sleep in one cell! A police-office court is held daily within the precincts of the prison, by a stipendiary magistrate, appointed by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, with a salary of £1000 a year. The police of the borough is regulated by a recent temporary act (3 and 3 Vict. c. 67), which provides for the establishment of a police-office, under a chief commissioner, who is to be a justice, and to have an annual salary not exceeding £800; and authorises the appointment of a sufficient number of fit and able men, to act under the commissioner as a day and night police, not only within the borough, but throughout the county of Lancaster. The force consists at present of 394 sergeants and constables, and 94 superior officers, costing in all about £21,700 a year. The police fire-engine establishment is perhaps the most effective in the kingdom, after that of the metropolis: it comprises seven engines, completely furnished with every necessary implement, fire-escapes and water-barrels, and a body of 40 firemen, commanded by a superintendent. The Manchester gas-works are the property of the town, and the profits are applied towards its improvement: the works were established in 1817, but the streets were not generally lighted with gas till 1824. The main pipes extend, in various directions, upwards of 80 m. in length; and the quantity of gas made in 1836 exceeded 160 millions of cubic feet. The Salford gas-works are on a much smaller scale, having only come into operation in 1835. The board of directors of the Manchester establishment paid over to the improvement committee, between 1830 and 1836, £24,000. The Manchester and Salford Water-works Company was originally established in 1808, but assumed its present shape only in 1832, when it received additional powers from parliament. There are two reservoirs, one at Beawick, 110 ft. above the level of the town, and the other at Gorton, 140 ft. above that level: the iron mains extend upward of 70 m., and the daily consumption of water is estimated at 1½ millions of gallons; besides which, 30,000 gallons are daily supplied to the railway companies. The markets of Manchester are not such as a town of great wealth and magnitude might be expected to possess; and this circumstance is most probably owing to the fact, that the tolls are not the property of the town, but belong to the lord of the manor. There are no general markets, like those of Liverpool, Birmingham, and Newcastle; but several are scattered in different parts of the town.

In Victoria-street, Swan-street (Smithfield), Camp Field and Deansgate, are markets for butchers' meat and vegetables; and a fish-market was erected near the exchange in 1828. The cattle-market is held every Wednesday, in Cross Lane, Salford; a large area on its sides is fitted up with stalls, filled with various articles both of farming and manufactured produce.

The following table, drawn up from the *Reports of the Manchester Statistical Society*, shows the consumption of butcher's meat in Manchester and its environs (estimated pop. 343,500) in 1836:—

Description of Meat.	Average weight of Carcasses	Number of		Quantity to each Person.
		Carcasses.	Pounds.	
Cattle	585 lbs.	60,330	22,320,220	66 lbs. 3 oz.
Sheep	63½ —	105,000	7,312,745	21 —
Lambs	37 —	50,000	3,576,716	10 — 7 —
Calves	50 —	11,791	1,051,199	5 — 1 —
Offal (edible)	—	254,310	34,700,032	101 —
Total	—	—	1,287,308	4 — 9 —
Total	—	—	50,097,100	106 — 9 —

The market-days are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the first-named being the manufacturers' day, and the last the chief market for agricultural produce and provisions. The fairs are held in Easter and Whitsun week, the first week in October, and on November 17. The first of these, called Knot-mill fair, is a mere popular festival, and the rest are cattle fairs.

Manufactures.—Manchester, though situated close to an almost inexhaustible coal-field, and deriving great advantages from the vicinity of three streams, available for machinery, would never, in all probability, have attained to her present magnitude and importance, as the first manufacturing town of the world, but for the invention of the steam engine, and the wonderful improvements made since 1780 in the manufacture of cotton twist and fabrics, through the genius and discoveries of Arkwright, Crompton, Cartwright, Horrocks, and others. How astonishing the revolution effected by the ingenuity and enterprise of a few obscure individuals! Before the spinning frame, which was invented in 1767, came into operation, the imports of cotton wool did not amount to 4,000,000 lbs. a year, and the value of the exports hardly exceeded £300,000. Arkwright's patent was set aside in 1785, and since then the progress of the cotton manufacture of Great Britain, and especially of Manchester, has been rapid beyond all precedent. Previously to 1785, the imports of cotton wool had not reached 12,000,000 lbs. in any single year; but in 1787 they amounted to 23,250,363 lbs.! The progress of the manufacture was not impeded by the late war, to the successful termination of which it contributed more, perhaps, than anything else; and what is not less extraordinary, it has more than quintupled since the peace! The imports of cotton wool, in 1840, amounted to the prodigious sum of about 583,500,000 lbs., of which no fewer than 459,000,000 lbs. were manufactured! In 1803, the value of the exports of cotton goods equalled those of woollen, the long-established and staple manufacture of the country; and they now amount to about £35,000,000 a year, while the exports of woollens do not exceed £8,000,000. Indeed, the cotton manufacture now forms, next to agriculture, the principal business carried on in the country, affording an advantageous field for the accumulation and employment of millions upon millions of capital, and thousands upon thousands of workmen! About 1½ millions of people are supported by spinning and weaving cotton, and the different supplementary employments of the trade; and fabrics of great beauty and excellent quality, which a few years ago were out of the reach of all except the wealthy, have been so much reduced in price as to be within the command of all but absolute beggars. (For farther details, see ENGLAND AND WALES, vol. I, p. 707.) Of this gigantic manufacture Manchester is the grand centre, absorbing, with its neighbourhood 10 m. round, fully four fifths of the trade, and comprising, besides spinning-mills, most extensive power-loom factories, and large dyeing and printing establishments. The manufacture of silk goods, also, which was introduced in 1816, has been in a most flourishing state since the removal, in 1836, of the oppressive import duties on raw silk; and this branch of industry in Manchester now exceeds that of Macclesfield. In the infancy of the trade, silk handkerchiefs and mixed goods were principally made; in 1833, gro-de-Naples and figured sarzenets were introduced; and at present (1840) nearly every kind of silk, from the rich brocade to the flimsy Perlas, is manufactured, consuming upwards of 1,000,000 lbs. of raw silk, and employing 4000 hand-loom, besides 9000 persons in throwing-mills, and 500 in dyeing and printing houses. Mixed goods of silk and cotton, silk and woollen, and cotton and woollen, occupy several hands; and many hundred persons are engaged in making machinery, and in various branches of handicraft nearly or

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more remotely connected with the principal object of industry. The following statement respecting the factories within the borough of Manchester is extracted from the *Parl. Returns of 1839*:

Description of Mill.	Number.	Engines.	Power.	Hands employed.
Cotton-mills . . .	163	164	6,656	34,030
Worsted . . .	2	2	66	220
Woolen . . .	2	1	16	36
Silk . . .	19	19	369	4,132
Total . . .	186	227	7,140	38,448

There are also several flax-mills, and this branch of spinning is extending. In some of these factories the process of spinning only is carried forward; but in many others the whole process is carried on, from the first carding to the ultimate dressing of the woven and bleached fabric. Many of them are buildings of extraordinary size, comprising seven or eight stories, erected at a heavy expense, and filled with machinery costing £30,000 or £40,000. The rooms are kept in the most perfect state of cleanliness, and the strictest order, regularity, and silence prevail throughout the establishments. Several thousands of spindles are at work in each of the principal factories; and in many of them upwards of 600 power-looms are in action, each producing from 15 to 20 pieces of fabric, of 24 yards each, per week. Besides the population connected with the factories, which almost absorb the plain-goods' trade, including jaconets, twilled cloths, and fustians, upwards of 9000 hand-loom weavers are employed in Manchester and the neighbourhood in weaving cotton, silk, and mixed goods. "The cotton fabrics are quiltings, figured waistcoatings, twilled shawls and handkerchiefs, checked and striped gingham, tape-strips, dimities, apron-checks, checked handkerchiefs, buff-checks and buffs, coarse shirtings and sheetings. The silk fabrics comprise velvets, figured saracens, figured and plain levantines, plain satins, plain serges, saracens, and gros-de-nappes, checked saracens, string-perians, ducape handkerchiefs, satin checked cravats, Brussels handkerchiefs, black bandanas, Welsh shawls, romuls, turbans, Barcelona handkerchiefs, and grey bandanas. The mixed are chiefly for waistcoatings, handkerchiefs, cravats, shawls, &c. The weaving of each of these fabrics, with a variety of others, may be regarded as a separate branch of the weaving trade; and the earnings of the different weavers employed on each are as various as the fabrics. (*Hand-loom Weavers' Rep.*)

We subjoin a statement drawn up by the Manchester statistical society of the amount of steam power employed in the various branches of manufacture within the parliamentary boroughs of Manchester and Salford in 1838:—

Branch of Manufacture.	Horse Power.		
	Man- chester.	Salford.	Both Bor.
Cotton spinning and weaving	3,372	594	3,966
Woolen, serges, printing, &c.	756	521	1,277
Machinist-making, gunsmiths, &c.	594	836	734
Silk-throwing and weaving	237½	704	941½
Cotton thread and small wares	970	30	1,000
Goldsmiths	168	100	268
Iron-works	113	14	127
Engineering for calico-printing, &c.	75	9	84
Fustian shearing	46	34	80
Brasseries	18	63	79
Food-refining	—	70	70
Chemical works	55	11	66
Woolen	36	22	58
Various, all of minor importance	408	29	437
Total . . .	7,925½	1,591	9,516½

The manufacture of machinery is conducted on a most extensive scale, employing many hundred hands. Steam-engines are made of different powers, varying from eight to 60 horse power; and the castings are often of gigantic size, weighing from 20 to 50 tons. The iron-planing and riveting machines are curious specimens of mechanical ingenuity, and have greatly tended to facilitate the manufacture. Many of the workmen receive from £3 to £3, and less than 30s. weekly wages. The business of locomotive engine and tool making, also, is most extensively carried on, the largest establishments of this kind being at Astcroft; and at Sharp and Robert's; Peel, Williams, and Co.'s; Fairbairn's; and Whitworth and Co.'s, in Manchester; at each of which several hundred men are employed, and the arrangements in every way are most complete and systematic.

The speedy and cheap communication established with the port of Liverpool, and other places, has been at once a use and a consequence of the increase of manufactures in Manchester. It had become, at the close of the last century, a great centre of internal navigation. Brindley constructed the duke of Bridgewater's canal, uniting with the Mersey at Runcorn, in 1761; the Bury and Bolton canal is projected in 1791; that to Ashton and Oldham in 1793; that to Rochdale in 1794; and these communicate with

other canals, in such a manner as to establish an easy communication with the eastern, central, and southern counties, including the ports of Hull, London, and Bristol, as well as that of Liverpool, which is, *par excellence*, the port of Manchester. Large sums were sunk in excavating these canals; but the returns far exceeded expectation, and the profits to the shareholders were in some cases immense.

The Mersey and Irwell navigation company have recently commenced operations in the river Irwell, which will have a most important influence over the navigation and commerce between the two towns. The river at Manchester is being deepened between the New Bailey and Victoria bridges, in which portion it is not at present navigable; and a report, survey, and plans have been drawn up by Mr. Palmer, (president of the Society of Civil Engineers, London,) in compliance with which it is proposed to open the navigation to vessels of 300 tons burden the whole distance from Manchester to Runcorn. The inhabitants of Manchester have for some time been earnestly soliciting to be allowed the privilege of bonding goods; and bills to that effect have been introduced into the House of Commons. Hitherto, however, the opposition of interested parties has prevented the project being carried into effect; but should the Mersey and Irwell navigation company carry their designs into execution, Manchester will be entitled to claim the privilege of bonding from its being a port.

Notwithstanding the rivalry of railways, the tonnage on the canals continues to be very heavy. It was proved before the house of lords, in 1856, that the water-carriage between Manchester, Birmingham, the Potteries, Shrewsbury, &c., amounted annually to 364,100 tons; and if the trade with London, and other southward traffic, be added, it seems probable that the entire canal carriage of Manchester exceeds 700,000 tons a year. But the rapidly and ease of communication have been still more prodigiously increased by the construction of railways, which have brought Manchester within an hour's distance of its great warehouse for the raw material, within four hours of Birmingham, and nine hours of the metropolis: The Liverpool and Manchester railway, opened in 1825, cost £276,000, and the expense of maintenance amounts to £160,000 a year, the annual net profits being about £103,000 at an average of four years. The passengers on this railway have averaged for some years 400,000 a year; and the receipts from goods, as compared with those from passengers, bear the proportion of three to five nearly. The Grand Junction railway, connecting Manchester and Liverpool with Birmingham, is 82½ m. in length (15 m. of which are on the Liverpool and Manchester line), the original cost amounted to £1,400,000; the receipts, in 1856, were £178,000, the expenses averaging 53 per cent. on the returns. The Manchester and Leeds railway was opened the whole distance on the 1st of March, 1841, and in connection with the North Midland and the Midland counties, furnishes another route from Manchester to London. The Sheffield and Manchester railway, and that between Manchester and Birmingham, have been recently commenced, and will probably be completed by the end of 1841.

Manchester has recently received a charter of incorporation; and the municipal borough is divided into 15 wards, the government being vested in a recorder, mayor, 15 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Quarter sessions are held by the recorder; and there is a court for the recovery of debts under £20. Notwithstanding its vast importance, Manchester did not enjoy the privilege of sending representatives to parliament till the Reform Act gave to the manufacturing interests of the country that influence in the legislature to which they had been long entitled. Manchester was then erected into a parliamentary borough, with power to send two members to the House of Commons; its boundaries included, besides Manchester, the eight other townships enumerated at the commencement of this article. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 12,150. The same act conferred on Salford the privilege of sending one member to the House of Commons: its limits comprise two other entire townships, and part of a third. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 2519. Manchester has also been formed into a union under the Poor Law Amendment Act, which came into operation in January, 1841. The union comprises the townships of Blakely, Crumpsall, Cheetham, Moston, Harpurhey, Bradford, Newton, Fallowfield, Great Heaton, Little Heaton, Prestwich, and Manchester.

Condition of the People of Manchester.—The increase of wealth in Manchester, during the last half century, has been quite unprecedented, and it has at present, in proportion to its size, a greater number of opulent capitalists than any other town of the empire. The capital vested in mills, machinery, and stocks of goods, is immense; and, in addition to the vast sums that are thus employed in their peculiar business, the capitalists of Manchester, and the adjoining districts, have been the great promoters of railways in all parts of the empire, and hold a very large proportion of

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the stock embarked in these undertakings. To achieve such great results, a combination of all those qualities that go to form accomplished men of business has been required; and so where do we find the persevering attention to details, added to the sagacity to distinguish between the doubtful and the certain, and the enterprise to embark in remote and apparently hazardous, though really safe schemes, that characterise the highest class of commercial men, so generally diffused as in Manchester. It is, in fact, the grand arena of industry and enterprise. Every one is striving to raise himself to distinction, and to outstrip his neighbour in the accumulation of wealth. But there are no mean jealousies, or unfair jealousings: there is more than room enough for every one; and every one knows that his success is wholly dependent on his own efforts.

The shopkeepers and middle classes of Manchester are more attached to old habits than those of most other towns. In proof of this we may mention, that by far the greater number of them continue to dine at the primitive and unshallowable hour of one. At no very distant period, indeed, they were accustomed to shut their shops from one till two; and though that is no longer the case, the banks will not, at present, with one or two exceptions, cash cheques sent to them at such a time, or allow their clerks to be interrupted when at dinner!

But it is not so easy to arrive at any very definite conclusions with respect to the condition of the lower classes in this great workshop. On the whole, however, we are inclined to consider it as tolerably satisfactory. No doubt, the condition of the English part of the population has been most injuriously affected by the prodigious influx of Irish immigrants, of whom there are probably not fewer than 45,000 in the town, where they, for the most part, occupy an inferior quarter, called "Little Ireland." The Irish, it is but fair to say, are neither peculiarly disorderly nor peculiarly dishonest; but their competition has depressed wages, or hindered them from rising, and their example has been most pernicious, by accustoming the English to a lower standard of food and comfort. But despite the influence of this fruitful source of degradation, the work-people of Manchester seem, when employed, with the exception of the hand-loom weavers, to be really well off. Unluckily, however, a number of individuals, partly belonging to the town, but mostly new comers from Ireland and other parts of England, are usually without employment, and in a state bordering on destitution. It is unfortunate, too, that so many of the workmen's wives should be employed in factories, as this takes them away from their families, and prevents them from bestowing sufficient pains on the training of their children, and their household affairs. It is singular, indeed, how ignorant workmen's wives, engaged in factories, and brought up as factory girls, are of most matters connected with domestic economy; and how much more comfortable their families might be were they familiar with such details, though their earnings were less. It is not true, however, that the condition of the work-people has been deteriorated, and, in point of fact, it has on the contrary, been very materially improved. Most descriptions of labourers receive good wages; and such skilled labourers as are temperate and industrious are, speaking generally, in decidedly comfortable circumstances.

The lower classes of Manchester live principally in houses above ground, consisting for the most part of cottages, of which many lengthened streets have been built of late years; but, in addition to these, great numbers inhabit cellars or underground floors, sometimes below the cottages, and sometimes below other houses. According to a statement published by the statistical society, the bulk of the population, in 1835, were lodged as stated in the following table:

	Man- chester.	Salford.	Total.
Persons occupying houses	94,250	31,696	125,946
" rooms of houses	9,351	3,123	12,474
" boarding with occupants of houses	9,671	2,891	12,562
" occupying cellars	14,574	3,310	17,884
" boarding with occupants of cellars	686	25	711
Total:—Persons resident in dwellings examined	128,292	40,991	169,283
Families resident in dwellings examined	28,196	9,553	37,749
Average rent per week of houses, rooms, and cellars, examined	4 55	4 39	4 48
Gross amount of rent for a year of houses, rooms, and cellars	£2,513 12	£2,451 12	£4,964 12
Number of persons comfortable	19,364	7,417	26,781
" uncomfortable	8,522	2,181	10,703

Of the 169,283 persons classified above, 84,233 were adults, 53,699 were children under 12 years of age, and 30,691 were children above 12 years of age, and mostly employed.

It appears, from a statement published by the Manchester statistical society in 1838, which may be regarded as nearly accurate, that 71,799 individuals, comprising nearly all below the rank of shopkeepers, were employed as follows:—

	Individuals.
In cotton factories in Manchester and Salford	18,433
Other factories in ditto	1,423
Hand-loom weavers	2,193
Persons employed in warehouses	7,007
" in manufactures	7,007
" in building trades	4,515
" in clothing trades	6,859
Occupations not classed	22,958
	71,799

The following table, drawn up by the Manchester chamber of commerce, exhibits the average rates of wages paid to the different classes of labourers in and out of factories in Manchester in 1832, since which period no material alteration has taken place:—

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Spinners, men	1 0 0	1 5 0
" women	0 10 0	0 15 0
Struthers	1 5 0	1 5 0
Flowers (boys and girls)	0 10 0	0 7 0
Scavengers	0 1 0	0 2 3
In the Card-room :		
Men	0 14 0	0 17 0
Young women	0 9 0	0 12 0
Children	0 5 0	0 7 0
Throat-spinners	0 5 0	0 6 0
Reelers	0 7 0	0 9 0
Weavers by Power :		
Men	0 13 0	0 14 0
Women	0 10 0	0 12 0
Dressers' men	1 0 0	1 10 0
Winders and warpers	0 8 0	0 11 0
Mechanics	1 4 0	1 10 0
Weaving by Hand :		
Quality of Work by		
Neckmen, fancy	men	0 9 0
" common	men	0 8 0
" children and women	men	0 10 0
" women	women	0 10 0
" children	children	0 7 0
" all ages	all ages	0 6 0
" men & women	men & women	0 9 0
" all ages	all ages	0 10 0
" men	men	1 0 0
" women	women	1 0 0
" children	children	0 10 0
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partly to the poverty, and still more to the perverse habits of the occupiers. In a tract written in Manchester, and published by authority in 1735, long before the factory system had any existence, the houses of the poor are said to be "most wretched," "filthy and nasty" in the extreme, and "noisome and infectious." (See extract from tract in *Manchester as it is*, p. 36.) There is really, therefore, no room for ground for saying, that any portion of the poor are worse lodged now than formerly; while on the other hand, of 17,784 dwellings of the labouring classes, examined by the agents of the Statistical Society, no fewer than 27,381 were decidedly "comfortable;" and as respects the clothing and other accommodations of the poor, they are infinitely superior at present to what they have ever previously been. Their prosperity is evinced by the great average consumption of butcher's meat.

A good deal of fever necessarily prevails at most periods of the year, in the poorer districts of Manchester, especially in those where the streets are in the disgraceful state already noticed. But, on the whole, Manchester is less unhealthy than Glasgow, or than the old town of Edinburgh, which has no manufactures.

The idle and absurd stories that were so industriously propagated with respect to the influence of factory labour on health and morals, are now pretty well expounded. Latterly, indeed, there would appear to be a considerable increase of crime; but this increase is apparent only, and is mainly a consequence of the improved state of the police, and of trivial offences that formerly escaped notice being whether wisely or not, we shall not stop to inquire) now visited with fine or imprisonment. The truth is that, in respect of morality, the labouring population of Manchester has but little to fear from a comparison with that of any large town in the empire. An unexceptionable witness, the Rev. R. Parkinson, canon of the collegiate church, Manchester, in a speech at a public meeting in Feb., 1839, said, "I am aware that an able and well-known poet has said (and the saying has almost passed into a proverb)—

"God made the country, but man made the town;"

meaning, of course, that the country was the most proper place for man to dwell in, and that the occupations of towns were unnatural. I think, on the contrary, that instead of an agricultural population, the people of this country were meant to be one of a very different character. I have no natural predilections for my present opinions. My birth and early education put me in a very different position from that which I now hold; but being at present an inhabitant of this town, having enjoyed ample opportunities of observing and judging, and being in a position which gives me no motive for a partial judgment, I maintain that, taking an average of all classes of our population and that of other districts, we shall find the morality of this district not below that of the most primitive agricultural population. I have the best authority for saying, that the streets of Manchester, at ten o'clock at night, are as retired as those of most rural districts. When we look at the extent of this parish, containing at least 300,000 souls, being more than the population of half our counties, can we be surprised that here is a great amount of immorality? But a great proportion of that immorality is committed by persons who have been already nursed in crime in districts supposed to be more innocent than our own, and who swell our police reports, not so much because we hold out greater facilities for rearing them, as that they are apprehended through the superior vigilance of our police." This is pretty conclusive; and we may add, that the regard paid by females to decency, both of language and deportment, is stated by intelligent witnesses before the factory commissioners of 1833-34 to be greater in Manchester than in most rural districts. It is fact, too, that the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate children in the country is only 1 in 13, a very low ratio for a dense and varied population, and not greater than in the purely agricultural counties of Hereford and Salop.

We believe that the doctrines of charity and ultra-radicalism have made less progress in Manchester than in most other great towns, the metropolises excepted, certainly less than in Glasgow. Stagnations of trade, by occasioning want of employment and reducing wages, necessarily, also, occasion discontent and dissatisfaction; and in such periods demagogues are not wanting to recommend political nostrums of all sorts as infallible remedies for the grievances under which they labour. But the great bulk of the population are, notwithstanding, attached to the principles of the constitution, orderly, and opposed to violence. And in this, no doubt, their opinions are in accordance with their own obvious interests; for, were they to become disorderly, or to cease to respect and uphold the rights of property, the prosperity of Manchester would be instantly terminated: capitalists would withdraw from and shun her as if she were infected with a pestilence, and the mass of the population would sink into a state of squalid and irremediable poverty.

It is needless to observe that the interests of the employers of labour and those of the labourers, though apparently conflicting, are, at bottom, the same; and that neither party can prosper without that prosperity redounding to the advantage of the other. But, notwithstanding this identity of interests, there is, it must be admitted, but little sympathy between the great capitalists and work-people in this or any other large manufacturing town. This is occasioned by the great scale on which labour is now carried on in factories; and by the consequent impossibility of the manufacturer becoming acquainted with the great bulk of the people in their employment. They do not, in fact, so much as know their names; they look only to their conduct when in the mill; and are wholly ignorant of their mode of life when out of it, of the condition of their families, &c. The affections having nothing to do in an intercourse of this kind; every thing is regulated on both sides by the narrowest and most selfish views and considerations; a man and a machine being treated with precisely the same sympathy and regard. It is not to be denied that this is a state of things fraught with considerable danger; and that no society can be in a really sound or healthy state where the bond of connection between the different ranks and orders is such as now prevails at Manchester, and other great towns. Indifference, on the one hand, necessarily produces disrespect, insubordination, and plotting, on the other. However, it is easier to point out a condition of this sort, than to suggest any means by which it may be obviated. We doubt, indeed whether it admit of any effectual remedy. The whole tendency of society, in modern times, is to make interest, taking the term in its most liberal and sordid sense, the link by which all classes are held together: and should any circumstances occur to make any considerable portion of society conclude that their interest is separate from or opposed to that of the others, there would, we apprehend, be but few other considerations to which to appeal to hinder the dissolution of such society.

In 1838 there were in Manchester 1762 beer-shops, and 625 public-houses, many of the establishments for the sale of spirits vying in splendour with the gin-palaces of the metropolis. Intemperance, however, is not on the increase. Great numbers of coffee-shops have recently been opened; and the influence of the temperance societies has also been most beneficial.

Climate, Temperature, &c.—Manchester, as already seen, is a healthy town; indeed, taking its size and the occupation of its inhabitants into consideration, the mortality is less than in most towns of the north of England; and if means were adopted for the improvement and cleaning the poorer streets and buildings, and for consuming the smoke which at present issues in dense clouds from innumerable factory chimneys, there can be little doubt that its salubrity would be materially increased. The mean annual quantity of rain falling in Manchester (at an average of 33 years) is 36.140 inches, while the mean annual quantity falling in Lancaster (at an average of 30 years) is 39.714 inches; the comparatively slight variations in the temperature likewise contribute greatly to the healthiness of the town. [See table top of next page.]

According to Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, "the Roman invaders of this country fixed a military station in a place since called Castlefield, to which they gave the name Mancunium," whence Manchester has been derived. In the time of the Saxons the old town was deserted, and about 627 another was built on its site. In 929, according to Dr. Aikin, the Saxon king, Edward the Elder, ordered Manchester to be fortified. In Domesday Book the town is called a manor, and is described as having two churches. In the 14th and 15th centuries it received great additions and improvements, so that, in Leland's time, it was reckoned "the fairest, best builded, quickest, and most populous town of Lancashire." Camden also mentions it as being famed in his time for the manufacture of woollen cloths, then called "Manchester cottons," that is, coatings. The first authentic mention of the cotton manufacture in England is made by Lewis Roberts, in his *Treasure of Trade*, published in 1641, where it is stated, "The town of Manchester in Lancashire must be also herein remembered, and worthily, for their encouragement, commended, who buy the yarn of the Irish in great quantity, and, weaving it, return the same again into Ireland to sell. Neither doth their industry rest here; for they buy cotton wool in London that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and at home work the same, and perfect it into fustians, vermillions, dimities, and other such stuffs; and then return it to London, where the same is vented and sold, and not seldom sent into foreign parts, who have means, at far easier terms, to provide themselves of the said first materials." (*Orig. ed.*, p. 33.) In 1650, the inhabitants of Manchester were reckoned the most industrious in the N. of England. The town was stated to be a mile long, with open and clean streets, and good buildings; and, in 1730, it is described as

MANCHESTER.

The following Synoptical View of the Temperature, &c., of Manchester, during the year 1840, cannot fail to be interesting. It is extracted from the private Dairy of Dr. Dalton:—

		Thermometer.				Baromet.	Rain.	Aurora.
		Morn.	Noon.	Night.	Mean.			
Jan.	Mean, &c.	40° 3'	43° 4'	40° 8'	41° 4'	29.41	Inch.	1
	Greatest	53	54	55	.	30.32		
	Least	26	31	28	.	29.68	3.540	
Feb.	Mean, &c.	38° 5'	43° 8'	38° 2'	40° 5'	29.756	.	0
	Greatest	49	54	50	.	30.58		
	Least	26	34	30	.	29.68	1.241	
March.	Mean, &c.	38° 3'	46° 5'	38° 8'	41° 2'	30.42	.	1
	Greatest	49	53	47	.	3.66		
	Least	29	39	31	.	29.72	0.945	
April.	Mean, &c.	50° 5'	58° 2'	50°	52° 9'	30.184	.	1
	Greatest	63	74	58	.	30.29		
	Least	30	45	38	.	29.51	0.790	
May.	Mean, &c.	54° 3'	59° 55'	53° 2'	55° 38'	29.892	.	0
	Greatest	64	73	61	.	30.28		
	Least	47	49	46	.	29.30	3.220	
June.	Mean, &c.	57° 8'	69° 4'	56° 9'	59°	29.943	.	0
	Greatest	67	76	63	.	30.17		
	Least	53	54	49	.	29.62	3.720	
July.	Mean, &c.	.	.	.	.	29.63	.	0
	Greatest	.	.	.	.	30.10		
	Least	.	.	.	.	29.32	6.040	
Aug.	Mean, &c.	60° 5'	68° 6'	59° 3'	63° 8'	29.917	.	0
	Greatest	70	77	68	.	30.25		
	Least	50	54	50	.	29.00	4.065	
Sept.	Mean, &c.	56° 06'	58° 8'	55° 5'	57°	29.961	.	1
	Greatest	63	75	63	.	30.20		
	Least	47	51	45	.	29.62	3.680	
Oct.	Mean, &c.	46° 01'	53° 5'	48° 7'	48° 4'	29.922	.	1
	Greatest	54	57	54	.	30.51		
	Least	34	47	36	.	29.14	2.405	
Nov.	Mean, &c.	45° 6'	48°	43° 5'	45° 7'	29.33	.	1
	Greatest	54	58	52	.	30.35		
	Least	34	40	33	.	29.30	4.475	
Dec.	Mean, &c.	36° 3'	39° 3'	36° 9'	37° 5'	30.12	.	2
	Greatest	50	53	44	.	30.32		
	Least	28	31	28	.	29.15	0.180	
							34.201	8

"the largest, most rich, populous, and busy village in England, having about 94,000 individuals within the parish." Fastians were the earliest article of manufacture, and other fabrics were made soon afterward; but the great increase of population and commercial prosperity did not take place till 1770, when machinery was first introduced into the town. From that year down to the present time Manchester has been a scene of rapidly increasing industry, and has been distinguished by the invention and enterprise of its citizens; its working population supplies every quarter of the world with clothing; and wealth, the reward of successful labour flows in from all sides in a large, rapid, and uninterrupted current. (*Baines's Hist. of Lancaster as it is; Part. Rep.*; but principally *Priv. Inform.*)

MANCHESTER, p. v., Hillsborough co., N. H., 21 m. S.S.E. Concord, 461 W. Incorporated in 1751 by the name of Derryfield, which was, by the legislature, changed to Manchester in 1810. Bounded W. by Merrimack river, E. by Massabie pond, the outlet of which, Cohass brook, flows into Merrimack river. The canal around Amoskeag falls, with a descent of 45 feet, about a mile long, was completed in 1816, at an expense of over \$60,000. It contains five churches, a Congregational, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist, 31 stores, three lumber-yards, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, one brewery, two printing-offices, three weekly newspapers; eight schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 3235.

MANCHESTER, p. t., semi-capital of Bennington co., Vt., 95 m. S.S.W. Montpelier, 428 W. Watered by Battenkill river and its branches, which afford good water-power. White marble is extensively found and exported. It contains three churches, a Congregational, an Episcopal, and a Baptist, four stores, three fulling-mills, two woollen factories, one grist-mill, 12 saw-mills, one academy, 105 students; 10 schools, 510 scholars. Pop. 1594. The village is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, and handsomely built, chiefly on one street. It contains a courthouse, jail, a Congregational church, several stores, and the Burr seminary, a flourishing academy, founded by a donation of \$10,000 by Joseph Burr, Esq., in 1829, who gave property to the amount of \$150,000 to different literary and benevolent institutions.

MANCHESTER, p. t., Essex co., Mass., 23 m. N.E. Boston, 463 W. Incorporated in 1645. Bounded S.E. by Mass-

achusetts bay. Vessels of 120 tons come to the village, and vessels of any size find good anchorage in the harbour, which is safe. It contains two churches, a Congregational and a Universalist, six commercial houses in foreign trade, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; four schools, 200 scholars. Pop. 1355.

MANCHESTER, p. t., Hartford co., Ct., 10 m. E. Hartford, 346 W. Incorporated from E. Hartford in 1823. Watered by Hockanum river and its branches. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Methodist, seven stores, six fulling-mills, five woollen factories, two cotton factories, with 3800 spindles, two grist-mills, seven paper-mills, two powder-mills; seven schools, 407 scholars. Pop. 1695.

MANCHESTER, p. t., Ontario co., N. Y., 8 m. N. Onondaga outlet. It contains two churches, a Methodist and Baptist, three stores, three fulling-mills, three woollen factories, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, one paper-mill, two tanneries, two distilleries; 10 schools, 975 scholars. Pop. 2912.

MANCHESTER, t., Passaic co., N. J., 18 m. N.W. New-York. Organized in 1836. Bounded S. by Passaic river, N.W. by Ramapo river. Watered by Pompton river. The village lies opposite to Paterson, with which it is connected by two bridges. It has nine stores, seven grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; one academy, 24 students; six schools, 265 scholars. Pop. 3112.

MANCHESTER, p. t., York co., Pa., 18 m. S. Harrisburg, 96 W. It contains four stores, one flouring-mill, eight grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries, 15 distilleries, one pottery. Pop. 2153.

MANCHESTER, t., Morgan co., O. It has one store, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; eight schools, 268 scholars. Pop. 1597.

MANCHESTER, p. v., Chesterfield co., Va., 2 m. S. Richmond, 119 W. Pleasantly situated on the S. side of James river, opposite to Richmond, with which it is connected by Mayo's bridge. It contains two churches, a Methodist and Baptist, six grocery stores, one cotton seed oil mill, one cotton factory, with a capital of \$70,000, eight tobacco factories, one flouring-mill, 300 dwellings, and 1500 inhabitants.

MANCHESTER, p. v., capital of Coffee co., Tenn., 68 m. S.E. Nashville, 652 W. Situated on the head waters of Duck river, and contains a courthouse, and several stores and dwellings.

MANCHOORIA.

MANCHOORIA (Chin. *Kirin-sele*), an extensive region of N.E. Asia, belonging to China, and the original seat of the present ruling dynasty (Ta-shing) of the Chinese empire, lying between lat. 41° and 57° N., and between long. 117° and 140° E., bounded N. by the Russian gov. of Yakoutsk, E. by the gulf of Tartary and sea of Japan, S. by China Proper, and W. by the Russian gov. of Irkutsk and Mongolia, from which latter it is separated by a wooden palisade, connected with the great wall of China, and by a line running down the Songari and other rivers to the Daourian range, on the S. of Siberia. Estimated area, 700,000 sq. m. Population unknown. The S. provinces are the only parts of the country that have been visited by Europeans; our knowledge of the remainder being derived only from the doubtful statements of a Chinese geographer. It is, therefore, more than probable, that, should any events lead to the admission of competent travellers into the country, it will be found necessary to make considerable alterations in our maps and descriptions of what is now little better than a *terra incognita*. Manchooria lies chiefly in the great valley formed by the Amur and Songari, with their numerous tributaries, and is bounded by three principal mountain chains, 1, one on the E., running from the peninsula of Corea along the whole line of coast to the N. boundary, and having a probable elevation of 5000 feet; 2, the Daourian mountains (called, by the Chinese, the outer Hing-an-ling), which form the entire N. boundary of Manchooria, but also send out minor offsets into the centre of the country; 3, the inner Hing-an-ling, or Sialkoi chain, which appears to be a continuation of the Shan-see mountains, and to extend, with little interruption, over a great part of Mongolia. Besides the above principal ranges, there are, to the N. of Corea, some chains of inferior importance, bearing several different names; but this part of the country, near the coast, though nominally a part of Manchooria, is inhabited, almost exclusively, by Ainos, a people similar to those inhabiting Jesso and Tarakai, in the empire of Japan. The chief river of Manchooria is the Amur, Sagalien or Kwentung (for it is thus variously called), which, measured along its windings, is about 2500 m. in length, and, with its tributaries, drains a territory of about 900,000 sq. m. Several of these streams afford pearls; but the principal pearl-fishery is on the E. coast, in the channel of Tartary. It is a government monopoly, and is carried on by Manchoo soldiers, who are required, annually, to deliver into the Imperial coffers, a fixed quantity of pearls. The chief lakes are the Hinkai-nor, a large sheet of water near the source of the Oussouri, in the province of Kirin, and the Hoorun and Pir, which give their names to the most W. district of the province Taisihar: there are a few others in different parts of the country, but only of small size.

The nature of the Manchoo soil, and its mineral productions generally, are little known. The people in the N. being chiefly nomads, subsisting by the produce of the chase, pay little attention to tillage; but agriculture is common in the S. districts, and the *cerealia*, as well as hemp and cotton, are extensively cultivated. The staple productions, however, are ginseng and rhubarb, the former being an exclusive government monopoly. The province of Shing-king, on the gulf of Pecheleo, produces corn, millet, and peas, large quantities of which, with ginseng, are sent by sea to the S. provinces of China. The forests, which clothe the sides of most of the mountains, comprise oaks, pines, firs, and birches; lime-trees, maples, oleanders, acacias, &c., being found on the plains towards the S. The domestic animals of central Europe are common in the more cultivated districts; but the cattle are small, and the breed of sheep peculiar to this country, called *argali*, is small, and coarse-wooled. Near the Yablonoi range, reindeer are kept, and camels are to be seen in many parts of the S. provinces. The wild animals comprise the ermine, sable, fox, and bear, hunted for their furs, which are a considerable article of trade with the Russians. Fish, especially salmon, and remarkably fine sturgeons, are abundant in the rivers, and held in high estimation by those living near the banks.

The Manchoo territory is divided into three provinces, 1. Shing-king, (comprising the ancient Leao-tung), near the borders of China; 2. Kirin, occupying the country E. of the Songari; and 3. Taisihar, comprising the whole country W. and N.W. that river. The government of the first of these provinces is conducted by civil officers, on the same plan as in China; but the other provinces are under a government more strictly military than any other portion of the Chinese empire. The governors and magistrates are all military men; and the law makes all males, above 16 years of age, liable to serve under the standards to which they belong by birth, of which there are eight, each being distinguished by its peculiar flag. Kirinoolo is the metropolis of the country, and the residence of the supreme governor. Ningoota, on the Hooka, a tributary of the Songari, is also held in high esteem, in consequence of its having

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been the residence in former times of the reigning family of China. With respect to trade, however, both are inferior to Fung-hwang-ching, on the borders of Corea. The seaports frequented by the Chinese junks are Kin-tchou, at the N. end of the gulf of Leantung, and Kaichou, on the same gulf, E. of that last mentioned. The other cities of Manchooria, except Moukden, the old capital, and still denominated "the affluent metropolis," have no claim to rank higher than villages, though most of them are surrounded by walls, and garrisoned by small bodies of soldiery.

The general history of the Manchocs, or Eastern Tartars, with an account of their physical conformation, has already been given at some length in the article ASIA, in this work, (l. 183-185), to which the reader is referred for further particulars. (See, also, *MONGOLIA. Ritter's Asia*, l. 85-153, ll. 210-320; *Klaproth's Magasin Asiatique*, and *Asia Polyglotta, Appendix; Chinese Repository*, vol. 1., p. 113-118; and also vols. v. and vi.)

MANDAN, district, a portion of the territory of the United States, bounded N. by the British possessions, E. by Wisconsin, S. by the N. fork of Platte river, and W. by the Rocky mountains. It is about 530 miles from N. to S., and 600 miles from E. to W., containing about 300,000 sq. m. It is an elevated plain or table land, and the soil, though light, bears sufficient grass to support extensive herds of buffalo, elk, and deer; but some parts of it are barren. It appears that the vast chain of the Rocky mountains is broken through by a pass which admits of a road. The passage is up the N. branch of Platte river, and by the Sweetwater branch, which flows from the Wind river mountains, the highest portion of the Rocky mountains; thence across the height to Snake or Lewis river, a branch of the Columbia. The pass at the dividing ridge is in 49° 24' 32" N. lat., about 7000 feet above the ocean, but approached by a gradual, and almost imperceptible ascent. A man has actually travelled with a one horse wagon from Hartford, Ct., to the falls of the Columbia. This territory gives rise to the Missouri, Yellowstone, and Platte rivers, and derives its name from the extinct tribe of the Madan Indians, who inhabited a part of it.

MANDAVEE, a town and seaport of Hindostan, being the most populous town, and principal emporium of Cutch, on the S. coast of which it stands, 35 m. S.S.W. Bhooj; lat. 23° 50' N., long. 69° 34' E. Pop. probably 50,000; of whom, upward of 15,000 are Bhattias, 10,000 Banyans, 5000 Brahmans, and the rest Lohannas, Mohammedans, and Hindoos of low caste. "The town is within gun-shot of the beach, and is surrounded with fortifications in the Asiatic style. Its environs are laid out in gardens well stocked with cocoa-nut and other trees. The bed of a river, nearly dry, except in the rains, covers the E. face, and joins the sea, forming the only harbour which Mandavee has. Small boats, laden, can cross the bar at high tides; larger vessels unlade in the roadstead. A brisk trade is kept up with Arabia, Bombay, and the Malabar coast, in which upward of 800 boats, of from 40 to 500 candelis tonnage, are employed. The exports are chiefly cotton, ~~musree~~ of silk and cotton thread, piece goods of a coarse kind, alum, and glue. The imports are, bullion from Mocha; Ivory, rhinoceros' horns, and hides, from Powahil; dates, cocoa-nuts, grain, and timber, from Malabar and Damau. There is a considerable inland trade, by means of *charons* and other carriers with Marwar and Malwah." (*Bombay Transac.*, ii, 217; *Geog. Journal; Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

MANDURIA, a town of the Neapolitan dom. prov. Otranto, cap. cant., in an arid plain, 22 m. E.S.E. Taranto. Pop. about 5000. It is a straggling but well built town, with wide unpaved streets, many handsome churches, several convents, an orphan asylum, and a large palace, formerly belonging to the Francavilla family. The town during the middle ages, and until 1790, was called Casalnuovo; but at the latter epoch it re-assumed, by royal privilege, the name of the ancient city, on the site of a part of which it is built. When Swinburne visited it, it was noted for nothing except the taste of its inhabitants for dog flesh, the skins of the slaughtered dogs being, at the same time, tanned into an imitation of Turkey leather for the supply of the neighbourhood. It had no other trade or manufacture. The remains of Manduria, destroyed by Fabius Maximus in the second Punic war, consist of its walls, standing several feet above ground, and double, except on the S. side, where the fortifications appear to have been left incomplete. The outer wall, and its ditch, measure 8 yards in breadth; behind this bulwork is a broad space, and then an inner wall, which together measure 14 yards. According to Craven, the walls are no where more than 6 feet in height, having probably been lowered to furnish materials for the construction of the modern town, in the vicinity is a well, mentioned by Pliny, as constantly preserving the same level, whatever quantity of water be

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added to or taken from it; *lucus ad marginem planus, neque exhaustus aqua minister, neque infusus angulus.* (Hist. Nat., lib. II.) This singular well still exists, and was visited by Swinburne and Craven, (*Craven's Tour*, &c., p. 165-169; and Swinburne's *Trav.* I., 233, 234.)

MANFREDONIA, a seaport town of the kingdom of Naples, prov. Capitanata, on a bay of the Adriatic, about 19 m. S.W. the promontory (Testa di) of Gargano, and 30 m. N.E. Foggia; lat. 41° 37' 53", long. 15° 55' 40". Pop. 6000. "In point of symmetry, it may vie with any town in Europe, having been constructed on a regular plan, which never underwent any alteration; and which, notwithstanding the unfinished state of some of the edifices, and the dilapidated aspect of others, gives it an air of grandeur and uniformity very remarkable. It is walled towards both land and sea: from the last a narrow ledge of rocks, almost always under water, divides its bulwarks. One long and wide street runs throughout the city, from one gate to the other; for there are but two gates on the land side, though two others open to the port, which is protected from the effects of the N. wind by a small mole, and commanded by a strong castle, defended by a ditch and drawbridge. The walls are furnished with large round bastions. The harbour is reckoned safe; but its want of depth renders it fit for small vessels only." (*Craven's Tour*, 66, 66.) Four streets run parallel with the principal thoroughfare, and are intersected at right angles by smaller ones. Though narrow, the streets are well kept; and the inhabitants are both cleanly and industrious, in a degree not at all usual in S. Italy.

Vegetables and fish are good, plentiful, and cheap at Manfredonia, but water and wine are indifferent, as are oranges, which form an important article of commerce throughout Apulia. It exports considerable quantities of salt, obtained from the salt lagoons which border the coast of the bay to the S. of the town. It has also a considerable trade in corn, quantities of which are shipped from its port.

About a mile S.W. of the town stood the ancient Sipontum, once a considerable city of *Magna Græcia*, and traditionally said to have been founded or colonized by Diomed. Its site is now principally occupied by a low marsh, abounding with wild fowl, and productive of the malaria which infects Manfredonia. The only remains of the ancient city are its cathedral, and two columns of cipolino marble, both in a dilapidated condition. The former is a small Gothic edifice, with a handsome portico, but little adorned within. It is still the seat of an archiepiscopal see, founded in 1094. Sipontum, which was colonized by the Romans A.U.C. 568, had fallen into such irreparable decay in the 13th century, that Manfred, king of the Two Sicilies, having founded, in 1266, the town which bears his name, but which he called *Novum Sipontum*, removed thither the few inhabitants of Sipontum, bestowing on them many valuable privileges and exemptions. But, though it has always enjoyed some commerce, Manfredonia never attained to the prosperity or celebrity of its ancient predecessor, and has long been stationary. (*Swinburne's Travels in the Two Sicilies*, I., 149-151; *Craven's Tour in the S. Prov. of Naples*, 67, 70; *Craven's Ancient Italy*.)

MANGALORE, or COREAL BUNDER, a seaport town of Hindostan, prov. Canara, of which it is the cap., on a sandy promontory between a salt lake and the Indian ocean, 440 m. S.S.E. Bombay; lat. 13° 53' N., long. 74° 57' E. Early in the present century it had 30,000 inhabitants. The town is well built, and has a fort, now dismantled, which opposed a gallant and successful resistance to Tipoo, in 1783. The port does not admit vessels drawing more than 10 feet water, except at spring tides; but there is good anchorage in the roadstead, in from 5 to 7 fathoms. The exports are chiefly rice, to Muscat, Gon, Bombay, and Malabar; betel nut, black pepper, sandal wood, camellia, and turmeric. Raw silk and sugar are imported from China and Bengal, and oil and ghee from Surat. Mangalore was at an early period much resorted to by Arabian traders; and most of its present inhabitants are of Arabian descent. The vessels employed in its trade belong chiefly to other ports. Salt is made at Mangalore, but it is of bad quality. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*; *Parl. Report*.)

MANHATTANVILLE, v., New-York co., N. Y., 8 m. N. of the city hall, N. York. Situated on the E. side of Hudson river, where is a convenient landing and wharf. It contains an Episcopal church, four stores, a white lead factory, 70 dwellings, and about 500 inhabitants. The New-York lunatic asylum is on elevated ground, half a mile S.

MANHEIM, p. t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 64 m. W.N.W. Albany, 397 W. Bounded S. by Mohawk river, East Canada creek, flows near its E. border. It contains seven stores, three grist-mills, nine saw-mills, three tanneries; nine schools, 496 scholars. Pop. 3945.

MANHEIM, p. t., Lancaster co., Pa., 33 m. E.S.E. Harrisburg.

MANILLA.

bury, 123 W. Bounded E. by Great Comestoga creek, S.W. by Little Comestoga creek. It contains three stores, three flouring-mills, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; one school, 35 scholars. Pop. 1629.

MANHEIM, t., Schuylkill co., Pa. Watered by Schuylkill river and its tributaries. It contains a Lutheran church, 13 stores, one furnace, one forge, four grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, one powder-mill, two tanneries; five schools, 136 scholars. Pop. 3441.

MANHEIM, t., York co., Pa., 16 m. S.W. York. Drained by Hammer creek, a branch of Codorus creek. It contains five stores, one woolen factory, 11 grist-mills, 12 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one paper-mill, four tanneries, 36 distilleries, one pottery; four schools, 71 scholars. Pop. 1523.

MANILLA (Sp. *Manila*), a fortified seaport city of the Philippine Islands, and the cap. of the Spanish settlements in the east, on the E. side of the bay of Manilla, island of Luzon, and on the river Pasig, about 4 m. from its mouth; lat. 14° 36' 8" N., long. 120° 53' 39" E. The pop. of the city and its suburbs was said to amount, in 1818, to from 70,000 to 80,000; and is at present variously estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000, including, besides Tagalans, or natives, from 4000 to 5000 Spaniards and other Europeans, with Chinese, negroes, the descendants of the foregoing races, and foreigners from all parts of the world. The bay and city of Manilla have a very picturesque and imposing aspect from the sea. The former is surrounded by mountains covered with verdure, which, on the E., declines gradually towards the shore. At their foot, on this side, is a small plain, on which the city stands; its buildings consisting almost entirely of the volcanic tufa, of which the plain and its vicinity are geologically constituted. Manilla comprises the city proper and ten suburbs. The former is on the left of S. bank of the Pasig, across which it communicates by a handsome stone bridge of 10 arches with its important suburb of Bidondo, and those of Tondo, Santa Cruz, &c. This bridge, which is about 140 Castilian varas (or yards) in length, by 8 in breadth, was founded in 1520; but it has been rebuilt since 1814, when it was for the first part destroyed by an earthquake.* The city proper, little more than 9 m. in circle, is surrounded with strong walls, and a broad ditch, and has not more than 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants. At the mouth of the river is a small battery, and the town is further protected by the citadel of Santiago, near its N.W. extremity; but Manilla could not make any effectual resistance to a European force. The city, which is entered by six gates, is regularly laid out; and, according to Meyer, by whom it was visited, in 1831, it is superior in point of appearance to either Lima or Santiago. (*Reise in die Erde*, ii., 307.) The streets have carriage-ways, composed of a mixture of loam and quartz, and are provided with footpaths, and lighted at night. The houses in the city are solidly constructed, though, on account of earthquakes, they are seldom more than one story above the ground floor. The houses in the suburbs, however, are not so substantial. In Bidondo, for example, they are almost wholly composed of bamboo, and are raised from the ground, to the height of 8 or 10 feet, on thick poles, as is customary among ultra-Gangetic nations. Most of the houses are furnished with balconies and verandas; the place of glass in the windows is supplied by thin semi-transparent pieces of shell, which, though more opaque, repel heat better. Bidondo is the most interesting portion of Manilla, and that in which its trade mostly centres. It is principally inhabited by Chinese and Tagalans, and looks very like a Chinese town.

The public edifices are mostly within the walled city. The new *aduanas*, or custom-house, is a large fine building, constructed at great expense; but, like the Dublin custom-house, its size is out of all proportion to the business to be transacted in it. The residence of the Captain-General, and the principal government offices, are also in a large edifice, occupying one of the sides of the *Plaza Mayor*, or principal square. This square measures about 120 yards either way, and has, in its centre, a bronze statue of Charles IV., on a marble pedestal, presented to the city by Ferdinand VII. in 1824. There are, in Manilla, a vast number of churches and ecclesiastical establishments; and the number of clergymen is said to exceed that of the garrison, which is estimated at about 7000 men! We need not, therefore, be surprised to learn that religious observances are here scrupulously complied with, while real piety and sound morality are at the lowest ebb. The city was seceded into an archbishopric in 1598; and the cathedral and archbishop's palace are among its most conspicuous structures. The Augustines, Franciscans, Dominicans, and Jesuits convents, the arsenal and cannon foundry in the citadel, the university (founded in 1645), the missionary college, the various schools for natives and Europeans, the hospitals,

* Meyer Reis, &c., ii., 210. The Dict. Geog. says that the bridge was restored in 1814, *mais on grande partie reconstruite par le tremblement de terre de 1824.*

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orphan asylums, and other charities, and the royal cigar manufactory, in which 350 males and 9000 females are said to be employed, include the other principal public buildings and establishments. The promenades round the city are frequented in the evening by the more opulent classes, on horseback, or in their carriages. The neighbourhood is interspersed with orange, acacia, tamarind, and mango groves; gardens; coffee, cocoa, and cotton plantations; rice grounds, &c.

The Passig is navigable for vessels of 600 tons in ballast, or for laden vessels of from 250 to 300 tons, as far as the bridge; and for large shallow boats, drawing from two to three feet water, as far as the lake in which it rises, about nine miles inland. There are 13 feet water, at low ebb, in the channel through the bar at the entrance of the river; for the further deepening of which a steam dredging-boat has been employed since 1837. The rise and fall of the tide in the river is from two to three feet. A lighthouse, at the end of the pier, marks the entrance of the Passig on the left-hand side.

Ships of all classes anchor in Manila roads, at from one to two miles off shore, except during July, August, and

September, when the S.W. moonsoon throws in a heavy sea, which extends quite to the entrance of the river. At this season, therefore, small vessels load and unload in the river, and large vessels at Cavite, an anchorage sheltered by a neck of land to the S.W. and about six or seven miles by water from the mouth of the river; their cargoes being conveyed to and from Manila, in secure decked boats, of from 50 to 70 tons burden.

Manilla is the only port in the Spanish Philippines with which Spanish vessels to or from Europe, or foreign vessels from any quarter, are allowed to trade. Spanish vessels trading to China, Singapore, &c., are, however, allowed to proceed to various outports, and there take on board their outward cargo. The principal articles of export are sugar, which is by far the most important; hemp, and stuffs made of hemp; rice, of which large quantities are sent to China, Indigo, mapias and other woods, tobacco, cigars, coffee, cotton, tortoise-shell, hides, ebony, &c. The tobacco of the Philippine islands is excellent, and might be produced in any quantity; but its growth is comparatively limited by its being made a government monopoly. (See PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.)

The following is an Account of the Quantities and Values of the Principal Articles exported from Manilla in 1837.

Articles.	By Foreign Vessels.	By Spanish Vessels.	Total.	Price.	Gross Amount.
				Dols. <i>Re.</i>	Dols. <i>Re.</i>
Sugar	195,532 pic.	96,231 pic.	292,183 pic.	4 2	944,377 6
Spanan-wood	14,604	9,091	23,695	1	23,695
Hemp	57,362	2,104	59,467	4 2	232,736 6
Cotton	2,550	2,814	5,364	15	84,960
Coffee	6,306	632	6,938	13	88,994
Buffalo	7,531	2,194	9,635	3 7	37,415
Mother-of-pearl shells	1,004	11	1,015	14	14,310
Hides cuttings	1,417	1,391	2,808	3	8,814
Hemp cuttings	875	300	1,175	9	10,739 4
Strawed ebony	9,491	392	9,883	1 2	12,253 6
Boots of Spanan-wood	5,390	1,746	7,136	4	1,133
Pieces of moleve (timber)	4,395		4,395	5 4	34,024
Indigo	1,634 — 99 ctyes	142 — 99 ctyes.	1,754 — 99 ctyes.	66	118,503
Leaf tobacco	35		35	12	430
Tortoise-shell	2,706 ctyes.	1,910 ctyes.	4,616 ctyes.	7 4	34,623 6
Rice	45,007	76,936 coys.	121,943 coys.	1 2	157,503 6
Peaboy	16,564 pic.	19,048 pic.	35,613 pic.	4	17,806
Coffee in husk	86		86	3 6	294 4
Hins	19,305 in no.	234 in no.	19,539 in no.	6	34,350 6
Cigar cases	5,851	70	5,921	1 4	2,900 4
Cigars	3,141 boxes.	1,457 boxes	4,598 boxes	25	114,850
Manilla hemp cloth	19,050 pieces	10,000 pieces	29,050 pieces	3	10,893 6
Ditto	4,075	50	4,125	14	773 3 10
Cocoon-nut oil	876 casks		876 casks	2 6	2,410
Ditto	8,768		8,768	2 2	1,728
Rum	6,851 gallons	132 gallons	7,033 gallons	3 4	2,656 1
Cane	1,440		1,440		790
Liquid indigo		230 pic.	230 pic.	4	920
Ditto		606 casks	606 casks	3 4	2,121
Cotton canvass		560 pieces	560 pieces	12	6,720
Hins		703	703	2	190 4
Total					2,012,638 65 304

Subjoined is a statement of the import trade of Manilla in 1836, which we have procured direct from that city; but it is right to bear in mind that the official accounts from which it has been drawn up are so defective, that the amounts specified can only be considered as rough approximations; and are, no doubt, under the mark.

Account of the Quantities and Values of the principal Articles exported from Manilla in 1836.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
		Dollars.
Iron	pieces	21,974
Cottons, grey	yds.	4,623,275
Do. white		1,136,252
Clothes		232,189
Stripes		266,179
Handkerchiefs	doz.	67,361
Prints	yds.	194,346
Woolens and worsteds		157,297
Muslins		591,015
Unfinished	No.	23,298
Glass and earthenware	pieces	776
Sundries		214,503
Total value in Sp. dollars		1,665,265

Of the above, goods to the value of 1,145,000 dollars were imported, in Spanish vessels, from China, Singapore, and elsewhere. About 120 ships entered the port of Manilla in 1836; of which, 46 were Spanish, 36 British, 38 American, and 11 Chinese.

The port-charges on foreign vessels consist of a tonnage-duty of two reals, or a quarter-dollar, per register ton; and fees, varying from 15 to 30 dollars, according to the size of the vessel, for port-captain's and health officers' visits,

passport, &c. The tariff is bottomed on a custom-house valuation, fixed every five years. Most foreign commodities, imported in foreign vessels, pay an import duty of 14 per cent. *ad valorem*, except wines and spirits, which mostly pay a duty of from 30 to 60 per cent., unless the produce of Spain. Cotton-twist of certain colours, cutlery, ready-made clothes, European fruits, confectionery, and vinegar, pay 40 per cent. if imported in Spanish vessels, and 50 per cent. if in any other. British and other foreign cotton and silk manufactures made in imitation of native cloth, Madras and Senegal cottons, &c., pay 15 per cent. if imported in Spanish, and 25 per cent. if in other ships. Machinery of all sorts for the promotion of industry, cotton-twist of certain colours, gold and silver, plants and seeds, are imported duty free; but tropical products, the same as those of the Philippines, gunpowder, swords, and other warlike stores, &c., are prohibited, unless landed in bond for re-exportation. Exports of nearly all descriptions, by Spanish vessels, pay only from one and a half to two per cent. *ad valorem*, and by foreign vessels double this duty; but manufactured tobacco, rope from Manilla, hemp, and gold and silver, coined or uncoined, if exported to Spain, go duty free. The principal currency of Manilla consists of Spanish dollars, of 8 reals and 96 grains; but S. American dollars are also current. The weights in use are the Spanish lb., which is nearly two per cent. heavier than the English; the arroba = 25½ English lbs. nearly; the quintal = 102 lbs.; and the picul of five arrobas, or one and a quarter cwt. English. The coyan is a measure for rice, &c., varying from 96 to 135 lbs. According to a recent list, there are in Manilla 47 Spanish merchants and 11 foreign firms. The Spanish merchants have a chamber of com-

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merce and a joint-stock insurance society. The United States, France, and Belgium have consuls, and each of the Canton marine insurance companies has an agent here. There are, however, neither fire nor life offices nor agencies; nor is any newspaper, price-current, or other periodical publication issued in Manilla.

Manilla existed as a native town prior to the Spanish invasion; it was taken by the Spaniards, and made the capital of their E. dominions, in 1571. It has frequently suffered very much from earthquakes, especially in 1645 and 1762, and 1884. In 1762, it was taken by the English; but ransomed by Spain for £1,000,000 sterling. (*Meyen, Reise um die Erde* ii., 203-213; *Hamilton's E. I. Gazetteer*; and *valuable Private Information*.)

MANNHEIM, or MANHEIM, a town of W. Germany, grand duchy of Baden, lower circ. of the Rhine (*Unter-rheinkreis*), of which it is the cap., on the Rhine, where it is joined by the Neckar, 33 m. N. Carlsruhe, and 37 m. S.S.E. Mayence; lat. 49° 39' 15" N., long. 8° 28' 7" E. Pop., in 1838, 30,000. It was once strongly fortified, and has at different times suffered severely from sieges and bombardments; but towards the end of last century its defences were levelled by the French, and their site is now laid out in gardens and public walks. Mannheim is a regularly-constructed, handsome town; though it is, notwithstanding, monotonous and tiresome. It consists of 11 streets, crowded at right angles by 10 others, all perfectly straight, broad, well paved, and equidistant; and its houses being uniform, it is difficult for any one, not resident, to distinguish one part of the town from another. It has several handsome public squares, which, though the town be deficient in good water, have mostly fountains. The spacious *Parkadeplatz* and the *Planken*, or principal thoroughfare, both planted with trees, afford pleasant promenades. The principal public edifice is the palace, a huge structure of red sandstone, built by the elector palatine when he made Mannheim his capital, in 1730, but more remarkable for size than elegance. A part of it is inhabited by the dowager grand duchess Stephanie, the adopted daughter of Napoleon and Josephine; and in one wing are museums of antiquities and natural history, the picture-gallery, with some fine Dutch and Flemish paintings, collections of plaster casts and engravings, and a library, said to consist of 70,000 volumes. (*Herschmann's Stein*); but the other wing, comprising the old theatre, was mostly laid in ruins during the bombardment of Mannheim in 1795, in which state it remains. The new theatre, a handsome fabric, is neatly fitted up, and is rich in scenic decorations: it is said to have one of the best theatrical companies and orchestras of Germany; and is celebrated as being the place at which Schiller's tragedy of the Robbers was originally produced. Opposite the theatre is the house in which Kotzebue was assassinated. Mannheim has about an equal number of Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, of which that formerly belonging to the Jesuits is the finest. It has also a synagogue, an observatory, with a tower 115 feet high, and a good collection of instruments, an arsenal and cannon foundry, an exchange, surrounded by arcades, several hospitals, a savings' bank, a lyceum, with schools of drawing, painting, sculpture, surgery, &c. The Rhine is bordered by a fine terrace in the spacious grounds belonging to the palace, whence an extensive view of the surrounding country is obtained; and like the Neckar, is crossed by a bridge of boats. Mannheim has some public baths, and a club called "*The Harmony*," with a reading-room, &c. The cheapness of living has attracted a good many English residents.

This town is the seat of the supreme court of justice for the grand duchy, and of one of the four subordinate courts of appeal in Baden. It was formerly a manufacturing town of some importance; and, among other articles, trinkets, of a compound called Mannheim-gold, were made in large quantities, but this branch of industry is nearly extinct. It still, however, produces carpets, linen and silk goods, tobacco, liqueurs, starch, glue, pasteboard, and sealingwax; and has several coach-building establishments, tanneries, breweries, and bleaching-grounds. Its neighbourhood produces hops and garden stuff in large quantities; and, besides its traffic in cattle and agricultural products, it has a considerable transit trade by the Rhine and the Neckar. Previously to 1806, when it was fortified by the Elector Frederick IV., Mannheim was a mere village. It soon after received numerous Flemish and other immigrants. In 1777, it was ceded to Bavaria; but, since 1802, has been again united to Baden. (*Schreiber, Guide du Rhin*, 65, 66; *Berghaus; Allg. Länder, &c.*, iv., 313; *Stein; Germany and the Germans*, &c.)

MANITOWOC, county, Wis. Situated in the N.E. part of the territory, and contains 468 sq. m. Bounded E. by lake Michigan. Drained by Manitowoc river and its branches. It had in 1840, 81 neat cattle, ninety swine; and produced 235 bushels of wheat, 175 of Indian corn,

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1750 of oats, 1900 of potatoes, 2900 pounds of sugar. It had one flour-mill, six saw-mills. Pop. 233. Capital, Manitowoc.

MANITOWOC, p. v., capital of Manitowoc co., Wis., 178 m. N.E. Madison, 900 W. Situated on Manitowoc river, at its entrance into lake Michigan. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$70.

MANISTEE, an unorganized county of Mich., bounded W. by lake Michigan. Watered by Manistee river.

MANLIUS, p. t., Onondago co., N. Y., 10 m. E. Syracuse, 121 m. W. by N. Albany, 346 W. Bounded N.E. by Chittenango creek. Watered by Limestone creek. It contains six churches, two Presbyterian, two Methodist, an Episcopal and Baptist, 22 stores, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills, three tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; three academies, 578 students; 24 schools, 142 scholars. Pop. 3509.

MANNINGTON, t., Salem co., N. J., 6 m. N.E. Salem. Bounded N. and W. by Salem river. Drained by Mannington creek. It contains two churches, a Methodist and Baptist, the county poor house, with from 80 to 130 inmates, a famous nursery, from which, besides other trees, 15,000 peach trees have been sold in a year, one store, one grist-mill; seven schools, 169 scholars. Pop. 3064.

MANOR, p. t., Lancaster co., Pa., 6 m. S.W. Lancaster, 33 m. S.E. Harrisburg, 105 W. Bounded S.E. by Conestoga creek, by branches of which it is watered. It has seven stores, one woollen factory, 10 flouring-mills, 10 grist-mills, four saw-mills, 18 distilleries; 18 schools, 644 scholars. Pop. 4132.

MANESA (*Mineria*), a town of Spain, prov. Catalonia, 34 m. N.W. Barcelona. Pop. 13,000. It stands on a rocky height, in the midst of a country irrigated by the Llobregat and its tributaries; is walled and strongly fortified; has good streets, and comprises among its public buildings and establishments a collegiate church, with a chapter, four parish churches, five oratories, a well endowed asylum for female orphans, infantry barracks, free school, and hospital. The inhabitants rank among the most industrious in Catalonia, and are pretty equally divided between agriculture and manufacturing pursuits. Cotton and silk fabrics, cotton thread, fine broadcloths, tapes and ribbons, paper, brandy, and gunpowder, are made in considerable quantities for exportation to Cuba and the West Indies. The neighbouring district, one of the best cultivated in Spain, produces corn, hemp, oil, and wine, which, with the goods above mentioned, find a ready sale at the weekly markets, and the two fairs held here Sept. 1 and Nov. 20.

MANSFIELD, a market town and par. of England, co. Nottingham, in the N. div. of wap. Broxtow, 13 m. N.W. Nottingham, and 118 m. N. by W. London. Area of par., 9070 acres. Pop., in 1831, 9426. It is situated in the forest of Sherwood, near the small river Mann, from which it takes its name; and, though old-fashioned, and irregularly laid out, it contains many good modern houses, and is paved and lighted with gas. The chief buildings are the moot-hall, a structure well adapted for county meetings; a theatre, and the church, a commodious Gothic edifice, containing some curious monuments, and fine specimens of painted glass. The Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Calvinist Methodist, and the Society of Friends, have their respective places of worship; to which, as well as the church, are attached well supported Sunday schools. A grammar school was established here in 1567, by Queen Elizabeth, who endowed it with one third part of the church land of the parish, and founded for it two scholarships, of £10 each, at Jesus college, Cambridge; but the management appears to have been unsatisfactory, and it had, in 1833, only 27 scholars, including the master's boarders. (*Chas. Osmy, 25th Rep.*) There are two other charity schools: one of which was founded in 1725, for teaching and clothing 30 boys and 30 girls, and for paying apprentice fees with the former. Besides the above, there are several other charities and money-bequests. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the hosiery and lace trade, and in cotton spinning; it had, in 1839, five cotton-mills, which employed above 400 hands. There are some large iron foundries, for light castings; and the town has also a considerable trade in corn and malt, as well as in the valuable building-stone, quarried in its vicinity. A railway connects it with the Pinxton canal; and, from its proximity to the N. Midland railway, it seems probable that it will, at no distant period, be united with that line. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here; and it is the election-town for the N. division of the county. Markets on Thursday; large cattle fairs, 5th April, 10th July, and the 2d Thursday in October.

About one and a half miles from Mansfield is the village and township of Mansfield-Woodhouse (population, in 1831, 1859), near which are some curious and pretty perfect remains of two Roman villas. Within a few miles are Worksop Manor, formerly belonging to the Duke of Nor-

MANS.

folk, but now the property of the Duke of Newcastle, who has decided on pulling it down; Clumber, the seat of the latter; Thoresby, of Lord Newark; and Welbeck, of the Duke of Portland. Hence, in popular language, this part of the county is called the dukery.

MANFIELD, L. Lamouille co., Vt. 90 m. E. by N. Burlington, 30 m. N.W. Montpelier. It contains the highest peak of the Green mountains, 4370 feet above tide-water. Drained by Waterbury and Brown's rivers. It has two saw-mills; four schools, 77 scholars. Pop. 293.

MANFIELD, P. L. Bristol co., Mass., 30 m. S.S.W. Boston, 21 W. Chartered in 1770. Watered by branches of Taunton river, called Ramford, Cocasset and Canoe rivers. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Methodist, five stores, one woolen factory, three grist-mills, three saw-mills; eight schools, 345 scholars. Pop. 1382.

MANFIELD, P. L. Tolland co., Ct., 34 m. E. Hartford, 300 W. Watered by Willimantic river, Nachaug river and its branches, which afford water-power. It is noted for the production of silk, which has progressed from 1793 to the present time. A large amount of sewing silk is exported. The amount of silk cocoons produced in 1840, was 6151 pounds, roiled silk, 9350 pounds, value \$18,050. It contains four churches, two Congregational, a Methodist and Baptist, five stores, one woolen factory, one cotton factory with 1000 spindles, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, three tanneries, one pottery; 17 schools, 613 scholars. Population 2378.

MANFIELD, P. L. Cattaraugus co., N. Y., 5 m. W. Elliotville, 300 m. W. by S. Albany, 349 W. Drained by Cattaraugus creek, and tributaries of Allegheny river. It has one store, two saw-mills; six schools, 323 scholars. Pop. 942.

MANFIELD, P. L. Warren co., N. J., 48 m. N.N.W. Trenton, 297 W. Drained by Musconetcong and Pohatcong creeks. It contains iron ore and a chalybeate spring. The Morris canal winds through the town. Some farmers sell 3000 bushels of wheat, annually. It contains eight stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; 12 schools, 1097 scholars. Pop. 2057.

MANFIELD, T. Burlington co., N. J., 7 m. N. Mount Holly. Bounded N.W. by Delaware river. Drained by Black's Creek and Amecunk creeks. It contains several villages, and has five stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two distilleries, one pottery; 12 schools, 144 scholars. Pop. 2401.

MANFIELD, P. V., capital of Richland county, O., 63 m. N.N.E. Columbus, 378 W. It is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, near a branch of Mohican creek, and contains a courthouse, jail, six churches, 17 stores, two printing-offices, 300 dwellings and 1338 inhabitants.

MANS (LE) (an. *Swindunum* and *Cenomania*), a town of France, dep. Sarthe, of which it is the cap., on the Sarthe, here crossed by three bridges, 50 m. N.E. by N. Angers, and 120 m. S.W. Paris. Pop. in 1836, ex. com., 19,103. It stands partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly beside the river. The latter portion is very ill-built, and has narrow crooked streets, impassable for carriages; but the upper town, though irregular, is open, and tolerably well built, its houses being of stone, roofed with slate. A handsome new quarter has been laid out, having a large square in its centre; and there are two good public promenades, one along the bank of the Sarthe. The Romans surrounded the ancient city with walls, a portion of which, on the N.N.E. side, remains nearly perfect; but the modern town is of no strength. Le Mans has several remarkable ecclesiastical structures. Its cathedral, begun in the 9th, but not finished till the 16th century, is a fine Gothic edifice, 416 feet in length, with a large square tower, 212 feet in height, the supports of which in the interior are ornamented with numerous statues. The choir is inferior in elegance only to that of Beauvais; and the stained glass window in the S. arm of the cross is much admired for its richness. The church of St. Julian is an interesting edifice of the 11th century. Another church, built in the 13th century, presents a combination of the Gothic and antique style. The new prefecture, the town-hall, and the theatre, are handsome buildings. Le Mans has two hospitals, a seminary, with a library of 15,000 volumes, a public library, with 45,000 printed volumes and 500 MSS., in excellent preservation; several other libraries, museums of natural history, antiquities, and painting, the latter having several works by Guido, A. Durer, Teniers, Vandyk, &c.; a royal society of arts, a communal college, schools of drawing, midwifery, &c. It has manufactures of linen and coarse woollen stuffs, wax candles, &c.; and a considerable trade in these, and in rags, iron, salt, wine, brandy, and agricultural produce. Le Mans has suffered much from the ravages of war at different periods; and, in 1793, it was the scene of the last struggle between the Republican and Vendean forces. (*Hugo, art. Sarthe; Guide du Voyageur, &c.*)

MANTUA.

MANTINEIA, a celebrated city of ancient Greece, in Arcadia, the ruins of which, close to the wretched hamlet of *Palaeopolis*, in a marshy plain watered by the Ophis, and enclosed S.E. by the rugged heights of *Parthenion* and *Artemisium*, are about 7 m. N. Tripolizza, and 17 m. W. by S. Argos. The walls, probably built soon after the battle of *Leuctra* (B.C. 371), are similar to those of *Messene*, and enclose an oval space in which the city stood; they have square towers, and the whole exhibits an interesting specimen of Grecian fortification. A ditch, or fosse, round the walls, is supplied by the Ophis; which, at certain seasons, would inundate the plain were it not absorbed by a chasm (*καρδισμός*), through which its waters find a subterraneous vent. Mantinea had eight temples, besides a theatre, stadium, hippodrome, and several other monuments enumerated by *Pausanias*. (*Arcadia*, chapter 8-11.) Some imperfect remains of the theatre are still visible, no other ancient building can be identified; and everything, except the enclosing walls, is in a state of total dilapidation. (*Dodwell*, ii., 222.)

But Mantinea is wholly indebted for its long-continued celebrity to the great battle fought in its vicinity, on 302 B.C., between the forces of Sparta and Thebes and their allies; in which *Epaminondas*, the leader of the Thebans, and the most illustrious, perhaps, of all the warriors of Greece, fell in the moment of victory. *Xenophon* is very brief in his account of the battle; but it may be collected from his statement that, on the whole, the plan of the Theban general succeeded in all its parts. The charge of the Theban and Theban cavalry, which commenced the attack, was completely successful and prepared for the deeper impression made by the column of Theban and Arcadian infantry. But, in the critical moment, when the phalanx of the Lacedæmonians had been broken, and a decisive victory appeared to be secured, *Epaminondas* received a mortal wound; and, being carried to a rising ground, whence he might view the scene of combat, would not allow the weapon to be extracted till assured that the victory had been won, when he almost immediately expired. But his fall, and the consternation thence arising, paralyzed the successful army. They kept the ground they had gained, but did little or nothing more. Hence it was that the result of this great contest disappointed the expectations of those who had supposed that it would be decisive of the fate of Greece. "The Gods," says *Xenophon*, "decided otherwise. Each party claimed the victory, and neither gained any advantage; territory, town, and dominion was acquired by neither; but indecision, trouble, and confusion, more than ever before prevailed throughout Greece." (*Xen. Hell.* i. vii., c. 5, *ad finem*.) This, however, is the statement of a partisan of Sparta, and is not quite fair. The Theban confederacy was, on the whole, decidedly successful. They effectually broke the power and humbled the pride of Sparta; and, by re-establishing the independence of the Messenians, the old and inveterate enemies of the Lacedæmonians, they obtained a new guarantee against any dangerous increase of their power in future. (*See Mitford's Greece*, sect. viii., cap. 23.)

Mantinea was taken and sacked by Antigonous during the wars of the Achæan league; and its name was changed, in honour of the conqueror, to *Antigonia*, which it retained till the time of *Adrian*, who restored its original appellation.

MANTUA (Ital. *Mantova*), a fortified town of Austrian Italy, prov. Lombardy, cap. deleg. Mantua, on both sides the Mincio, 21 m. S.S.W. Verona, and 37 m. E. by N. Cremona; lat. 45° 9' 18" N.; long. 10° 48' 10" E. Pop., in 1837, 26,965. Its situation is peculiar, being in fact nearly surrounded by lakes, partly natural, and partly formed by damming up the waters of the river. The mounds, or dams constructed for this purpose, are sometimes called *bragias*, from their being perforated with arches, to allow the superfluous water to escape; and by these the town is connected with the *Borgo di Fortezza*, or strong citadel of Porto on the N., and with the *Borgo di San Giorgio*. The latter, as well as the town itself, is surrounded by strong walls; to the S.E. is the outwork of *Pradelpa*, and to the S. the fortified island of *Ceresio*, or T., from its alleged resemblance to that letter. The fortifications, though not imposing in their appearance, are very strong, and kept in excellent order; and their strength and the position of the place render it one of the bulwarks of Italy. Mantua has some good streets and squares, but, on the whole, it is ill-built and dirty. Many of the inhabitants live in cellars, its population has declined, and it has a decayed appearance. Its best part is the Piazza Virgiliana, a large square, surrounded with trees, and open to the lake. The climate is subject to great extremes, and in summer the exhalations from the surrounding swamps make it very unhealthy; though, of late years, the Austrian government has exerted itself, by draining part of the marshes, and opening a passage for the stagnant waters, to lessen its insalubrity. Several of the public edifices in Mantua were designed or adorned by *Giulio Romano*.

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But the cathedral, planned by that great artist, is said by Woods to be a bad imitation of the church of Santa Maria Maggiore, at Rome; it has double ranges of side aisles, and the columns stand very wide apart. The church of St. Andrea, begun in 1470, but not completed till 1782, was designed by Alberti, and is said by Woods to be very superior to the cathedral, and to be, indeed, one of the handsomest churches in Italy: it has fine statues of Faith and Hope, by Canova. The old ducal palace (*Palazzo Vecchio*) is a large imposing building; and, were it perfect, would be one of the finest palaces in Europe. It is beautifully floored with porcelain, and was formerly splendidly adorned with Flemish and Mantuan tapestry and rich furniture; and, though repeatedly despoiled, it has still to boast of a room painted in fresco, by G. Romano. But the most celebrated fresco of Romano, "the Fall of the Giants," is in the palace of the T. At the extremity of one of the bridges is a handsome gateway, attributed to Romano, who also erected the open arcade on the bridge over the Mincio, in the heart of the city. Romano inhabited a house opposite the church of St. Barnabas, in which is his tomb. There are numerous convents, a Jews' synagogue, a civil hospital, two orphan asylums, a *monte-di-pieta*, a workhouse, an asylum for 50 poor Jews, an arsenal, cavalry barracks, a large prison, a new and a summer theatre, an imperial academy of arts and sciences, a lyceum, a gymnasium, a public library with 80,000 volumes and many MSS., attached to which are a museum and a fine gallery of sculpture, which has a celebrated bust of Virgil, a botanic garden, and various other scientific and literary institutions. Mantua is a bishop's see, the residence of an Austrian delegate, and the seat of the council, and civil, criminal, and commercial tribunals for the delegation. In the days of her prosperity, and when governed by her own dukes, Mantua is said to have had a population of 50,000, and extensive manufactures; and, though the latter be greatly fallen off, she still produces limited quantities of silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, with leather, parchment, paper, cordage, &c., and carriages and boats for the navigation of the Po.

Mantua is very ancient, her foundation being probably antecedent to that of Rome. She derives her principal celebrity from her being the native country of Virgil, that great poet having been born in her immediate vicinity, *anno* 70 B.C.

Mantua Museum domus, atque ad sidera castra
Eveia Aonio, at Smyrnatum amula placita.

Silvius Italicus, lib. viii., c. 586.

Mantua appears, from the contrast, in the first Eclogue, between her and Rome, not to have been a place of much importance in Virgil's time; and Martial applies to her the epithet of *parva*. (Ep. xiv., 193.) Her unlucky vicinity to Cremona made her territory be divided among the veterans of Augustus. (See art. CREMONA, in this work.)

After the conquest of N. Italy by Charlemagne, Mantua became a republic, and continued under that form of government till the 12th century, when the Gonzaga family acquired the supreme direction of its affairs. They were subsequently raised to the title of dukes, and held possession of Mantua till 1707, when it was taken by the Austrians. Under the French, it was the capital of the deputy of the Mincio. (*Ferryth; Eustace; Woods; Oesterr. Nat. Exped.*, &c.)

MANTUA, p. t. Portage co., O., 150 m. N.E. Columbus, 337 W. Watered by Cuyahoga river and its branches. It is distinguished for its fine orchards, and contains a church, an academy, 10 schools, 463 scholars. Pop. 1187.

MANZANARES, a town of Spain, prov. La Mancha, 24 m. E. by N. Ciudad Real, and 100 m. S. Madrid. Pop. 9100. It stands in the loftiest and bleakest part of the province, on the high road between Madrid and Beville; being, according to Ingils, "a place of considerable size, and proportionate poverty." A parish church of Gothic architecture, a castle, hospital, and cavalry barracks are the only public buildings; the private houses are better built than in most towns of Spain. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the production of saffron, for which the neighbourhood is celebrated, and of the Val-de-Peñas wine, highly esteemed all over Castile; the only other branches of industry being the manufacture of coarse woollens and linens for home supply. Not far from Manzanares are the ruined walls and tower of the ancient *Nervus*; a city described, in Antioine's *Itinerary*, as being on the road from *Laminium* (Alhambra) to *Thobetum* (Toledo).

MANZANARES, a small river of Spain, tributary to the Tago, and flowing by Madrid, which see.

MARACAYBO, MARACAIBO, or NUEVA ZAMORA, a fortified city of Venezuela, cap. dep. Zulia, and prov. Maracaybo; on the W. shore of the strait connecting the lake of Maracaybo with the sea, 175 m. E.S.E. Santa Marta, and 390 m. W. by N. La Guayra. Lat. 10° 39' N., long. 71° 45' W. In 1801, its population, including a number of Spanish refugees from St. Domingo, was estimated at 24,000;

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and it may still, perhaps, amount to 90,000. It stands on an arid and sandy soil, partly on the shore of a small inlet of the strait, and partly on a tongue of land which projects into it. Several of its houses are built of a compound of lime and sand, without stone, but they are nearly all thickened with reeds; and, as the greater number consist wholly of reeds and straw, the town has a mean appearance, and is very subject to fires. A handsome parish church, a chapel, a Franciscan convent, and a hospital, are the only public buildings of which modern travellers make mention. The harbour of Maracaybo, within the bar at the entrance of the straits, has deep water; and is defended by the three castles of San Carlos, Zapara, and Bajo Seco, situated on the islands of the same names, among the shoals forming the bar. The *Bajo Seco*, or dry shoal, is in advance of the other islands; and the best channel to the harbour, on the N.W. side, has 13 feet water. The climate of Maracaybo is oppressively hot; during a part of the year water is scarce; and in the summer, when violent thunder-storms and earthquakes occur, the city often suffers greatly from very heavy rains. This port has superior facilities for ship-building, and its shipwrights have produced some fine schooners. A brisk traffic is carried on with the interior by the numerous vessels which navigate the lake. The inhabitants are said to be good sailors, and they have generally a taste for a sea-faring life. Many, however, devote themselves to the care of cattle, large herds of which are reared in the vicinity. (*Geog. &c. Account of Colombia*, i., 217-235; *Mod. Trav.*, xvii.; *Encyclopedia Americana*, *Encyc. of Geog.*, American edition.)

MARACAYBO (LAKE or LAGOON OF), a large lake, or inlet of the sea, in the N. part of S. America, repub. Venezuela, dep. Zulia, prov. Maracaybo. It extends between lat. 9° 5' and 10° 30' N., and long. 71° and 73° 30' W., and is of an oval, or rather "decanter-like" shape; communicating, at its N. extremity, with the gulf of Maracaybo, by a strait nearly 20 m. in length, and varying in breadth from 5 to 10 m. Length of the lake, N. to S., nearly 100 m.; greatest breadth, about 70 m.; circ. probably about 250 m. Inside it has water enough to float the largest vessels; and, being easily navigated, serves for the conveyance to Maracaybo of the produce of the interior intended for consumption in, or exportation from, that city. But a shifting bar, at the mouth of its strait, where it unites with the sea, in lat. 11° 2', having only 14 feet water, renders it inaccessible to large ships. It receives several considerable rivers, so that its waters are perfectly fresh, sweet, and fit for drinking, except in the spring, when strong N. winds impel inwards a swell from the gulf, which renders them brackish. The lake is not very subject to violent tempests. It abounds with fish and waterfowl; but tortoises, elsewhere so common in Colombia, are not met with in it. Its banks are in many parts sterile, and only cultivated on the W. side; and they are, in general, so unhealthy, that the Indians prefer mounting their huts on iron-wood posts in the water, to fixing them on the shore. It was from the Indian villages or towns, built in this way, that the whole country is said to have derived from the Spaniards the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Four of these towns are still standing on the E. part of the lake, at unequal distances from each other; the iron-wood on which they are founded having become a mass of stone, from the petrifying quality of the water. (*Geog. Account of Colombia*, i., 216, 217.)

Towards the N.E. border of the lake is a remarkable mine of asphaltum (*pix montana*); "the bituminous vapours of which are so easily inflamed that, during the night, phosphoric fires are continually seen, which, in their effect, resemble lightning. It is remarked that they are more frequent in great heat than in cool weather. They go by the name of the 'Lantern of Maracaybo,' because they serve for lighthouse and compass to the Spaniards and Indians, who, without the assistance of either, navigate the lake." (*Depons, Trav.*, i., 70; *Mod. Trav.*, xxvii., 209-211; *Geog. Account of Colombia; Blunt's American Coast Pilot*.)

MARAGA (an. *Gamaraga*?), a city of Persia, prov. Azerbaijan, 50 m. S. by W. Tabreez, and 305 m. W.N.W. Teheran. Pop. about 15,000. It is a well built walled town, in a low valley, at the extremity of a fertile plain, opening to the lake Urumes, which lies 10 m. W. Maraga. The chief buildings are a large and handsome bazaar, spacious public baths, and the tomb of Holaku, one of the most able princes of the dynasty of Jenghis-khan. Maraga is also celebrated for its beautiful and highly productive gardens and plantations, watered by canals drawn from a small river, over which are two bridges, erected in the 11th century. The town has a large manufactory of glass; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cultivation of the fertile country round the town.

On the top of a mountain rising behind Maraga are the remains of an observatory, built by Holaku, for the use of Nazer-ad-Deen, one of the most famous Oriental astronomers; and at the foot of the hill are several cave-temples, similar

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in form, though not equal either in size or beauty, to those of Hindostan. (*Kinross's Persia*, p. 156, &c.)

MARAMEE IRON WORKS, p. v. Crawford co., Mo., 63 m. S.W. by W. Jefferson city, 935 W. It is situated at the "Big Spring" of Maramee river, which issues 30,000 cubic feet of water per minute. There is erected on its outlet a saw-mill, a grist-mill with two runs of stones, a blast furnace, three forges, capable of manufacturing 1000 tons of bar iron annually. It has been called the head of Maramee river, but two branches, called Water fork and Dry fork, come in on each side of it.

MARANHAM, or **SAN LUIS**, a city and seaport of N. Brazil, cap. of the prov. Maranhão, on the W. coast of the mud of the same name, in the bay of Marcos, 300 m. E. by S. Para. Lat. 9° 31' 30" S., long. 44° 16' W. The inhabitants are variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000, of which a large proportion are negroes. The city is built on unequal ground, extending inwards about 1½ m. from the water's edge. It is laid out in a straggling manner, with numerous squares and broad streets, the latter being only partially paved. There are many neat and good-looking houses; the better sort consist of a ground floor, and a story above; the lower part being usually employed as a shop, and lodging for servants, and the upper as the apartments of the family. These houses have mostly balconies, and are handsomely fitted up. In the poorer and unpaved streets the houses consist of only a ground floor, and having thatched roofs and unglazed windows, their appearance is extremely mean and shabby. Adjoining the shore is an open space, one side of which is nearly taken up with the governor's palace, town-hall, and prison, which occupy a long, uniform, handsome stone building of one story in height; another of its sides is occupied by the cathedral. This, which was formerly the Jesuit's church, is said to be the finest of any in the maritime cities of Brazil, except that of Para. The Jesuits' college is now the episcopal palace. There are a great number of other churches and convents, a treasury, two hospitals, various public schools, and a custom-house, which, though small, was till recently quite large enough for the business of the place. Latterly, however, its commercial importance has been much increased; and it is the principal port of the empire for the shipment of cotton and rice; the other articles of export consist principally of hides and horns, caoutchouc, sisalinas, sarsaparilla, cocoa, &c. We subjoin an

Account of the Number and Tonnage of the Ships which cleared out from the port of Maranhão in 1837 and 1838, specifying the Countries to which they belonged, and the Value of the Cargoes:

Countries.	1837.			1838.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value of Cargoes.
British	18	6,091	214,482	25	7,086	196,307
Danish	54	7,484	44,770	37	4,645	26,212
Portuguese	19	3,896	97,337	17	3,363	62,616
Spanish	16	2,564	54,571	11	686	21,353
French	10	2,100	5,622	4	825	3,885
American	10	1,287	6,714	6	725	3,005
Belgian	1	119	3,358	3	309	3,159
Hamburg	2	276	1,784	4	472	1,105
Dutch	2	164	2,482	1	50	1,105
Swedish	1	119	3,358	1	50	1,105
Prussian	1	119	3,358	1	50	1,105
Total	124	23,341	298,753	108	19,106	303,568

We have no authentic information as to the importation of slaves into Maranhão; but there can be no doubt it is very considerable, and may, perhaps, be estimated at above 3000 a year.

The harbour of Maranhão is rather difficult of access. It is usual for vessels arriving on the coast to make the light-house on the island of St. Anna, about 40 m. N.E. Maranhão. The harbour of the latter consists of a narrow creek, defended by some indifferent forts. It is so beset with shoals and islets, as to render a pilot always necessary, but with such there is no real danger. It has about 18 feet water at low ebb; but it is said to be filling up, and that the probability is that the port will, at no very distant period, be transferred to Alcantara, on the opposite side of the bay. The latter, indeed, is in all respects a preferable port, being more easily accessible, having deeper water, and greater facilities for getting to sea. The island of Maranhão is fertile, and densely peopled; having a number of villages, which uniformly consist of four large timber huts, from 300 to 800 paces in length, and about 30 or 30 feet in depth, each capable of accommodating from 200 to 300 inhabitants.

This city was founded by the French in the early part of the 17th century. (See BRAZIL, in this Dict.; *Mod. Trav.*, xi., 279, 281; *Encyc. Americana*; *Blux's American Pilgrimage*, &c., p. 515.)

MARATHON, p. L. Cortland co., N. Y., 141 m. W. Albany, 318 W. Drained by Tugthogla river and its tribu-

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aries. It has two stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; seven schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 1063.

MARAZION, or **MARKET-JEW**, a decayed bor., seaport, market town, and township of England, St. Hilary par., co. Cornwall, E. div. of hund. Penwith, 43 m. S.S.W. Bodmin, and 253 m. W. by S. London. Pop. 1393. It is situated on the shore of St. Mount's bay, on the side of a hill, which shelters it from the cold N. winds. The parish church is 2 m. distant; but it has a chapel of ease, and places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and other dissenters. An endowed school is held in the guildhall; a national school and three Sunday schools furnish instruction to the children of the poor; and there are a few charities. Its principal trade consists in the importation of timber, coals, and iron, for the supply of the town and neighbouring mines. The market, held on Saturday, is well supplied, especially with ready-made shoes; and two large cattle fairs are held 3d Thursday in Lent and September 29.

Though a borough by subscription, this town was chartered by Queen Elizabeth; the corporate officers being a mayor and eight aldermen, with 12 capital burgesses, whose privileges were not interfered with by the late Municipal Reform Act. It is supposed to have sent members to the House of Commons at a former period, but certainly not subsequently to 1638. Its name, Market-Jew, has been supposed to be derived from its having been, in the period of its prosperity, a great trading place for the Jews, but the presumption is unsupported by history; and it appears more rational to conclude that it is a corruption of its ancient name Marbasayon, or Marbasalew.

MARBELLA (an. *Salduba*), a seaport town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Málaga, 30 m. S.W. Málaga, and 38 m. N.E. Gibraltar. Pop., according to Mifano, 4392. "It stands slightly elevated above the sea; and its turreted walls and narrow streets declare it to be thoroughly Moorish. The town is particularly clean, and respectfully inhabited; the fishing portion of the population being located more conveniently for their occupation in a large suburb on its E. side." A church, two hospitals, and an old Moorish castle, are its principal public buildings. The trade of Marbella is only trifling: its valuable mines of lead and iron, which formerly secured for it a certain degree of prosperity, have been for many years totally abandoned, its sugar refinery and tan-yards have disappeared, and fishing now forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. There is no harbour; but vessels find excellent holding-ground, in deep water, near the shore. The landing is also good, on a fine hard sand; and a small pier has lately been constructed. (*Scott's Ronda and Granada*, ii., 378.)

MARBLEHEAD, p. t. port of entry, Essex co., Mass., 18 m. N.E. Boston, 4 m. E. by S. Salem, 458 W. Incorporated in 1642. Situated on a rough and rocky peninsula, extending from 3 to 4 m. into Massachusetts bay. It has a good harbour, defended on the N.E. by Fort Swill. The harbour, in front of the village, is a mile and a half long, and half a mile wide. The place is inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and has about 100 vessels employed in the coasting trade, the fisheries and foreign trade. Its tonnage, in 1840, was 13,478 tons. The t. has five churches, a Congregational, Unitarian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist; two banks, with an aggregate capital of \$250,000; two insurance companies, capital \$100,000; 29 stores; two academies, 136 students; 20 schools, 886 scholars. Pop. 5375.

MARBLETOWN, p. t. Ulster co., N. Y., 7 m. S.W. Kingston, 64 m. S.S.W. Albany, 318 W. Watered by Esopus and Rondout creeks. The Delaware and Hudson canal passes through it. It contains 15 stores, seven lumber-yards, two fulling-mills, one woollen factory, one flouring-mill, six grist-mills, 10 saw-mills; 13 schools, 687 scholars. Pop. 3813.

MARBURG, a town of Hesse Cassel, cap. circ. Upper Hesse, on the Lahn, a tributary of the Rhine, 50 m. S.W. Cassel, and 59 m. N.E. by E. Coblenz; lat. 50° 48' 41" N., long. 8° 46' 12" E. Pop., including the suburb of Weidenhausen, on the opposite bank of the Lahn, 7700. It is built on the slope of a hill, crowned by a ruined castle; and has narrow and dirty streets, and indifferent houses. Its only building worth notice is the church of St. Elizabeth, an elegant edifice, and one of the earliest existing specimens of the pointed Gothic style, having been commenced in 1225, and finished within the succeeding 48 years. The tomb of St. Elizabeth, in this church, has been long resorted to by pilgrims, and was formerly adorned with numerous gems and articles of value, mostly carried off by the French in 1810. In the transept are several curious monuments of the land-graves of Hesse. The university of Marburg, founded in 1527, has 40 professors, and a good library of 70,000 vols. In 1833, it was attended by 495 students, but, in 1840, the number of pupils had declined to 285. Marburg has also the Wilhelm's Institute, a school of surgery; and a philosophical seminary, teachers' seminary, botanic garden, school

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of veterinary medicine, Lutheran and Catholic orphan asylums, a workhouse, a free-school of industry, &c. The inhabitants derive their principal support from the university, and from the manufacture of linen fabrics, stockings, hats, tobacco, and tobacco-pipes, &c. It is the seat of the chief judicial and other state establishments for Upper Hesse. (*Bergkass. Steiu.*)

MARBURG, a town of the Austrian empire, being, next to Grätz, the principal in the prov. of Styria, cap. circ. on the Drave, and on the road from Grätz to Laybach, 36 m. S.E.E. the former city. Pop. in 1837, 4578. Mr. Turnbull says, "It is a good town, and surrounded by a beautiful country, richly planted with vines. The climate here is far more congenial to their growth than on the N. side of the hills, and excellent wine is produced." (*Trav., i. 379.*) Near it, the Archduke John has a vineyard and villa. Marburg has three suburbs, an old castle, a church, in which are several good pictures, a hospital, theatre, gymnasium, military school, swimming school, &c. It is the seat of the council for the circle, furnishes leather and meso-glio, and has some trade in corn, wine, and iron; but its inhabitants derive their chief subsistence from the active transit trade between Hungary and Croatia and Illyria. (*Turnbull's Austria; Bergkass. Oesterr. Nat. Encey.*)

MARCELLUS, p. t. Onondago co., N. Y., 141 m. W. by S. Albany, 343 W. Drained by Nile-mill creek. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, and an Episcopal, seven stores, four fulling-mills, two woollen factories, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, two paper-mills, five tanneries, two distilleries; 13 schools, 571 scholars. Pop. 3796.

MARCH, a market town, township, and par. of England, belonging to Doddington par. Isle of Ely, hund. Witchford, on the Old Nen, 13 m. N.W. Ely, and 74 m. N. London. Area of township, 30,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5117. Excepting the church, which is large and handsome, the town contains nothing worthy of remark; the streets being generally narrow, and the houses, for the most part, low and meanly built. Its situation on the Nen, which is navigable, makes it the centre of a considerable trade; corn, hemp, flax, cheese, &c., being shipped here; and coal, timber, and London goods, imported. Markets on Friday; fairs, Monday before Whitsuntide, Whit-Monday, and 3d Tuesday in October, chiefly for horses, cattle, and cheese.

MARCY, p. t., Oneida co., N. Y., 6 m. Utica, 96 m. W.N.W. Albany, 343 W. Organized in 1832. Bounded S.W. by Mohawk river and its tributary Nine-mile creek. It contains one fulling-mill, four saw-mills, three tanneries; nine schools, 674 scholars. Pop. 1790.

MARENGO, a village of N. Italy, Sarlinian States, near the Bormida, in an extensive plain, 34 m. E. by S. Alexandria. This village will be ever memorable for the great battle fought here, on the 14th of June, 1800, between the French under Napoleon, and the Austrians under Melas. Napoleon, believing that the Austrians had withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Marengo, had, on the day previously to the battle, despatched Desaix with a strong corps to Rivolta. By this means, his army was reduced, when attacked by the Austrians on the following morning, to little more than 20,000 men, whereas the Austrians had nearly 40,000 troops in the field. The contest was most obstinate and bloody; but, despite a desperate resistance, the Austrians carried the village of Marengo, broke the left wing of the French, and compelled them to retreat. But, at this critical moment, when the fate of the day appeared all but decided, Desaix, who had returned by a forced march, came upon the field. This gave the French new strength, and inspired them with new courage. The Austrians, exhausted by their previous efforts, were immediately attacked at all points, forced back, and completely defeated, with the loss of all their cannon and baggage, and of a vast number of men left dead on the field and taken prisoners. Desaix, whose opportune arrival turned the fortune of the day, was killed, charging at the head of his division.

MARENGO, county, Ala. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 975 sq. m. Bounded W. by Tombigbee river, and N.W. by its branch, Black Warrior river. It contained in 1840, 15,196 neat cattle, 2175 sheep, 36,819 swine; and produced 3785 bushels of wheat, 1021 of rye, 649,734 of Indian corn, 32,933 of oats, 36,906 of potatoes, 3815 pounds of rice, 1146 of tobacco, 6,358,028 of cotton. It had 34 stores, one flouring-mill, 18 grist-mills, seven saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; three academies, 131 students; nine schools, 901 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5330; slaves, 11,093; free coloured, 13; total, 17,964. Capital, Linden.

MARENGO, p. t., Calhoun co., Mich., 100 m. W. by S. Detroit, 573 W. It contains one store, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, one distillery; 10 schools, 307 scholars. Pop. 872. MARGARETTA, p. t., Erie co., O., 100 m. N.W. by N. Columbus, 414 W. Bounded N. by Sandusky bay. Wa-

MARGATE.

tered by Cold creek. It contains four stores, one flouring-mill, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; one school, 20 scholars. Pop. 1001.

MARGARITA, an island off the N. coast of S. America, belonging to the republic of Venezuela, and attached to the dep. Cumana. It lies in about lat. 11° N., and long. 66° W., separated from the continent by a channel, 30 m. in width, through which all ships coming from Europe, or westward of Cumana, Barcelona, or La Guayra, must pass in going to those ports. Length of the island, E. to W., 124 m.; breadth varying from 5 to 30 m. Population estimated at 15,000. Viewed at a short distance from the N. it appears like two islands, there being a tract of low swampy land in its centre, which is in some parts not more than 20 to 12 ft. above the level of the sea; but other parts of the island rise to a considerable elevation; and Maricao, near its W. extremity, a micaceous schist, is upwards of 2000 ft. in height. The coast-lands are arid and barren; but the interior is comparatively fertile, producing maize, bananas, and various fruits, with sugar, coffee, cocon, and other W. Indian products, though not in sufficient quantities for the demands of the inhabitants. A good deal of poultry, and other live stock, is reared, and exported to the continent; and Margarita has an active fishery, and some salt-works. It was formerly much celebrated for its pearl-fishery; but this has greatly declined, and the pearls now found are said to be of inferior size and quality. The pearl-fishery was principally conducted at the rocky island of Coche, between Margarita and the main land. The inhabitants have some manufactures of cotton stockings and hammocks, of very good quality. Assumption, the capital, and residence of the governor, in the centre of the island, is pretty well built. There are three seaport towns or villages; one of which, Pampatar, on the S.E. coast, has a pretty good harbour, with anchorage in 7 or 8 fathoms water. (*Atlas, American Coast Pilot, p. 440.*) This island, which is of little value in any other point of view, might, were it occupied by a European power, be of considerable service as a depot for the supply of the adjacent continent. It is better situated for such a purpose than Trinidad. It was discovered by Columbus in 1498. (*Geog. Account of Colombia; Humboldt's Personal Narrative, &c.*)

MARGATE, a seaport town and much-frequented watering-place of England, co. Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, lathe St. Augustine, 16 m. E.N.E. Canterbury, and 65 m. E. London. Area of parish, 3810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 24,320. The town is finely situated, partly along the shore, and partly on the declivities of two hills, one of which presents a bold cliff towards the sea. The older streets are narrow and irregular, lined with inferior-looking houses; but in the upper parts and outskirts of the town are several handsome streets and squares formed by houses which fit the regularity of construction would not disgrace the metropolis. The whole is well paved, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with good water. The town-hall and market-house is a plain but substantial building of great erection, supported on cast-iron pillars, and fronted by a Tuscan portico. The assembly-rooms in Cecil-square have long ranked among the largest and most elegant in England; a neat theatre stands on the E. side of Cecil-square, where also is a large public library. Numerous bathing-houses line one side of High-street, and near the Parade E. of the town is a very complete establishment formed in the cliff, and furnishing hot and cold baths of a very superior description. There are two churches; one an old heavy-looking building, with a low square tower; the other at the opposite side of the town being a very handsome modern Gothic structure, with a light octagonal tower, built at an expense of £36,000. The Roman Catholics, Independents, Baptists, and Society of Friends have also their respective places of worship, to which are attached well-attended Sunday-schools. A national school furnishes instruction to about 250 boys and 200 girls, and there are two other large day-schools. Dissentarian societies, founded in 1709, a dispensary, and lying-in charity, are the principal charitable institutions; and in the immediate vicinity, close to the beach, is a large sea-bathing battery, founded in 1792, and since so much enlarged as to furnish accommodation for about 120 patients. The bathing-dries at low water. To obviate this defect a stone pier, projecting 900 ft. into the sea, was erected from the designs of the late John Rennie; still, however, this was insufficient for the purpose, there not being more than 4 to 5 ft. water at the pier head at low-ebb. Since 1824, a wooden jetty, connected with the pier, has been constructed, which projects into deep water, and may be approached by numbers or other vessels at any time of the tide, except when it blows a gale from the N. or N.N.E. The pier is a desirable promenade for the town's folk and visitors.

Margate enjoys a considerable coasting trade, and has some commerce with Holland and Germany; but neither these nor its fishery are of any importance compared with

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the advantages that accrue to it from the thousands of visitors who annually resort thither from the metropolis. The town, indeed, like many others, owes its present importance to the invention of steam; for though prior to 1817 it was a respectable and well-frequented watering-place, the means of access to London were so difficult and tedious, that none but those who could afford a week or two of uninterrupted leisure were ever induced to visit it. But within the last fifteen years, the water-communication with London has been so greatly facilitated, that Margate may now be considered as within five or six hours of the metropolis. Several handsome steamers ply regularly between London bridge and Margate; and for some years past the number of persons landed from these steamers at Margate is supposed to have averaged above 90,000 a year. The fares being extremely reasonable, Margate is frequented chiefly by the families of tradesmen and others belonging to the middle classes, for whose amusement there are numerous bazars, libraries, &c., with the Tivoli gardens, in the suburbs, very similar to the well-known, but now extinct, Vauxhall of London. Great numbers of persons engaged in business during the week join their families here on the Saturday, returning to London early on the Monday morning; and it is from the flying visitors that the steam-packet companies derive their chief revenue.

Margate is within the jurisdiction of Dover, by the lord-waivers of which the constable of the town is appointed; and as a port, it is subordinate to Ramsgate. It is the chief place of a poor-law union, comprising all the parishes in the Isle of Thanet.

MARIA-THERESIANOPEL, or THERESIENSTADT (Hungar. *Székes*), a royal free town of Hungary, co. Bacs, in the great plain between the Danube and Theiss, 25 m. S.W. Segedin, and 100 m. S.S.E. Pesth. Population said to be about 35,000, chiefly Hungarians and Servians. Its territory, or cantone, comprising an area of 300 sq. m., is larger than that of any other town of the Austrian dominions. (*Borghese*.) The "National Encyclopedia" says, it is well built, and has numerous handsome public edifices; including several churches, a gymnasium, large barracks, a town-hall, &c. It has manufactures of linen cloth, leather, and tobacco, and a large trade in horses, cattle, sheep, raw hides, and wool.

MARIANNA, an episcopal city of Brazil, prov. Minas Geraes, of which it is the capital, on the Carmo, a tributary of the Doce, 8 m. E.N.E. Villa Rica. Its population, in 1828, was estimated at from 6000 to 7000. (*Mossé's Brazil*, 328.) It stands principally in a small plain, bounded by rocky hills, the small knolls, and projections of which are crowned by its churches. The city itself is nearly square, and consists principally of two well-paved streets, regularly laid out, and conducting to a kind of square. The houses are whitened, and have a neat appearance. The supply of water is ample, and is of material importance in the cultivation of several extensive gardens; but, being surrounded by lofty mountains, the air is close and hot, and the town unhealthy. There are several churches and a large cathedral. The Carmelite and Franciscan convents, the episcopal college, which has sundry privileges, the bishop's palace, surrounded with fine gardens, and the town-hall, are among the other chief public buildings. It has very little trade, and depends chiefly on the mines and farms in its vicinity. (*Mossé's Brazil*; *Diet. Geog.*)

MARIANNAH, P. V., capital of Jackson co., Flor., 77 m. N.W. Tallahassee, 937 W. Situated on the W. side of Chipola river. It contains a courthouse, and several stores and dwellings. Nest proceeds of the postoffice, \$414.

MARIAVILLE, P. L. Hancock co., Me., 10 m. N.E. Augusta, 625 W. Watered by Union river and its branches, which afford water-power. Incorporated in 1830. It has one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one tannery; two schools, 66 scholars. Pop. 275.

MARIAZELL, or MARIANZELL, a village of the Austrian empire, prov. Styria, in a mountainous district, about 35 m. S.W. Vienna. Pop. about 1800. It would be unworthy notice in a work of this kind, but for its celebrated shrine of the Virgin, which renders it the "Loretto" of the Austrian empire, and a principal place of Christian pilgrimages. The town, which stands at an elevation of about 2900 ft. above the sea, is small and mean-looking; and consists principally of lanes and alleys for the accommodation of the visitors, the influx of which only ceases when the roads are impassable by snow. The only building of note is the church, rebuilt, since 1837, on the site of one erected in 1363, by Louis I., king of Hungary, over the chapel, in which the image of the Virgin is placed. The church, as it now stands, is of Roman architecture, except the porch, which is Gothic. It is a spacious edifice, 286 English ft. by 90 inside, and is surmounted by a spire 375 ft. in height. Some of the side altars and chapels are undeniably decorated; but its principal object of curiosity and devotion is the small stone chapel, erected by a mar-

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grave of Moravia, in 1203, instead of the wooden hut in which the *Graden Statue*, 'Statue of Grace,' had stood from about 1150, when it was luckily brought thither by a Benedictine monk. This image, like that of Loretto, is ascribed to St. Luke; and, like it, also, is but an indifferent specimen of the apostle's skill in statuary. It is a rudely-carved wooden figure, only 18 in. in height, representing the Virgin, with the Saviour on her knee. Both are as splendid as brocade, gold, gems, and bad taste can make them; their faces are of a negro hue; the effect, perhaps, in part, of the smoke of the solitary lamp kept constantly burning in the dark and gloomy recess in which they are cooped up. The altar and other decorations of the shrine are said to be of solid silver, and the chapel is surrounded by a costly fence of the same metal. A thousand acres of land were assigned for the support of the church; and its treasury was very rich previously to the reign of Joseph II., having received many valuable donations from preceding sovereigns, princes, and private individuals. But Joseph, though he succeeded to the dominions of his mother, inherited none of her superstition: unawed by the sanctity of the place, he did not hesitate to strip the shrine of the greater portion of its wealth; and profanely threw the silver angels that guarded the high altar, and even the figures of his father and mother, into the melting-pot! The present emperor and empress have, however, made a propitiatory visit to the cell; and have endeavoured, by their pious liberality, to atone, in some measure, for the sacrilegious depredations of their less scrupulous predecessor.

The ecclesiastical establishment of Mariazell consists of about 30 resident priests, deputed from the Abbey of St. Lambrecht, who here form a kind of subsidiary Benedictine college, under a pro-rector. During half the year all find abundant employment among the penitents, who arrive here from all parts of the empire. Shortly after the erection of the church, the pope granted the same indulgences to the shrine of Mariazell, as were attached to St. Peter's at Rome; and thenceforward it became crowded with pilgrims. Previously to the reign of Joseph, the pilgrims are stated to have amounted to about 100,000 annually; and it is alleged that, at the celebration of the 16th jubilee of the miraculous image, in 1757, so fewer than 380,000 individuals did homage to the sabbie Maria! We confess, however, that we do not attach implicit credit to this statement; but it is, at all events, certain that the number was very great. The *Austrian Encyclopedia* says that the shrine is, at present, annually visited by 100,000 pilgrims; and, according to Mr. Turnbull, the number is fully 88,000. (*Swiss*, i., 196.)

It is customary for the pilgrims from different places to set out together; and, formerly, it was no unusual circumstance for a band of pilgrims from one province or city to have a contest for precedence with those from another; so that disturbances, which frequently ended in bloodshed, were perpetually occurring. The government has, however, put an end to these senseless brawls by ordering that the pilgrims from different places should take place at different times. Accordingly, most of the towns of any importance in Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Bohemia, and Moravia, and some in the W. parts of Hungary, have their stated days on which the devotees assemble, and form their processions of piety and pleasure after the manner described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*. In all, about 80 processions take place annually from different parts of the empire. Vienna furnishes four distinct parties, three in June or July, and one in August; the last, which is also the largest, generally consists of about 3000 persons of both sexes, and all going travelling chiefly on foot, and performing the journey in four days. In their progress, they are jumbled together, without any regularity, until they come within a mile of the shrine. Here they halt; and some hours are generally occupied in marshalling the confused assemblage into regular devotional order. Banners are unfurled; sacred emblems exposed to view; the maidens and youths are placed in the van of the procession, after whom follow the elder pilgrims, male and female, in distinct parties; and thus they advance to the church, by slow and measured steps, stopping at certain appointed stations on the way, and chanting in their native tongue, whatever it may be, some of the litanies, in general chorus. Arriving by the thousands in a day, they fill to suffocation every lane and house of accommodation within the town; but the larger portion are, notwithstanding, obliged to bivouac in the fields around; where they spend the night in jollity, drinking and singing songs, which are frequently of a kind not especially suited for virgin ears. (*Turnbull*, i., 197-199; *Russell*.) It is needless to add, that by far the largest proportion of those who join these processions are but little influenced by religious motives. The enlightened portion of the community despise them as miserable mummeries; and the motley crowd principally consists of the ignorant, the idle, the full-blown, and the profligate. They are, in fact, an outrage upon religion and morality.

MARIE-GALANTE.

The holy image has been but an indifferent protectress of the village of Mariannell. Six times has it been destroyed by fire, and its population temporarily reduced to ruin. The last conflagration occurred in 1837: when the roof and towers of the church were destroyed, and, out of 111 houses, only 30 escaped. The inhabitants are generally poor. They depend principally on the supply of necessaries, and of rosaries, tapers, relics, and such like articles, to the pilgrims.

The iron foundries, 2 or 3 m. distant from Mariannell, are the most important of the Austrian empire. Every species of casting is executed in them, from the largest cannon and steam-engines, down to trinkets, which are said to rival those of Berlin. Mariannell has also some copper and sulphur works: a great deal of timber is sent from its neighbourhood to Vienna and the Black sea. (*Oesterr. Nat. Exped.: Thurnell's Austria*, i., 185, 199; *Germany and the Germans*, ii., 391-395; *Herschelman's Stein*, &c.; *Russell*, p. 349-354.)

MARIE-GALANTE, one of the French W. India islands. (See *GUADELOUPE*.)

MARIENBURG, a town of the Prussian dom. prov. W. Prussia, cap. circ. Marienburg, on the Nogat, an arm of the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats, 27 m. S.E. Dantzic. Pop. (1837) 5708. This little town is chiefly interesting as having been the seat of the grand masters of the Teutonic order for nearly two centuries. "To the N.E. of the town, and on the summit of a small hill, 50 ft. above the level of the Nogat, and an equal number of feet from the bank of the river, stand the ruins of the Teutonic castle, so often mentioned in the history of chivalrous times. The whole mass is at once imposing and picturesque, bespeaking the grandeur of its former occupants, and the purposes to which it was destined." Most probably this castle had been commenced towards the end of the 12th, or the beginning of the 13th, century. In 1381 it was greatly enlarged, by the addition of that part which was afterwards known as the Old castle; and about the same time, the residence of the grand master was transferred to Marienburg from Venice. Succeeding grand masters built the middle and lower castle (erected, according to Zedlitz, chiefly between 1306 and 1309), and the church of Notre-Dame, in the immediate vicinity, which is still in existence, and forms a very prominent feature in the landscape of these ruins. In 1644, the Old castle was burnt to the ground; but the rest of the building escaped; and, after undergoing many vicissitudes, was put in complete repair by the present king of Prussia, when crown prince. It comprises a chapel, in which are numerous monuments of the grand masters, cells of the knight-monks, with their halls, dormitories, refectory, subterranean caverns, chapter-house, &c., in tolerable preservation. The chapter-house, by far the most interesting part of the edifice, is a large square apartment, with 30 windows, displaying the arms of the successive grand masters in stained glass. (*Granville's Tour to Petersburg*, i., 341, 342.) An antiquated tower, called the *Buttermilchturm*, and some singular water-mills in the neighbourhood, are among the other curiosities of the town. It has a Roman Catholic and a Calvinist church, a teachers' seminary, a deaf and dumb school, and numerous other schools: a work-house, hospital, &c. It is the seat of the council for the circle; and has manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, stockings, and hats; various breweries, distilleries, and tanneries, and some trade in corn and timber. Marienburg fell into the hands of the Poles by their conquest of the Teutonic knights, in 1457, and was ceded to Prussia at the treaty of Thorn, in 1466. (*Zedlitz; Der Preuss. Staat; Bergmann*.)

MARIENWERDER (Slav. *Kwidzin*), a town of the Prussian dom. prov. W. Prussia, cap. of the gov. and circ. of Marienwerder, on the Little Nogat, a tributary of the Vistula, 44 m. S.E. Dantzic, and 5½ m. N.N.E. Thorn. Pop. in 1837, 5530. It stands on elevated ground, is well built, and has four suburbs. Its cathedral, erected in the 13th century, has a steeple 170 ft. in height; and in its interior are the tombs of many church dignitaries and grand masters of the Teutonic order, and some curious mosaics. What remains of the old castle is now appropriated to the judicial courts for the circle and town, and a school of arts. Marienwerder is the seat of the head court of justice for the province of Prussia, and of the provincial council, and agricultural union for W. Prussia. It has a gymnasium, a royal school of agriculture, a school for the improvement of neglected children, a hospital for blind soldiers, to which is attached the *Louiscien*, an institution for the blind widows of soldiers, a large printing establishment, &c. It has, however, few manufactures, and little trade, except in retail; the inhabitants being principally employed in the supply of necessaries to the various public establishments. (*Zedlitz; Der Preussische Staat*, ii., 483, 484.)

MARIETTA, p. l., capital of Washington co., O., 104 m. E.S.E. Columbus, 174 m. below Pittsburg by the Ohio river,

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758 m. above the mouth of the Ohio, 390 W. Pleasantly situated on both sides, but chiefly on the E. side of Muskingum river, at its entrance into Ohio river. First settled in 1798, and is the oldest town in Ohio. The town plat contains 1000 house lots, 90 feet wide, and 180 feet deep, with spacious and airy streets, and extensive commons. It is neatly built, and contains a courthouse, jail, a United States land office, four churches, a bank, a market-house, a public library in a handsome brick edifice, the upper story of which is the hall of the Lyceum, a female academy, and the Marietta Collegiate Institute. The courthouse, bank, and Collegiate Institute, are handsome specimens of architecture. The Marietta Collegiate Institute was founded in 1833, has a president and seven professors or other instructors, 30 students, and 3500 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in July. The edifice is 75 feet long, 50 feet wide, and four stories high with the basement, the latter intended for store-rooms, and a kitchen. Manual labour is connected with the institution. The place has 17 stores, two steam saw-mills, one steam flouring-mill, two carding-machines, an iron foundry, a rope-walk, four tanneries, 250 dwellings, and 1814 inhabitants. According to the census of 1840, the village had one college, 100 students, including a primary department; one academy, 53 students; three schools, 369 scholars. The town had, in addition, six schools, 236 scholars, and 875 inhabitants. It was named in honour of *Maria Antoinette*, queen of France.

MARIETTA, p. v., capital of Cobb co., Ga., 113 m. N.W. Milledgeville, 676 W. Situated 3 m. W. of Chattahoochee river, and contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, two academies, about 30 dwellings, and 900 inhabitants.

MARIGLIANO, a town of the Neapolitan dom. prov. Napoli, cap. cant., 19 m. N.E. Naples. Pop. estimated at 5000. It has some ruins, which have been supposed to have formed part of an ancient palace of the Marit.

MARINO (SAN), a town and republic of Italy, under the protection of the Pope; being about the smallest, as well as the most ancient, state in Europe. The territory of the republic, enclosed on all sides by the legation of Urbino, is the Papal states, consists of a craggy mountain, about 2300 ft. high, and some adjacent hillocks, with one town and four villages; comprising an area of about 22 sq. m., and a pop. of 7600. The town stands on the side of the mountain above mentioned, about 15 m. S.W. Rimini, and 36 m. N.N.W. Urbino. Lat. 43° 58' 21", long. 12° 37' 5". Pop. 5500. It is accessible by only one road, and is irregularly built. It has a principal square, in which is the town-hall, five churches, in one of which are the tomb and statue of St. Marino, the founder of the town; four convents, and three castles. Its inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agriculture and cattle-breeding, or in the manufacture of silk. Most of the wealthy inhabitants of the republic reside in the village of Borgo, at the foot of the hill on which the town is situated.

The legislative powers of the government are vested in a senate, or council, of 60 members, elected for life; 30 from among the nobles, 30 from the citizens, and 30 from the rural population; and in a lesser council, or tribunal of appeal, composed of 12 senators. The executive powers belong to 2 *capitani reggenti*, chosen, every six months, by the inhabitants at large above 25 years of age: the *capitani* preside in the council of 60; and justice is administered by a *commissario*, who must not be a foreigner. Every family is obliged to furnish an individual capable of bearing arms to the military force of the republic, amounting, in all, to between 800 and 900 men; but only about 40 men are ordinarily kept on duty. The state supports a hospital, and four superior and two elementary schools. Public revenue about 6000 *scudi* or crowns a year, which is sufficient to meet the expenditure. The town grew up round a hermitage formed here by an individual of the name of Marinus, or Marino, belonging to Dalmatia, afterwards enrolled in the calendar of saints, in the fifth century; and the insignificance and unenviable character of its territory appears by making it unworthy of attention, to have enabled it to preserve its independence during the disturbed periods of the dark and middle ages. It was occupied by Omar Ben Agla, but for a short period only; and was taken, in 1723, by Cardinal Alberoni; but the pope disavowed the proceeding, and restored San Marino to its privileges. In 1796, Napoleon offered to increase the territory of the republic; but, this being wisely declined, he presented it with four pieces of cannon. (*Serristori, Stat. d'Italia; Addison's Tour in Italy*, &c.)

MARION, district, S.C., situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 1200 sq. m. Drained by Great and Little Pee Dee rivers and their branches. Bounded S.W. by Lynch's creek. It contained in 1840, 21,900 soul. cat. 8352 sheep, 39,837 swine; and produced 4033 bushels of wheat, 1253 of rye, 377,041 of Indian corn, 16,416 of oats, 61,530 of potatoes, 67,943 pounds of rice, 1835 of tobacco, 603,496 of cotton. It had 12 stores, six flouring-mills &

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grist-mills, 30 saw-mills, three distilleries; two academies, 71 students; 11 schools, 533 scholars. Pop.: whites, 8993; slaves, 351; free coloured, 85; total, 13,933. Capital, Marion, C.E.

Marion, county, Ga., situated towards the S.W. part of the state, and contains 330 sq. m. Bounded E. by Flint river, by branches of which it is drained. It contained in 1840, 4545 neat cattle, 1946 sheep, 8595 swine; and produced 3634 bushels of wheat, 110,742 of Indian corn, 3984 of oats, 8107 of potatoes, 3,255,323 pounds of cotton. It had four grist-mills, three saw-mills; one academy, 38 students, four schools, 105 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5741; slaves, 1070; free coloured, 1; total, 6813. Capital, Tazewell.

Marion, county, Alabama, situated towards the N.W. part of the state, and contains 1144 sq. m. Drained by branches of Tombigbee river and by Bear creek, which flows into Tennessee river. It contained in 1840, 12,366 neat cattle, 4315 sheep, 12,009 swine; and produced 17,467 bushels of wheat, 5130 of rye, 113,490 of Indian corn, 4395 of oats, 4153 of potatoes, 1160 pounds of tobacco, 118,064 of cotton. It had eight stores, eight grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, three distilleries. Pop.: whites, 5094; slaves, 73; total, 5947. Capital, Pikeville.

Marion, county, Miss., situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 1476 sq. m. Drained by Pearl and Leaf rivers, and Black creek. It contained in 1840, 16,785 neat cattle, 8164 sheep, 17,450 swine; and produced 102,006 of Indian corn, 4965 of oats, 39,065 of potatoes, 65,390 pounds of rice, 78,697 of cotton. It had seven stores, 30 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, two tanneries; one school, 30 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3121; slaves, 1709; total, 3690. Capital, Columbia.

Marion, county, Tenn., situated towards the S.E. part of the state, and contains 600 sq. m. Drained by Sequatchie river and its branches. Bounded S.E. by Tennessee river. It contained in 1840, 13,051 neat cattle, 6673 sheep, 46,500 swine; and produced 77,763 bushels of wheat, 3590 of rye, 71,747 of Indian corn, 163,014 of oats, 12,073 of potatoes, 16,616 pounds of tobacco, 36,394 of cotton, 1250 of sugar. It had 31 stores, two flouring-mills, 60 grist-mills, 20 saw-mills, 19 tanneries, 54 distilleries, one pottery, one printing-office, one bindery; one academy, seven students; 19 schools, 70 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5555; slaves, 380; free coloured, 29; total, 6070. Capital, Jasper.

Marion, county, Ky., situated near the centre of the state, and contains 376 sq. m. Watered by the Rolling Fork of Salt river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 8963 neat cattle, 13,729 sheep, 31,419 swine; and produced 43,393 bushels of wheat, 16,081 of rye, 358,035 of Indian corn, 108,167 of oats, 11,561 of potatoes, 165,996 pounds of tobacco, 49,929 of sugar. It had 16 stores, three woolen-factories, 17 grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, one oil-mill, six tanneries, 30 distilleries; one college, 247 students; three academies, 293 students; 19 schools, 359 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6340; slaves, 5013; free coloured, 80; total, 11,033. Capital, Lebanon.

Marion, county, O., situated a little N. of the centre of the state, and contains 460 sq. m. Watered by Scioto, Little Scioto, and Olentangy or Whetstone rivers. Organized in 1834. It contained in 1840, 16,694 neat cattle, 19,841 sheep, 21,637 swine; and produced 147,159 bushels of wheat, 18,476 of rye, 328,410 of Indian corn, 9498 of buckwheat, 153,100 of oats, 77,912 of potatoes, 30,050 pounds of sugar. It had 26 stores, two flouring-mills, 15 grist-mills, 23 saw-mills, one oil-mill, 10 tanneries, five distilleries, one pottery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 78 schools, 3153 scholars. Pop. 14,765. Capital, Marietta.

Marion, county, Ia., situated in the centre of the state, and contains 400 sq. m. Watered by the W. Fork of White river and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 15,466 neat cattle, 15,298 sheep, 38,463 swine and produced 76,649 bushels of wheat, 8299 of rye, 204,396 of Indian corn, 1068 of buckwheat, 1190 of barley, 148,790 of oats, 32,423 of potatoes, 15,995 pounds of sugar. It had 94 stores, one flouring-mill, two woolen-factories, three cotton-factories with 1500 spindles, two flouring-mills, 36 grist-mills, 57 saw-mills, four oil-mills, 13 tanneries, 11 distilleries, three breweries, four outeries, six printing-offices, four weekly, and two semi-weekly newspapers; one academy, 75 students; 56 schools, 595 scholars. Pop. 16,930. Capital, Indianola.

Marion, county, Ill., situated S. of the centre of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Drained by branches of Kaskaskia river, and by Skillet fork of Little Wabash river. It contained in 1840, 7599 neat cattle, 4785 sheep, 17,848 swine; and produced 10,867 bushels of wheat, 233,331 of Indian corn, 42,115 of oats, 5795 of potatoes, 6600 pounds of becca. It had five stores, two woolen-factories, 16 grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; 17 schools, 17 scholars. Pop. 4742. Capital, Salem.

Marion, county, Mo., situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 423 sq. m. Bounded E. by Mississippi river. Drained by S. Pabius and North rivers. It contained 1,372 neat cattle, 10,104 sheep, 38,857 swine; and produced

MARKET-DRAYTON.

38,678 bushels of wheat, 533,785 of Indian corn, 9447 of buckwheat, 84,835 of oats, 29,654 of potatoes, 38,936 pounds of tobacco, 10,677 of sugar. It had 38 stores, four flouring-mills, 11 grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, seven tanneries, four distilleries, three printing-offices, three weekly newspapers; one college, 49 students; 34 schools, 648 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7330; slaves, 2342; free coloured, 42; total, 9623. Capital, Palmyra.

Marion, county, Ark., situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 880 sq. m. Watered by White river, which is navigable for steamboats to the N. part of the county, and by its branches. It contained in 1840, 3317 neat cattle, 760 sheep, 5430 swine; and produced 3097 bushels of wheat, 78,015 of Indian corn, 1951 of oats, 1601 of potatoes, 6137 pounds of tobacco, 3533 of cotton. It had two stores, four grist-mills, two saw-mills, one tannery, three distilleries. Pop.: whites, 1291; slaves, 39; free coloured, 66; total, 1335. Capital, Yellville.

Marion, t., Greene co., Pa. It has 12 stores, two tanneries, two printing-offices, one weekly newspaper; two schools, 61 scholars. Pop. 397.

Marion, p. t., Wayne co., N.Y., 201 m. W. by N. Albany, 358 W. Drained by a branch of Mud creek. It contains a Presbyterian and a Baptist church, three stores, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, one tannery; one academy, 32 students; 12 schools, 333 scholars. Pop. 1903.

Marion, v., capital of Marion dist., S.C., 146 m. E. Columbia, 223 W. Situated on the E. side of Catfish creek, a branch of Great Pedee river. It contains a handsome brick courthouse, a jail, an academy, 30 dwellings, and about 100 inhabitants.

Marion, p. t., capital of Marion co., O., 44 m. N. Columbus, 416 W. Watered by Little Scioto river and its branches. It contains 13 stores, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, five saw mills, two tanneries, one distillery; eight schools, 330 scholars. Pop. 1639. The village contains an elegant brick courthouse, 66 by 45 feet, a jail, two churches, a Presbyterian and Methodist, 12 stores, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, 100 dwelling, and 570 inhabitants.

Marion, t., Athens co., O. Watered by Federal and Wolf creeks. It contains three stores; six schools, 128 scholars. Pop. 1019.

Marion, t., Hocking co., O. Pop. 940.

Marion, t., Putnam co., Ia. It has two stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; five schools, 451 scholars. Pop. 1630.

Marion, p. v., capital of Smyth co., Va., 275 m. W. by S. Richmond, 343 W. Situated on the middle fork of Holston river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$193.

Marion, p. v., capital of Twiggs co., Ga., 41 m. S.W. Milledgeville, 680 W. Situated 8 m. E. of Ocmulgee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, six stores, 90 dwellings, and about 195 inhabitants.

Marion, v., capital of Grant co., Ia., 73 m. N.N.E. Indianapolis, 592 W. Situated on Mississinewa river, about 35 m. from its entrance into Wabash river. It contains a courthouse, jail, a store, and several dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$258.

Marion, p. v., capital of Perry co., Ala., 56 m. S. Tuscaloosa, 834 W. It contains three churches, two female academies, one male lyceum with a preparatory school, three weekly newspapers, and about 1000 inhabitants.

Marion, p. v., capital of Lauderdale co., Miss., 110 m. E. Jackson, 591 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$200.

Marion, p. v., capital of Linn co., Iowa, Situated 4 m. E. of Cedar river. It contains three stores, a saw-mill, and several neat dwellings.

MARION CITY, v., Marion co., Mo., situated on the W. bank of Mississippi river, and may be regarded as the port of Palmyra, the capital of the county. It extends for a mile and a half along the river, and has two large steam saw mills, three other steam-mills, 70 dwellings, and about 400 inhabitants. Most of the merchandise of the county is landed here.

MARION COLLEGE, p. v., Marion co., Mo., 134 m. N.W. Jefferson city, 938 W. Situated 12 m. W. of Palmyra, the capital of the county. Marion college was founded in 1831, and is a manual labour institution, for which 5080 acres of the best land have been purchased, and improvements have been made on them to the amount of \$70,000. The president, professors, and students, are supported from the products of the soil. Including the preparatory department, it has a president, six professors or other instructors, 116 students, 43 in the college proper, and 3300 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the last Thursday in September. It has a theological department.

MARKET-BOSWORTH. See BOSWORTH (MARKET).
MARKET-DRAYTON, a market town and par. of England, partly in N. Bradford hund., co. Salop, and partly in N. Pirehill hund., co. Stafford, on the Tern, a tribute of the

MARKET-HARBOROUGH.

Severn, 18 m. N.E. Shrewsbury, and 135 m. N.W. London. Area of par., 13,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4619. The town, which stands on the W. side of the river, and in the county Salop, having been recently much improved, is now clean and well built, with tolerably wide streets. The church, originally erected in the reign of Stephen, was all but rebuilt in 1787. There are also places of worship for Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents, with attached Sunday schools. The charitable institutions comprise a free school, founded in the reign of Queen Mary, a national school, and a set of almshouses and dispensary, with a few small money bequests. Drayton was formerly a place of more consequence than at present; its market having been among the largest in England, till the formation of the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction canal gave superior advantages to Stone, in Staffordshire. There are two paper-mills and two horse-hair manufactories close to the town; but most of the inhabitants are engaged either in retail trade or farming pursuits.

Drayton is a borough by prescription, governed by a mayor and two constables, chosen at a court-leet by the lord of the manor; and petty sessions are held here for the Drayton division of Salop. Markets on Wednesdays, chiefly for corn; fairs, for horses and farming-stock, Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, September 19, and October 24.

About one mile from Drayton, on Blore-heath, a battle was fought between the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster, on the 23d of September 1459. Lord Audley, the Lancastrian general, was slain in the engagement; the spot where he fell being marked by a stone, close to Newcastle road.

MARKET HARBOROUGH. See HARBOROUGH (MARKET).

MARKET-JEW. See MARAZION.

MARKET-RASIN, a small market town and par. of England, Lindsey div., co. Lincoln. wap. Walshcroft, on the river of its own name, a tributary of the Ancholme, 134 m. N.E. Lincoln, and 130 m. N. London. Area of par., 1290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1428. This town deserves notice, chiefly on account of its large cattle and sheep fairs, which are attended by persons from almost all parts of the county. The church, an ancient structure, with an embattled tower, has peculiar windows, resembling those of the church at Louth. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the lord chancellor. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists have also their respective places of worship; and its only charities are a free school (now incorporated with the national school), and a set of almshouses. Markets on Tuesdays; and fairs on alternate Tuesdays, between Palm Sunday and September 23. About 14 m. W. Market Rasin is the village of Middle Rasin, remarkable for a small church presenting a most beautiful specimen of early Norman architecture.

MARKSVILLE, p. v., capital of Assoules par., La., 325 m. N.W. by W. New-Orleans, 1918 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$208.

MARLBOROUGH, a parl. and mun. bor. and market town of England, co. Wilts. hund. Selkley, on the Kennet, 27 m. E. Bath, and 70 m. W. London. Area of parl. bor. (which includes, with the old bor., the par. of Freshute), 4399 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4188. The town consists of one broad main street, crossed by others of inferior dimensions. The houses are irregularly built, and apparently of great antiquity, having high and curiously carved gables; a portion of the High-street also has a kind of colonnade projecting from the houses. The guildhall is supported on pillars, the lower part being open for the accommodation of the people frequenting the market; above are the council-chamber, session-hall, and assembly-rooms. There is also a handsome market-house, the upper part of which is used as a national school. The prison, which serves as a bridge-well and house of correction, was built in 1787; but it is too small to admit either of separate confinement or proper classification, and there is no provision for hard labour. There is also a very large hotel, partly built with the materials of the old castle, which once stood at the S. end of High-street. The old church of St. Mary the Virgin, near the guildhall, is of early Norman architecture, with a low square tower; the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Dean of Salisbury. The other church, which stands at the W. end of High-street, is of more modern construction, and distinguished by its light pinnacled tower: the living is a rectory, in the patronage of the Bishop of Salisbury. The Independents, Wesleyan and Calvinist Methodists have likewise their respective places of worship, with attached Sunday-schools. The national school furnishes gratuitous instruction to 100 boys and the same number of girls; besides which, there are two church Sunday-schools. It has also a free grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and endowed with estates producing about £70 a year: the instruction is almost exclusively classical; and the school

MARLOW.

has the privilege of sending an exhibitor, on the Somerset foundation, to Brasenose college, Oxford.

Marlborough has little trade, and derives its chief importance from being on the great road between London and Bath; but it will soon lose this advantage, as the Great Western railway runs through a line of country considerably N. of the town. Malt and rope-making are extensively pursued. Large quantities of corn and cheese are sent to London and Bristol; their carriage being greatly facilitated by the Kennet and Avon canal, which commences at Newbury, and joins the Avon near Bath, having an entire length of 37 m. "The town has likewise several excellent inns and shops, possesses a large market for the agricultural district, and may be considered in a prosperous state, and highly respectable." (*Ann. Board. Rep.*, p. 2, *Marb'ro*.)

The borough, which received its first charter from King John, in 1205, and a subsequent one, in 1577, from Elizabeth, is governed, under the Municipal Reform Act, by a mayor, three other aldermen, and 18 councillors; but it has no separate commission of the peace. Corporation revenue, in 1839, £339 (exc. of £358, accruing from the sale of property). Marlborough has sent two members to the House of Commons since 24 Edw. I.; the right of election, down to the Reform Act, being vested in the mayor and burgesses; but it was, in fact, a mere nomination borough, belonging to the Marquis of Aylesbury. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 890. Markets on Saturday; large fairs, July 18, Aug. 1, and Nov. 23. (*Mun. Corp. Rep.*; *Parl. B. Rep.*, part vi.; *Oxford Calendar*; *Priv. Inform.*)

MARLBOROUGH, district, S.C., situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 480 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Great Pedee river, and drained by its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 9374 neat cattle, 3983 sheep, 15,915 swine; and produced 9276 bushels of wheat, 1417 of rye, 375,990 of Indian corn, 22,161 of oats, 39,547 of potatoes, 3,446,098 pounds of cotton. It had 17 stores, one cotton factory with 9089 spindles, six flouring-mills, 91 grist-mills, 30 saw-mills; three academies, 104 students; 13 schools, 399 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4188; slaves, 4118; free coloured, 103; total, 9408. Capital, Bennettsville.

MARLBOROUGH, p. t., Cheshire co., N.H., 53 m. S.W. Concord, 439 W. Drained by branches of Ashuelot river. Incorporated in 1776. It has one store, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; six schools, 301 scholars. Pop. 531.

MARLBOROUGH, p. t., Windham co., Vt., 120 m. S. Montpelier, 431 W. Chartered in 1761. Drained by the W. branch of West river, by Green river, and by Whetstone brook. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Baptist, and Universalist; one store, two grist-mills, eight saw-mills, one paper-mill; 13 schools, 377 scholars. Pop. 1087.

MARLBOROUGH, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass., 37 m. W. Boston, 414 W. A branch of Concord river affords water-power. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Methodist, Restorationist, and Universalist; six stores, five grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 75 students; 10 schools, 750 scholars. Pop. 3101.

MARLBOROUGH, p. t., Hartford co., Ct., 16 m. S.E. Hartford, 340 W. Chartered in 1803. It contains a Congregational church, two stores, one cotton-factory with 1200 spindles, one grist-mill, four saw-mills; five schools, 185 scholars. Pop. 713.

MARLBOROUGH, p. t., Ulster co., N.Y., 30 m. E. Kingston, 84 m. S.S.W. Albany, 294 W. Bounded E. by Hudson river. Drained by Old Man's kill. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, and Friends'; eight acres, two woollen-factories, one paper-mill; seven schools, 31 scholars. Pop. 5523.

MARLBOROUGH, t., Montgomery co., Pa. Drained by Perkiomen and Swamp creeks. It contains iron ore, and has five stores, one furnace, one forge, one woollen-factory, 34 grist-mills, three saw-mills, 10 powder-mills, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper. Pop. 1140.

MARLBOROUGH, p. t., Stark co., O., 135 m. N.E. Columbus, 312 W. Pop. 1671.

MARLBOROUGH, t., Delaware co., O. It has five schools, 150 scholars. Pop. 1182.

MARLOW (GREAT), a parl. bor., market-town, and par. of England, co. Bucks, hund. Desborough, on the N. bank of the Thames (here crossed by a handsome suspension-bridge), 39 m. W. London. Area of parl. bor., which includes the several pars. of Great Marlow, Little Marlow, Medmenham, and Bisham (the last being in Berks), 1496 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6171. The town, formed by several streets, meeting in a large open market-place, is irregularly built; but is well paved and lighted, and contains many substantial houses and a good town-hall. The parish church, opened in 1835, is a handsome structure, unarmamented by a spire. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. There are, also, places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists, with attached Sunday-schools. A charity school, for 24 boys and

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12 girls, a national school, for children of both sexes, and a set of almshouses, are the principal benevolent foundations. Great Marlow has little trade, except what results from its position, in the midst of a rich and productive country, inhabited by wealthy land-owners. On the London, however, are several paper-mills; and, "on the whole the town is slowly recovering from a state of great depression, consequent to the removal, some years ago, of the military college." (*Parl. Bound. Rep.*) The borough has returned two members to the House of Commons, with some interruptions, since 36 Edw. I.; the right of election being vested, down to the Reform Act, in householders, paying scot and lot. The Boundary Act extended the limits of the parliamentary borough, by including with the old bor. three out-parishes. Registered electors, in 1830-40, 397. Market, well attended, on Saturdays; fairs, for cattle and farming produce, May 1-3 and Oct. 29. (*Parl. Pap.* 4c.)

MARLOW, 1, Cheshire co., N. H. Drained by Ashuelot river and its branches. It has four saws, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, four saw-mills: one academy, 19 students; six schools, 159 scholars. Pop. 636.

MARMANDE, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. arrond., on the Garonne, here crossed by a bridge of one arch, 30 m. N.W. Agen. Population (1836), ex. com., 4969. It is regularly laid out, well built, and clean; has several good public edifices, and is nearly surrounded by an esplanade, planted with trees. It has a small port, suitable for steamboats, which ascend the Garonne as high as Marmande. It is the seat of courts of original jurisdiction and commerce; and has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics, cordage and silk-cloth, and several brandy distilleries. (*Hugo, art. Lot-et-Garonne*, &c.)

MARNE, a dep. of France, reg. N.E., formerly included in the prov. of Champagne, chiefly between lat. 46° 30' and 48° 30' N., and long. 7° 30' and 5° E., having N. Ardennes and Aisne, W. the latter department and Seine-et-Marne, S. Aube, and E. Haute-Marne and Meuse. Length, E. to W., about 70 m.; greatest breadth, nearly as much. Area, 817,037 hectares. Population (1836), 345,945. The hills in this department do not rise to more than 1300 feet above the sea; its general slope is from S.E. to N.W., in which direction nearly all its rivers flow. It derives its name from the Marne, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. This river rises in the department of Haute-Marne, about 3 m. S. Langres; it flows, at first N.W. and afterward generally W., through the departments of Haute-Marne, Marne, Aisne, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine; and falls into the Seine at Charenton, about 1 m. S.E. Paris, after a course of about 300 m., for 215 of which it is navigable. It has some considerable affluents; and Vitry, Châlons, Châtillon-Thierry, and Meaux are on its banks. About two thirds of this department, including all its central portion, has an arid, barren soil, composed principally of chalk, covered with a thin layer of vegetable mould. But on the borders of this sterile tract are the vineyards which produce the celebrated champagne wine; and surrounding it is a country with a deep and rich alluvial soil. In 1834 the cultivated land was estimated at 614,285 hectares, pastures at 38,454 ditto, vineyards, 18,485 ditto, woods, 78,901 ditto, and heaths, wastes, &c., 16,951 ditto. Considerably more corn is grown than is required for home consumption. Its average annual amount has been estimated at 3,000,000 hectol.; but, according to the official tables, 4,570,000 hectol. were harvested in 1835, chiefly wheat, oats, and rye. The culture of the vine is, however, by far the most important branch of industry. The department is supposed to furnish annually from 650,000 to 700,000 hectol. Of this quantity, however, the finest growths, produced in the arrond. of Epernay and Reims, make but a small portion. The red wines "se distinguent par beaucoup de finesse, de délicatesse, et d'agrément; ils occupent un rang distingué parmi les meilleurs vins fins du royaume." (*Jullien*, 31) But the white wines, which include the finest varieties of champagne, are by far the most celebrated. They are of three sorts, *still*, *mousseux*, and *grand mousseux*. The *vrais gourmets* prefer the first, or still wines, of whichillery (which see) is the best; but the greater number of amateurs prefer the *mousseux*, being that variety of the sparkling wine which merely creeps on the surface; the *grand mousseux*, or full frothing wines, are less esteemed. The wine of Ay, the best of the *mousseux* variety, is an exquisite liquor, worthy, according to the President De Thou, of being called *Pissum Dei*! The best of the red wines are those of Verzy, Verzenay, Mailly, Bouzy, St. Basle, Cote-Thierry, &c. The vineyards round Epernay are valued at from 4000 to 10,000, and even 20,000 francs the arpent; and about 5400 *pieces* of vines of the finest growths are produced annually in its arrond. and that of Rheims, about a half of which is exported to foreign countries. Rheims, Epernay, and Azy are the chief seats of the wine trade. Epernay has extensive vaults, excavated in tufa, and admirably fitted for the preservation of wines. (*See EPERNAY.*)

MAROS-VASARHELY.

Agriculture, according to Hugo, is in a tolerably advanced state. Near St. Manebould orchards are numerous. More cattle are reared than in any of the adjacent departments, the number, in 1830, being about 190,000. In the same year the department was estimated to have 308,000 sheep, the breeds of which have been much improved by crossing with merinos and English varieties. In 1833, of 179,318 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 96,583 were assessed at less than 5 francs, and 94,897 at from 5 to 10 francs; 134 were assessed at 1000 fr. and upward. *Il y a de l'aisance dans le pays, mais il n'y a pas de grandes fortunes. On n'y voit point le contraste affligeant de l'extrême opulence et de la misère; la mendicité n'y règne point.* (*Hugo*). Mines have but one iron mine; but it furnishes excellent mill-stones, potter's clay, &c. Manufactures of various kinds of woollen fabrics, woollen yarn, &c., are established at Rheims; and hats, silk goods, paper, glass, earthenware, cordage, leather, candles, and soap are made in different places. Marne is divided into five arrond.: chief towns, Châlons-sur-Marne the cap., Epernay, Rheims, St. Manebould, and Vitry-le-François. It sends six members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1838-39), 9308. Total public revenue (1831), 13,299,636 francs; expenditure, 8,998,985 francs. (*Hugo, art. Marne; Official Tables; Jullien, Topographie de Vignobles; Henderson on Wine*, p. 155, &c., *MAIRY* (HAUTV), a dep. of France, reg. N.E., between lat. 47° 35' and 48° 40' N., and long. 4° 40' and 6° E., having N. the depts. of Marne and Meuse, E. Vosges and Haute Saône, S. the latter and Cote d'Or, and W. Cote d'Or and Aube. Length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., 90 m.; average breadth, about 30 m. Area, 625,043 hectares. Population (1836), 240,887. The *massifs* of Langres and the *Fanclies* mountains traverse the S. and E. parts of this department, covering the greater part of its surface with their ramifications. They, however, nowhere rise to any great elevation; Mont-aigu, the highest point in Haute-Marne, being only 1630 feet above the sea. The chief rivers are the Marne, which intersects the department lengthwise; its affluents the Ornain, Blaise, Meuse, and Aube, rise in this department, and have, more or less, a N. course. Surface mostly stony or calcareous; there not being more than 11,000 hectares of rich soil. In 1834, however, the arable land was supposed to comprise 333,611 hectares; pasture land, 35,536 do.; vineyards, 13,136 do.; woods, 174,975 do.; and heaths, wastes, &c., 97,969 do. The farmers devote their attention to the growing of corn, the culture of the vine, and the rearing of live stock. The produce of corn exceeds the demand for home consumption; the annual supply is estimated at nearly 1,800,000 hectolitres, chiefly wheat and oats. The produce of wine amounts to between 400,000 and 500,000 hectol. a year; but the quality is very inferior to that of the wines of Marne. Cherries and walnuts are grown in considerable quantities. The pasture lands are excellent; and, in 1830, there were 94,000 head of cattle, and 921,000 sheep in the department; the annual produce of wool is estimated at 190,000 kilograms. In some castons of the arrond. Vassy a good many turkeys are reared. Bees are numerous, and wax and honey are valuable products. This is one of the best wooded departments in France, and St. Dizier has a considerable trade in timber, sent in large quantities to Paris by the Marne. Iron is the only metal found in the department, but the working of the iron mines, and the manufacture of their produce, hold a high rank among the occupations of the people. The department has upward of 50 smelting furnaces (*hauts-fourneaux*), and 100 ordinary forges. Iron plates, rasps, files, and hardware of all kinds are manufactured; and the cutlery of Langres has long enjoyed a high reputation. Chaumont has manufactures of gloves and haberdashery. Linen and cotton thread, wax, candles, leather, brandy, and vinegar are the other chief articles made in the department. In 1835, of 134,714 properties, subject to the *contribution foncière*, 72,634 were assessed at less than 5 francs, and 16,700 at from 5 to 10 francs. Haute Marne is divided into three arrond.: chief towns, Chaumont the cap., Langres, and Vassy. It sends four members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1838-9), 1064. Total public revenue (1831), 6,798,363 francs. (*Hugo, art. Haute Marne; Official Tables*, &c.)

MAROS-VASARHELY, or SZÉKELY-VARSÁHELY (Germ. *Neumarkt*, Wallach. *Oczkorej*), a royal free town of Transylvania, the cap. of the Szekler-land, and of the *Stabla*, or presidency, of Maros; on the Maros, 53 m. N.N.E. Hermannstadt. Pop. 7000. "Although there is nothing very imposing in the wide streets and small houses of which Maros-Vásárhely is mostly composed, it is rather an important place; and, in winter, many of the gentry in the neighbourhood take up their residence within it. Moreover, both Protestants and Catholics have colleges here: the Protestant has 800, and the Catholic 300, scholars; and these institutions give something of a literary air to its society. Maros-Vásárhely is also the seat of the highest legal tribunal in Transylvania, the Royal Table; and it is, in con-

MARQUETTE.

sequence, the great law-school of the country. Almost all the young nobles who desire to take any part in public business, as well as all the lawyers, after having finished their regular course of study, think it necessary, under the name of *Juraten*, to pass a year or two here in reading law, and attending the court.

"The great pride of the town is the fine library of the Teleki, founded by the Chancellor Teleki, and left to his family, on the condition of its being always open to the public. It contains about 80,000 volumes, which are placed in a very handsome building, and kept in excellent order. It is most rich in choice editions of the Latin and Greek classics." (*Paget's Hungary and Transylvania*, ii., p. 393, 394.) The town has a Roman Catholic gymnasium and seminary, a reformed college, with a library and printing-office, two convents, a flourishing casino, or literary club, and considerable trade in agricultural produce, particularly tobacco, which is grown in large quantities in this vicinity. (*Paget; Berghaus; Oesterr.; Nat. Encyc.*)

MARQUETTE, county, Wis. Situated in the N. part of the settled portion of the territory. Bounded N.W. by Fox river, which runs through Puckaway lake. It is very little settled, and had, in 1840, 45 neat cattle, 90 swine, and only 18 inhabitants. Capital, Marquette, on the S. side of Nunah river.

MARSALA (an. *Lilybeum*), a city and seaport of Sicily, at its W. extremity, adjacent to Cape Boeo (the *Promontorium Lilybeum*), in the intend. of Trapani, 16 m. S.S.W. Trapani; lat. 37° 48' 10" N.; long. 29° 25' 10" E. Pop., in 1831, 23,388. It is of a square form, and is surrounded by an old wall, flanked at the angles with bastions, but destitute of a glacis. It might be easily rendered a strong military post; but at present, it is without ordnance, quarters, or bomb-proof stores. The town, which is pretty well built, is bisected by a broad and regular street, called the Cassaro, on one side of which is the cathedral, a large edifice, ornamented with 16 fine marble columns of the Corinthian order. It has 16 churches, numerous convents, a *retiro*, or place of retirement under monastic regulations, three abbeyes, a gymnasium, a seminary, a hospital, with 70 beds, a *monte-di-pieta*, barracks for cavalry, an old castle, &c. Among its curiosities is a bell tower, which vibrates perceptibly when the bell is rung.

Lilybeum was famous for its port; but, though secure, and well adapted for the use of the gallees of the ancients, it would not have accommodated the larger ships of modern times. Captain Smyth says, that where deepest, the ancient port could not have had more than 14 ft. water. The Romans, in their struggles with the Carthaginians, attempted over and over again to fill up the port, but uniformly without success. This, however, was effected, 1570, by Don John of Austria, who, to prevent the Barbary corsairs from taking refuge here, filled up the port with rubbish. The modern is not, therefore, identical with the ancient harbour, but is about 1 m. S. from the town. It has a mole, constructed by Mr. Woodhouse, for the convenience of the shipment of his wine: large ships anchor S.W. from the city, about 2 m. off shore, in from 8 to 11 fathoms water. The entrance to the port is a good deal encumbered with rocks and reefs; the knowledge of which is as indispensable to the modern as it was to the ancient mariners. (*Smyth's Sicily*, p. 233.)

Marsala is indebted for its importance in modern times to its wine trade; which has grown up, within the last half century, through the skill and intelligence of the Messrs. Woodhouse, Englishmen, who began business here in 1789. The wine, however, did not begin to come into much repute till 1808, when it was supplied, by order of Lord Nelson, to the Mediterranean fleet. It is a dry wine, the best qualities closely resembling the lighter sorts of Madeira; but the extensive demand for it in this country is, no doubt, ascribable more to its cheapness than its quality. It is, however, in all respects, superior to Cape Madeira, with which it principally comes into competition. The success of the Messrs. Woodhouse has led others to embark in the business; and Mr. Ingham and Mr. George Wood have also very large establishments at Marsala. The entire produce of the district is estimated at about 30,000 pipes, of which from 18,000 to 20,000 are exported, partly to the U. States and the W. Indies, as well as to England. In 1833 the entries of Marsala for home consumption in the United Kingdom amounted to 79,686 gallons; whereas, in 1839, they amounted to 369,417 gallons; but, for some years past, the consumption has been pretty stationary.

Besides wine, Marsala exports corn, cattle, oil, salt and soda; but in no great quantities. In 1839, 37 British and nine American ships, of the aggregate burden of 6508 tons, cleared out from Marsala. (*Macgregor's Report on the Commercial Statistics of the Two Sicilies*, passim; *Commercial Dict.; Official Accounts*, &c.)

Lilybeum, from its proximity to Carthage, and the excellence of its port, was, for a lengthened period, the capital of the Carthaginian possessions in Sicily. It was a place of

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great strength; being fortified by strong walls and a deep ditch, into which the sea appears to have flowed (*Polybius*, lib. i., cap. 48); indeed a portion of the ancient ditches still exist in tolerable preservation. (*Heuri's Classical Tour*, ii., 73.) The size of the city may be inferred from the fact of its requiring a garrison of 10,000 men, exclusive of the citizens, for its defence. The successful resistance it opposed to Pyrrhus, by whom it was attacked with great fury, and its defence against the Romans, sufficiently evince its strength and importance. After having ineffectually attempted to carry it by assault, the Romans converted the siege into a blockade; and the city only surrendered at the end of five years, when the defeat of Hannu made further resistance unavailing. (*Ancient Universal History*, xvi., 531, &c., 8vo. ed.) Under the Romans it was the residence of a questor; and is called by Cicero, *civitas splendidissima*. (*In Verrem*, v., cap. 5.) Very few remains now exist of its ancient grandeur; vases, coins, &c., are, however, occasionally dug up; and in the town-hall is a group of two lions destroying a bull, said to be worthy the best period of Grecian art.

MARSEILLES (Fr. *Marseille*, an. *Massilia*), a large commercial city and seaport of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, of which it is the cap., on the E. side of a bay of the gulf of Lyons, 30 m. W.N.W. Toulon, about 170 m. S.S.E. Lyons, and 490 m. S.E. Paris; lat. 43° 17' 40" N., long. 5° 52' 15" E. Pop. of the city, ex. suburbs, in 1838, 130,455; and inc. suburbs, 146,239; but this official statement is said to be under the mark, and it is alleged that, including strangers, the pop. is now (1840) at least 170,000. (*Conducteur dans Marseille*.)

"The situation of Marseilles," says Mr. Maclaren, "is one of the most beautiful I ever saw. It occupies the centre of a basin about 6 m. or 7 m. broad, bounded by lofty precipitous hills. The whole space from the city, back to the hills, is adorned with villas and hamlets; for every merchant or respectable shopkeeper here has his *maison de campagne*. These buildings are showy, sometimes large and splendid. They are called *Bastides*, and I learn that their number is not less than 5,000." (*Notes on France and Italy*, p. 26.) The country around is, however, extremely arid; and the wind called the *mistral* is blighting and noxious in the extreme. The city is somewhat of a horse-shoe shape, and built round its port. It is divided into two parts:—The first, or old town, occupying the site of the ancient Greek city, on rising ground, on the N. side the harbour, is confined, ill-built, with narrow dark streets, or rather lanes, not half ventilated, and inconceivably filthy. The second, or new town, constructed in the modern style, with regular streets, and handsome squares and houses, stands on the S. and E. sides of the port; being separated from the old town by a magnificent street, which extends in a right line from the Porte d'Aix to the Porte de Rome, traversing the city in its entire length N. to S. The middle part of this street, called the *Cours*, is sheltered by trees; the houses on either side are good; it has some handsome fountains, and is one of the chief places of public resort; but the favourite public promenade is the *Rue Casabieri*, a fine broad street, running at a right angle from the foregoing to the inner extremity of the harbour, and completing the line of demarcation between the old and new town. Marseilles has been fortified at different periods; but its walls were finally destroyed in 1800; and their place is supplied by boulevards planted with trees, beyond which the city is rapidly extending, particularly towards the E. and S. It still, no doubt, is defended by the fort of *Notre Dame de la Garde*, on a steep eminence to the S.; but it is more respectable for the beauty of its situation than for its strength: the harbour (see port) is protected by a fort on either side its entrance, by the Château d'If, on the island of the same name, and by some additional works on the islands of *Ratoneau*, *Pomègue*, &c., nearly opposite its mouth.

Marseilles has numerous public edifices, but none merits any detailed notice. The cathedral occupies the site of an ancient temple of Diana; it is extensive but heavy-looking. Its interior is a mixture of various orders; and in ornament, which are mostly of the 11th and 12th centuries, are in bad taste. In fact none of the churches within the city have any considerable claims to notice. The church of *S. Madeleine* (formerly *des Chartreux*), in the suburbs, an edifice constructed in the 17th century, is far superior to any one else; it has a handsome façade, and 2 steeples (*campaniles*), remarkable for their light appearance. There are in all about 30 Rom. Cath. churches, several chapels, two Greek churches, a Protestant church, and a synagogue. The Prefecture is the finest of the public buildings. The town-hall, on the N. quay, is a heavy edifice, composed of two separate piles of building, connected by a light and elegant arc on the first story. Its ground floor is appropriated to the exchange. There are numerous hospitals, and other charitable institutions. The Hôtel Dieu, one of the first established hospitals in France, was founded in 1185; it has usually from 500 to 600, and is capable of accommodating 750 patients. The

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Hôpital de la Charité, founded in 1640, an asylum for aged persons, and for orphans, foundlings, &c., has usually from 600 to 850 inmates. The *Lazaretto*, one of the largest and most perfect establishments of the kind in Europe, is situated to the N. of the city, and is surrounded by a triple wall. Ships may clear from it while in quarantine. Marseilles has also a lying-in hospital, a *berceau de bienfaisance*, asylums for poor children, a *mont-de-piété*, and a savings' bank. One of the largest public edifices, formerly a Bernardine convent, accommodates the Royal college which has between 300 and 400 students; the Royal society of science, literature and art; the public library of 50,000 printed vols., and 1300 MSS., with cabinets of natural history, medals, and antiquities, &c., and a gallery of paintings, comprising works by Carracci, Salvator Rosa, Rubens, Vandyk, Jordana, and other artists of the Italian and Flemish schools. The observatory, on the highest point of the old town, has apartments appropriated to schools of navigation, geometry, &c. The Grand theatre, built after the plan of the Odeon in Paris, is spacious and handsome. It has six tiers of boxes; but is in general ill-attended. The *Théâtre Français*, a small building, open on Sundays for vaudevilles, and on other days for musical concerts, is much frequented. The other chief public buildings and establishments are the hall of justice, the new prison, the customs-house, arsenal, barracks, mint, bishop's palace, various public baths, the fish market, &c. Marseilles has a botanic garden, and some excellent public baths. It is well supplied with water from fountains and public wells, but it is not introduced into the houses. At the extremity of the Rue d'Aix is an unfinished triumphal arch, of the Corinthian order, originally erected in honour of the Duc d'Angoulême, after his invasion of Spain in 1823; but it is now intended to commemorate the revolution of 1830, one of the effects of which was to expel the Duc d'Angoulême from the kingdom. Marseilles has but few remains of antiquity. Except a fountain, with an inscription in Greek, an obelisk, and the remains of an aqueduct, none is worthy of mention. It is doubtful, indeed, whether Marseilles possesses any grand or remarkable edifices in antiquity; and if she did, the corroding influence of the sea air, which proves so detrimental to the modern buildings, has been a powerful agent in their destruction. But the Marseillais, for a lengthened period, took little interest in the preservation of the relics of past ages; and, says Hugo, "l'esprit de conversation entra dans les mœurs, il n'y avait plus rien à conserver."

Marseilles is the see of a bishop, suffragan under Aix; the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce; a chamber of commerce; the residence of a commissary-general and a treasurer of marine; and the head-quarters of the 8th military division of the kingdom. Consuls from all the principal states of Europe and America are resident in it. Besides the public institutions before noticed, it has a diocesan seminary, a royal society of medicine, societies of agriculture and *belles lettres*, a statistical society, an atheum, and several commercial and other clubs. Three newspapers (two of them daily), and several literary journals are published in the city; the principal of the former are the *Scapulaire de Marseille* and the *Gazette du Midi*.

The port, to which Marseilles is wholly indebted for her early and long continued prosperity, is a fine basin, stretching from W. to E. about 1,000 yards, into the very centre of the city. It has from 16 to 15 ft. water at its entrance, and from 15 to 24 ft. within; so that it is extremely well fitted for moderate-sized merchantmen, of which it will accommodate from 1000 to 3000. The ships come close to the quays, by which it is surrounded on all sides, except at its entrance, which is defended on its N. side by the tower of St. John, a work of the 15th century, and on its S. side by fort St. Nicholas, constructed by Louis XIV. The careening basin, on the right side of the harbour, occupies the site of the ancient necropolis.

Unluckily, this fine basin becomes, from its position, the common sewer, as it were, or receptacle for all the filth of the city; and, as it is not agitated by tides, which are here hardly perceptible, nor by storms, from which it is screened on all sides, nor swept by any current, the water is completely stagnant; and, unless the mud were removed by dredging-machines, it would in no very long time be entirely filled up. But in hot weather the stench arising from this torpid reservoir, and from the detestably filthy streets of the old town, is absolutely intolerable, at least to those not habituated to it; and has doubtless been the cause of Marseilles having suffered so dreadfully on various occasions from the plague, and more recently, from the cholera. Such a state of things is a disgrace to a civilized country. And we agree with Mr. Maclean in thinking that, next to the enforcing of proper sanitary regulations in the old town, the best thing that could be done to improve the city would be to cut a canal from the *Rue de Joliette*, on the coast, to the harbour, which would at once create a current, and freshen and agitate the water in the latter. In its present state, Marseilles has been

truly described as a "vast cloaca." We doubt, indeed, whether there be a single water-closet in the city.

There is excellent anchorage ground for men of war and other large ships, about 3 m. W.S.W., between the isles of Ratonneau and Pomegues; which have been connected by a mound. Ships from the Levant perform quarantine at Pomegues; and on Ratonneau island is a hospital for those whose health is dubious. A lighthouse, with a revolving light, 131 ft. in height, is erected on the Isle de Planier, about 10 m. from the city, and there is another in Fort St. Jean. Ships having got within a quarter or half a mile of the Isle d'If, usually heave to for a pilot. The charge for pilotage is four sous per ton la, and two sous per do. out, for French vessels and vessels belonging to powers having reciprocity treaties with France. With the exception of the above pilotage charges, and the charges on vessels performing quarantine, there are no port charges on ships entering or clearing out from Marseilles.

The trade of Marseilles is very extensive, and is rapidly increasing. She is the grand emporium of the S. of France, and the centre of nine tenths of her commerce with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The exports consist principally of silk stuffs, wines, brandies, and liqueurs; woollens and linens; madder, oil, soap, refined sugar, perfumery, stationery, verdigra, gloves, and all sorts of colonial products. Among the principal imports are sugar, coffee, and other colonial products; dye stuffs; corn, from the Black sea and the N. coast of Africa; cotton, from Egypt and America; coal, linen thread, and various descriptions of manufactured goods, from England; hides, wool, tallow, timber, &c. Marseilles engrosses almost the whole trade between France and Algiers. She is now also the principal station for the intercourse carried on by steamers with Malta, Alexandria, and Constantinople; and, besides the steamers employed by the government as packers, she had, in 1859, 19 steam-packets belonging to private companies. Mr. Maclean says that most of the private steamers have English-made engines, and English engineers; and that they burn English coal, sold here for about 30s. a ton.

The following details set the importance of the trade of Marseilles in a still more striking point of view:

	Ships.	Tons.
In 1837 there entered the port—		
French ships from foreign ports	1,188	146,130
" " from French colonies	131	30,925
" coasters from the Atlantic to the Medi-		
terranean	404	57,967
" coasters in the Mediterranean trade	8,458	174,705
" cod and other fisheries	64	11,513
Total of French ships	10,205	421,238
Foreign ships from foreign ports	1,602	231,285
Total entries of ships of all sorts	6,384	652,527

We subjoin an

Account of the Ships arrived at Marseilles from the Levant, during the Four Years ending with 1837; specifying the Ships, and their Tonnage, from each Country.

	1834.		1835.		1836.		1837.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Turkey	119	15,776	113	19,900	114	94,934	194	42,610
Egypt	39	6,339	74	13,275	70	12,912	80	11,400
Greece	19	3,175	17	2,318	9	741	17	2,008
Tunis	67	5,375	47	3,592	39	5,436	36	3,566
Malta	9	718	16	2,376	7	919	13	1,715
Ionian Isles	3	1,197	2	254	3	257	0	—
Total	230	36,160	269	42,008	250	112,078	367	61,334

In this account, the ships from Syria and Candia are included under Egypt. The total value of the imports into Marseilles may be estimated at about 900,000 francs, or £3,000,000; and that of the exports at about as much.

The customs' revenue of Marseilles is greater than that of Havre, or any other French port: it amounted in 1836 to 29,808,346, and in 1837 to 30,324,013 francs. A joint stock bank, established here in 1835, is said to have been eminently successful.

Though principally distinguished by its commerce, Marseilles has several important manufacturing establishments. Its soap-works, which are numerous and extensive, employ about 700 workpeople, and consume large quantities of olive oil; but, though soap be exported, by far the greater portion of that produced here is destined for home consumption. The artists of Marseilles prepare and fashion coral into a great variety of articles. Among its other manufactures are woollen stockings and caps, *façons de Tunis*; hats, of which from 30,000 to 50,000 fine, and from 10,000 to 15,000 coarse, are annually exported; morocco and other leather (but the tanners here fatten off), and sail cloth. Marseilles has likewise refineries for sugar, sulphur, wax, and borax, with breweries, oil-works, glass-works, brick and tile works, &c.

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and furnishes large quantities of vinegar and *liqueurs*. Another branch of industry is the salting and curing of meat, and the pickling and preparing of capers, olives, and other fruits, and of anchovies and other fish. It has, also, a great variety of trades connected with the building and fitting out of ships, steamers, &c.; and is, in fact, a very prosperous and rapidly increasing town.

There are but few great capitalists in Marseilles. "Here, as in Paris," says Mr. MacLaren, "it is the custom to retire altogether from business as soon as a trader has realized a competency. I was told that there are not a hundred men in Marseilles worth £30,000 each; but there are a great many worth half that sum. The people generally seem stout and well-fed. I went into the *Place Royal* when it was filled with 400 or 500 of the middle classes, meeting for business. I thought them the tallest, stoutest men I had ever seen. The millers, porters, and carters, are more tanned than at Paris; but the shopkeepers are not sensibly darker than in the capital. Black eyes, however, are more common; a change invariably observed as we approach the equator. The houses and mode of living resemble those of Paris; but in the new streets, houses with front-doors like our own are common; while in Paris they adhere to the old plan of vast tenements, with a grand gate and open court in the centre."

Marseilles is very ancient, having, according to the best authorities, been founded by a colony from Phocæa, a city of Ionia, about 600 years B. C. The Marseillians, as the inhabitants were then called, speedily distinguished themselves by their skill as seamen, and the extent of their commerce; and were celebrated for the wisdom of their political institutions, and their civilisation. They became, at an early period, allies of Rome; but having espoused the party of Pompey, their city was besieged, and, after an obstinate resistance, taken by Cæsar. But though Marseilles lost her liberty, she preserved her commerce and superior civilisation under the Romans; and was highly distinguished as a school of *belles lettres* and philosophy. She is spoken of by Cicero in the highest terms of eulogy. (*Oratio pro L. Flacco*, cap. 36.) At a later period, Agricola was sent thither to be educated; and Tacitus calls her *sedes ac magistra studiorum*. (*Vit. Agricola*, cap. 4.) After the fall of the Roman empire, she underwent many vicissitudes. In the 10th century she was taken and sacked by the Saracens. She was afterwards governed by dukes and counts, and sometimes by her own magistrates, and more recently by the counts of Provence. She was finally united to the crown of France in 1483. During the middle ages she rivalled Venice and Genoa in her trade with the Levant. In 1730 she suffered dreadfully from the plague, which is said to have destroyed from 40,000 to 50,000 of the inhabitants; She also suffered considerably from the revolutionary frenzy, and the anti-commercial policy of Napoleon; but, as already seen, she has risen superior to all these disasters, and is now more populous and flourishing than ever.

Marseilles has given birth to many very distinguished individuals, among whom may be specified Pytheas, one of the most illustrious navigators and astronomers of antiquity who flourished in the 4th century B.C., and Petronius Arbitrator, *Auctor peritissima impunitatis*. Among its modern citizens have been Dumas, the grammarian, Mascaron the celebrated preacher, Peyssonnel, the author of a treatise on the commerce of the Black sea and of several other works on the Levant, and Puget, celebrated as a sculptor, painter, and architect.

The famous revolutionary song and air, called the Marseillaise, did not originate in Marseilles, as might be inferred from the name; this was derived from the tune having been played by a body of troops from Marseilles, on their entry into Paris, in 1791. (Besides the authorities already referred to, we have consulted *Hugo*, art. *Bouches du Rhone*; *Julesm*, *Essai sur le Commerce de Marseille*; *Dictionnaire du Commerce*; and *Private Information*.)

MARSEILLES, p. v., La Belle co., Ill., 141 m. N.N.E. Springfield, 776 W. Situated at the N. side of Illinois river, at the Grand Rapids, which afford a great water-power. It has several mills, and exports lumber and flour. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through it.

MARSHALL, county, Va. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 350 sq. m. Bounded W. by Ohio river. Watered by Grave, Fish, and Wheeling creeks. It contained, in 1840, 4640 neat cattle, 7173 sheep, 9091 swine; and produced 93,990 bushels of wheat, 2096 of rye, 145,992 of Indian corn, 3590 of buckwheat, 103,195 of oats, 39,673 of potatoes, 3936 pounds of sugar. It had six stores, 16 grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries; three schools, 70 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6854; slaves, 46; free coloured, 37; total, 6937. Capital, Ellensburgtown.

MARSHALL, county, Tenn. Situated S. of the centre of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Watered by Duck river and its branches. It contained, in 1840, 14,933 neat cattle, 16,604 sheep, 67,739 swine; and produced 89,923 bushels

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of wheat, 3465 of rye, 1,019,863 of Indian corn, 121,884 of oats, 16,071 of potatoes, 119,185 pounds of tobacco, 499,931 of cotton. It had 17 stores, nine tanneries, 30 distilleries; 21 schools, 743 scholars. Pop.: whites, 11,469; slaves, 3075; free coloured, 19; total, 14,553. Capital, Louisville.

MARSHALL, county, Ala. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state, and contains 600 sq. m. Watered by Tennessee river and its tributaries. It contained, in 1840, 9417 neat cattle, 2408 sheep, 96,390 swine; and produced 8896 bushels of wheat, 382,969 of Indian corn, 32,324 of oats, 16,696 of potatoes, 17,918 pounds of tobacco, 4,365,967 of cotton. It had 13 stores, 13 grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, five tanneries, 15 distilleries; 16 schools, 436 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6688; slaves, 641; free coloured, 94; total, 7533. Capital, Warrenton.

MARSHALL, county, Miss. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 800 sq. m. Watered by Tallahatchee and Coldwater rivers and their branches. It contained, in 1840, 14,681 neat cattle, 6944 sheep, 51,376 swine; and produced 19,113 bushels of wheat, 733,514 of Indian corn, 38,540 of oats, 50,550 of potatoes, 9336 pounds of tobacco, 1,064,465 of cotton. It had 96 stores, two flouring-mills, 19 grist-mills, 18 saw-mills, four tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; nine academies, 262 scholars; 26 schools, 553 scholars. Pop.: whites, 9268; slaves, 6280; free coloured, 8; total, 17,556. Capital, Holly Springs.

MARSHALL, county, Ia. Situated toward the N. part of the state, and contains 440 sq. m. Watered by Yellow and Tippecanoe rivers. It contained, in 1840, 2127 neat cattle, 893 sheep, 5378 swine; and produced 5540 bushels of wheat, 37,570 of Indian corn, 16,199 of oats, 12,840 of potatoes, 13,655 pounds of sugar. It had two stores; three schools, 40 scholars. Pop. 1651.

MARSHALL, county, Ill. Situated a little N. of the centre of the state, and contains 364 sq. m. Watered by Illinois river. It contained, in 1840, 9438 neat cattle, 1866 sheep, 6495 swine; and produced 31,860 bushels of wheat, 94,669 of Indian corn, 31,465 of oats, 11,960 of potatoes. It had eight stores, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, eight saw-mills; one academy, 50 students; three schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 1840. Capital, Lacon.

MARSHALL, p. t., Oneida co., N. Y., 19 m. S.W. Utica, 23 m. W.N.W. Albany, 379 W. Drained by Oriskany cr. The Chenango canal passes through it. It contains three stores, three fulling-mills, one woolen factory, one furnace, one forge, five grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, three tanneries, one distillery; 16 schools, 740 scholars. Pop. 2251.

MARSHALL, p. t., capital of Calhoun co., Mich., 165 m. W. Detroit, 570 W. Watered by Kalamazoo river. It contains 14 stores, two lumber-yards, one furnace, three flouring-mills, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, and one periodical; one academy, 68 students; eight schools, 328 scholars. Pop. 1763. The village is pleasantly situated on Kalamazoo river, at the confluence of Rice creek. It contains a courthouse, jail, four churches (the Presbyterian a handsome edifice of stone), a bank, 14 stores, several fine hotels, one of which cost from \$30,000 to \$35,000; was founded in 1831, and is one of the finest villages in the state. It is the seat of Marshall college, recently instituted, which has a president and one professor, 62 students, and 3700 volumes in its libraries. The Detroit and St. Joseph railroad is designed to pass through the v.

MARSHALL, p. v., capital of Clark co., Ill., 123 m. R.R.E. Springfield, 661 W. Pleasantly situated on the National road, and contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$309.

MARSHALL, p. v., capital of Saline co., Mo., 87 m. N.W. Jefferson city, 1001 W. It contains a courthouse, a church, four stores, and 150 inhabitants.

MARSHFIELD, p. t., Washington co., Vt., 15 m. N.E. Montpelier, 598 W. Watered by Onion or Winondago river. It has one store, two grist-mills, one saw-mill; 13 schools, 284 scholars. Pop. 1156.

MARSHFIELD, p. t., Plymouth co., Mass., 31 m. S.E. Boston, 453 W. Chartered in 1640. Bounded N.E. by Massachusetts bay, and it has a tolerable harbour, and some shipping. Bounded N. by North river, by which, and by South river, it is watered. It contains six churches, three Congregational, a Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist, six stores, one furnace, six grist-mills, five saw-mills; eight schools, 450 scholars. Pop. 1761.

MARSHPEE, t., Barnstable co., Mass., 12 m. S.E. Barnstable, 65 m. S.E. Boston. This is an ancient Indian settlement, still inhabited chiefly by their descendants, of a mixed blood. It contains about 16 sq. m., or 10,500 acres. It has a church which has had a succession of preachers, some of them Indians, from the earliest times. The land is secured to the Indians in perpetuity, and is held in common, except so much as each one can cultivate. It is bounded S. by the Atlantic, and watered by several inlets and ponds. The inhabitants are agriculturalists or fishermen, and in the

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Other employment are particularly expert. They are a quiet and orderly people. It has two schools, 60 scholars. Pop. 338.

MARS HILL, an isolated mountain in Me., near the eastern boundary of the United States. It has two peaks, one 1396 feet high, and the other 1363 feet above the waters of St. John's river. The British commissioners, before the late treaty, fixed on it as the commencement of the high-lands described in the treaty of 1763. But this claim is now set aside, and Mars Hill will be regarded as of less importance than heretofore. It is an isolated mountain, other than part of a chain of high lands.

MARTABAN, a town of the Birman empire, cap. of the prov. Martaban, on the Tha-i-weng (Salsen) river, near its mouth, 10 m. N.W. Mandalay, and 93 m. E.S.E. Rangoon; lat. 16° 35' N., long. 97° 30' E. Population uncertain: in 1833, it was estimated at 9000; but many of the inhabitants were then preparing to emigrate into the British territories, and Mr. Crawford (*Embassy to Siam*, ii., 323) estimates the ordinary population at only 1500. It stands on the E. declivity of a high hill, is more than a mile in length, consisting of two long streets, and is surrounded by a stockade, which separates it from some suburbs. The houses are of wood; it has several conspicuous temples, one of which is upwards of 150 ft. in height. Martaban has an imposing appearance from the water, facing which is a battery on a rocky mound, and a deep wall of masonry with embrasures for cannon, &c., behind the stockade. It was formerly a place of considerable trade; but, early in the course of the century, its navigation was injured by the sinking of vessels in the river by the Burmans in their wars with Pegu; and Mandalay (which see) is at present the emporium of all the adjacent provs. Martaban was taken by the British in 1824. (*Crawford's Embassy*; *Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*; *Mod. Trav.*, ii., 179-181.)

MARTHA, or MARTA (SANTA), a seaport town of Colombia, New Granada, dep. Magdalena, cap. prov. Santa Martha, on the Caribbean sea, 105 m. N.E. Cartagena, and 173 m. W.N.W. Maracaybo. Lat. 11° 15' N., long. 74° 18' W. Population estimated at 6000. It has some good houses, a cathedral, which is a conspicuous object in approaching it, both by land and sea, some convents, &c.; but it suffered much from the attacks of the Indians during the revolutionary war, and does not appear to have regained its previous importance. Its harbour, which is one of the best on this coast, having sufficient depth of water and good holding-ground, is defended by several batteries, and by a castle on an insulated rock, commanding both the town and the harbour. Santa Martha was founded in 1525, and made an episcopal city four years afterward. Before the revolution it had risen to considerable importance as a commercial city, and was the port into which manufactured goods for Bogota were almost exclusively imported. (*Cochran, in Modern Trav.*, xvii., 297, 298; *Bent's American Coast Pilot*.)

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, island, off the S. shore of Massachusetts, S. of Falmouth on the main land, and W.N.W. of Nantucket island. It is 21 m. long, and from 2 to 5 m. broad, and is divided into three towns, Chilmark on the W., Tisbury in the centre, and Edgartown in the E. part of the island. With several small islands in the vicinity, it constitutes Duke's county, which contains 180 sq. m. The capital is Edgartown. In the W. part of Chilmark is a lighthouse, on a promontory called Gay Head. In the war with Great Britain the inhabitants have been chiefly without protection. An Indian church was formed here in 1668. The government of the island was at first independent of the other provinces, but in 1664 it was united to New-York, and in 1692 to Massachusetts.

MARTIE, t., Lancaster co., Pa., 10 m. S. Lancaster. Drained by Beaver, Meddy, and Pecquea creeks, which afford water-power. Bounded S.W. by Susquehanna river, across which is a ferry. It has five stores, six flouring-mills, six grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; nine schools, 339 scholars. Pop. 2433.

MARTIGUES (LES), a maritime town of France, dep. Bouches-du-Rhône, on an island in the channel between the lagoon of Berre and the Mediterranean, on either bank of which channel are its suburbs of Ferrières and Jonquieres 12 m. W.N.W. Marseilles. Population (1836), including its suburbs, 7226. Its situation, amid pools and canals, has made it called the Venice of Provence. It is well built, and has several good streets and quays, and handsome buildings; but it is ill supplied with water. Its port is much resorted to by fishing-boats. Merchant vessels are built here; and it has an active trade in olive oil, fish, wine, and salt. (*Hugo, art. Bouches-du-Rhône*, &c.)

MARTIN, county, N. C. Situated toward the E. part of the state, and contains 481 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Roanoke river. It contained, in 1840, 4333 neat cattle, 4362 sheep, 17,764 swine; and produced 5158 bushels of wheat, 251,463 of Indian corn, 7475 of oats, 29,630 of potatoes, 37,457 pounds of rice, 291,656 of cotton. It had seven stores, 12 grist-mills,

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nine saw-mills; six schools, 130 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4438; slaves, 2816; free coloured, 333; total, 7637. Capital, *Williamston*.

MARTIN, county, Ia. Situated in the S.W. part of the state, and contains 300 sq. m. Watered by the E. fork of White river and its branches. It contained, in 1840, 4169 neat cattle, 2261 sheep, 11,046 swine; and produced 9694 bushels of wheat, 87,033 of Indian corn, 19,164 of oats, 7433 of potatoes, 15,287 pounds of sugar. It had six stores, nine grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, three tanneries, three distilleries; three schools, 96 scholars. Pop. 3875. Capital, *Mount Pleasant*.

MARTIN (ST.), one of the Virgin islands, in the W. Indies, belonging partly to the French and partly to the Dutch; about lat. 18° 4' N., and long. 63° 5' W.; between Anguilla and St. Bartholomew, and 12 m. N.W. the latter, and 75 m. N.N.W. Barbuda. Area estimated at 30 sq. m. Though hilly, it has no eminence 9000 ft. in height. It is watered by numerous rivulets; and in the S. are numerous lagoons, from which great quantities of salt are obtained by the Dutch. The coasts, which are deeply indented, afford several good roadsteads, of which Philipsburg and Marigot are the best. The soil is light, strong, and frequently arid; but it is tolerably healthy. The northern, and larger portion of the island belongs to France, forming a commune of the colony of Guadeloupe; and having an area of 5371 hectares, of which 1841 are cultivated, 341 in pasture, 674 in woods, and 3618 unproductive. The annual produce of sugar averages about 900,000 kilograms, syrup about 11,000 kilograms, and rum about 50,000 gallons: a good many cattle are also reared. Population of the French division about 3600, five sixths of whom are slaves. The southern, or Dutch division of the island is less fertile and richly wooded than the French, but more profitable, on account of the salt it produces, which is sent to the neighbouring islands, and to N. America: it is also estimated to yield annually about 25,000 cwt. of sugar, and 130,000 gallons of rum. (*Stein's Handb.*, iii., 529.) The Dutch portion is said to be about as populous as the French. Nearly all the white population of St. Martin are of English descent. The Spaniards first colonized this island, but abandoned it in 1650; after which it became a subject of contention between the French and Dutch, who subsequently divided it between them. It has been frequently taken by the English. (*Hugo*, iii., 300; *Notices Statist. sur les Colonies Françaises*; *Stein*, &c.)

MARTINIQUE, one of the Windward islands in the W. Indies, belonging to France; between lat. 14° 23' 43" and 14° 53' 47" N., and long. 60° 46' and 63° 15' W., about 25 m. S.E. Dominica, and 20 m. N. St. Lucia; length, N.W. to S.E., 38 m.; average breadth, about 10 m. Area estimated at 93,788 hectares. Population in 1836, 117,508 of whom 40,000 were white, or free-coloured, and 77,500 slaves. The surface gradually rises on proceeding inland, and mountain-ranges occupy the centre of the country. Their loftiest summits are the *Montagne Pelée*, toward the N. extremity of the island, and the *Piton du Carbet*; the former rises to 4499 ft., the latter to 3960 ft. above the sea. These and other mountains, are evidently extinct volcanoes: having their characteristic conical form, and abounding with lava, and other volcanic products. The flanks of the mountains are mostly covered with a dense and luxuriant forest vegetation, and are in many parts under culture to an elevation of 1500 ft. About a third part of the island consists of pretty level land. It is watered by numerous rivulets: but of these only three or four, which disembody on the W. coast, are navigable in any part of their extent. At the S. extremity of the island is a small salt-lake. The coasts present many bays and inlets, but the harbours on the E. side are difficult of access, being obstructed by numerous islets, and extensive banks of madrepore. On the S. side is the bay of Maria; and on the W. is that of Fort Royal, forming one of the best harbours in the Antilles: in the N.W. is the roadstead of St. Pierre, where ships ride safely, except during W. winds. The mean annual temp. in the plains is about 81°, the maximum in the shade being 96°, and the minimum 69° Fah.; but the heat is tempered by sea breezes during the day, and land-breezes at night. The moisture of the atmosphere is excessive; and it is estimated that at the level of the sea 85 inches of rain fall annually. Most of this rain descends from July to Oct., a period of the year termed the *hivernage*; when the hurricanes, from which the island has often suffered severely, are most frequent. The weather for the remaining nine months is generally fine; but Martinique, like the neighbouring island of St. Lucia, is very unhealthy. Mineral springs are abundant, of a chalybeate, saline, or siliceous nature, and useful in cutaneous and liver complaints. The surface consists chiefly of disintegrated pumice-stone, intermixed with vegetable mould, forming a light and very fertile soil. In 1835, it was estimated that 38,390 hectares were under culture; that savannahs and pasture lands occupied 91,779 do.; woods and forests, 93,367 do.; and unproductive lands, 15,303 do. The following official account has

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been given of the distribution of the cultivated lands, their produce, &c., in 1836:—

Articles.	Hectares cultivated.	Slaves employed in Culture.	Produce.
Sugar-cane	52,777	24,940	Raw sugar . . . kil. 33,500,000 Do. . . " 183,780 Syrup & molasses . . . litr. 6,899,130 Rum . . . — 1,068,520 Coffee . . . kil. 682,807 Cotton . . . — 18,705 Cocoa . . . — 125,610 Corns, &c. . . — 12,706 Mulberry . . . 4 Various . . . — 3,807 Total . . . 40,117 55,421

Of late years, agriculture has made considerable progress in Martinique. The plough has come more into use, and manuring is more extensively practised; and the culture of the sugar cane, to which the colonists have turned their chief attention since 1830, has been greatly improved. The cane is of two kinds; the Otaheitan variety, and the yellow cane of Batavia. It was first naturalized about 1650. The coffee plant was introduced in 1723; but its culture, like that of most other products, is diminishing in favour of sugar. A few cloves, and some other spices, are grown; and the government has attempted, though hitherto with little success, to introduce the culture of indigo. Martinique formerly produced a pretty large supply of tobacco, but it is now quite insignificant. Manioc, bananas, sweet potatoes, maize, &c., are the principal farinaceous vegetables. The island has about 40,000 head of live stock, of all sorts; about 18,000 being black cattle, and 9000 sheep. In 1836, there were three earthenware and tile factories, and 10 lime-kilns, employing 352 slaves; these are, however, the only manufacturing establishments in Martinique. Carpenters, masons, and such-like workmen are pretty numerous; but there are few of any other description. Most part of the skilled workmen belong to the free coloured class, and only work when they have expended their wages, and are in want of necessities. A number of hands, both free and slaves, are employed in fishing; and between 400 and 500 are occupied in navigation and the coasting trade. Subjoined is an

Account of the Quantities and Values of the principal Articles exported from Martinique in 1836.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value.
Raw Sugar	kilogr. 22,994,754	18,796,552
Molasses	litres 2,433,593	508,962
Raw Cocoa	kilogr. 185,727	120,351
Coffee	619,577	381,228
Dye-wood	— 1,288,018	258,678
Rum	litres 144,937	88,295
Cassia	kilogr. 53,008	79,584
Copper	— 40,547	81,064
Gold and silver	— —	415,180
Other articles	— —	328,220
Total	— —	16,423,482

The imports consist chiefly of salted meat, butter, and fish, corn, flour, pulse, oils, timber; cotton, linen, and other manufactured goods; wines, soap, candles, hardware, jewellery, apparel, &c.; chiefly from France and the French colonies. In 1836, the value of the imports amounted to 19,480,598 fr. In the same year, 358 French vessels, of the aggregate burden of 48,861 tons, entered, and 353 left, the ports of the island: in addition to which, 495 foreign vessels entered, and 487 cleared out.

The government is vested in a governor, assisted by a privy council, composed of the military commandant, the three principal civil officers of the colony, and three privy councillors nominated by the king; and in a colonial council of 30 members elected for five years. Every individual of French descent, 25 years of age, born or having resided two years in the colony, and paying taxes to the extent of 300 fr. a year, or having property worth 30,000 fr., may be an elector; and inhabitants paying taxes, or possessing property of double the above amount, are eligible to the colonial council. In 1836, there were 819 electors, and 507 individuals eligible to the council. Martinique is divided into the arronds. of Fort Royal and St. Pierre, four cantons, and 36 communes. Justice is administered by a royal court at Fort Royal, courts of assize and primary jurisdiction in each arrond., a justice of the peace in each canton, and a functionary, uniting both the civil and military jurisdiction, in most of the communes. The military force amounts to 2030 men, besides which there is a militia of 4103 men. There are three schools of mutual instruction, two in the capital, and one in St. Pierre; and primary schools in almost every commune. At St. Pierre is a superior female seminary. There are orphan asylums, and various other charities, in the two principal towns; and two newspapers are published, both at St. Pierre. The total expenditure of

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the colony, in 1837, was estimated at 4,387,886 fr., the total receipts to meet which amounted to only 2,365,711 fr.

Martinique has only three towns worthy of mention. Fort Royal, the capital, and seat of government, on the N. shore of the bay of same name, in the S.W. part of the island; Pop., inc. com., about 11,500. It is well built, its chief public edifices being the parish church, government offices, naval storehouses, arsenal, barracks, hospital, two prisons, and the residence of the *préfet apostolique*, the superior ecclesiastic of the island. It is defended on the N. by Fort Bourbon, and on the S. by Fort Louis, on a small peninsula, by which it is shut off from its port; but it communicates with the harbour, by a canal, cut within a few years. Near Fort Royal are numerous pleasant country residences. St. Pierre (which see), also on the W. coast, is the largest town in the French W. Indies. La Trinité, on the bay of same name, on the E. side of the island, has a population of about 4000, large warehouses, a prison, some barracks, a hospital, and a handsome church. Its roadstead and harbour are secure; the latter has good holding-ground, but it is difficult of access. Its entrance was formerly protected by a fort, now in ruins.

This island was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493. In 1635 it was settled by the French. In 1763 the English took it from the latter, but restored it in the succeeding year. In 1794 it was again taken by the English, who gave it back in 1802; it came a third time into our possession in 1809, and was finally restored to France in 1815. The Viscount Beaulieu, and his wife Josephine, subsequently expouised by Napoleon, were natives of Martinique. (*Notice sur les Colonies Françaises*, l. 27-134; *Official Tables*; *Hugo*, art. *Martinique*.)

MARTINSBURG, p. t., capital of Lewis co., N.Y., 124 m. N.W. Albany, 433 W. Drained by Martin's and Wheelstone creeks, flowing into Black r., which bounds it on the N.E. It contains seven stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, nine saw-mills, two tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 17 schools, 733 scholars. Pop. 352. The village situated on elevated ground, contains a courthouse and jail in the same building, three churches, a Presbyterian and two Methodist, the Lewis county bank, several stores, mills and manufactures, 75 dwellings and about 300 inhabitants.

MARTINSBURG, p. v., capital of Berkeley co., Va., 21 m. N. Harper's Ferry, 160 m. N. by W. Richmond, 77 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, county offices, two academies, an almshouse, four churches, an Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Roman Catholic, 19 stores, one furnace, one flouring-mill, two grist-mills, three tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, 350 dwellings, many of them of brick and neat, and about 1700 inhabitants.

MARTINSBURG, p. v., Clay t., Knox co., O., 57 m. N.N.E. Columbus, 366 W. It contains two churches, a Methodist, and Presbyterian, seven stores, two high schools, one for males and one for females, a steam saw-mill, 75 dwellings, and about 450 inhabitants.

MARTINSVILLE, p. v., capital of Henry co., Va., 194 m. S.W. Richmond, 360 W. Situated on Smith's r., a tributary of Dan r. It contains a courthouse, jail, two stores, a tannery, and about 100 inhabitants.

MARTINSVILLE, p. v., capital of Morgan co., Ia., 36 m. S.W. Indianapolis, 590 W. Situated half a mile E. of the R. branch of White r., on a beautiful plain. It contains a courthouse, jail, three stores, and about 125 inhabitants.

MARWAR, a native state of Hindostan. See Jomroon.

MARYBOROUGH, an inland town of Ireland, Queen's co., of which it is the cap.; prov. Leinster, on a branch of the Barrow, 46 m. S.W. Dublin. Pop., in 1821, 987; in 1831, 3930. "It is a town of very little importance or wealth, possessing a very inconsiderable market, compared to Mount Melick and other towns in the co.; but within the last few years the quantities of grain brought to market have increased." (*Mem. Bound. Report*.) It is struggling and mainly built. The new co. prison has 75 cells and 16 other prisoners' rooms. The district lunatic asylum has accommodation for 104 patients. It has three schools, one for boys, another for girls, and one for both, partly supported by and connected with the Educational Board, which, in 1830, were attended by 743 children. When the territory of Leix was made shire-ground, at the close of the reign of Philip and Mary, this place, previously a border fortress, was fired on as the assize town, and named from the reigning queen. It changed masters several times during the war of 1641. It has several good public buildings, among which are the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a convent, Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, the infirmary for the co., the district lunatic asylum lately erected for King's and Queen's coos., Westmeath, and Longford, the new co. courthouse and prison, with barracks, schools, &c. It is a constabulary station. The corporation, under a charter of Elizabeth, in 1570, consists of a burgomaster, two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of burgesses and freemen.

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It returned two members to the Irish House of Commons till the same, when it was disfranchised. The assizes for the co. are held here; and general sessions in April and October, and petty sessions weekly. Markets on Thursdays; fair, Jan. 1, Feb. 9, March 25, May 12, July 5, Sept. 4, Oct. 26, and Dec. 12. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £284; in 1836, £437. Rathleague, the seat of Sir Henry Parnell, and Ballyfin, the seat of Sir Charles Coote, are in the immediate vicinity of the town.

MARYLAND, the most southern of the middle United States is bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by Delaware and the Atlantic; S. and W. by Virginia. It is separated from Virginia by Potomac river, which pursues a winding course, along its S.E. border. It is between 36° and 39° 44' N. lat. and between 75° 10' and 79° 30' W. long. and between 90 31' W. and 10 58' E. long. from W. Its shape is very irregular, and may be considered as 196 m. long and 190 m. broad, which is not its average breadth, containing 13,950 sq. m. or 8,933,760 acres, of which one fifth part is water. The Chesapeake bay runs nearly through the state from S. to N., dividing it into two parts. East of Chesapeake bay, it is called the *Eastern shore*, and W. of it, the *Western shore*.

The population in 1790, was 219,798; in 1800, 345,824; in 1810, 520,546; in 1820, 607,350; in 1830, 646,913; in 1840, 680,528, of whom 80,495 were slaves. Of the free population 128,636 were white males; 150,081 do. females; 29,173 were colored males; 22,847 do. females. Employed in agriculture, 80,851; in commerce, 33,940; in manufactures and trades, 21,325; in navigating the ocean, 791; do. canals, rivers, &c., 1519; in the learned professions, 1647.

The state is divided into 90 counties, which with their population in 1840, were as follows:

<i>Western Shore.</i>		
Alleghany	15,690	Frederick 36,405
Anne Arundel	29,538	Harford 17,190
Baltimore	124,379	Montgomery 14,669
Calvert	9,939	Prince George 19,530
Carroll	17,341	St. Mary 13,234
Charles	16,023	Washington 26,850
<i>Eastern Shore.</i>		
Caroline	7,806	Queen Anne's 13,633
Cecil	17,322	Somerset 19,508
Dorchester	18,843	Talbot 12,090
Kent	10,942	Worcester 18,377

Annapolis, on Severn r., which enters on the W. side of Chesapeake bay, is the seat of government; though Baltimore is much the largest town.

The land on the eastern shore, with the exception of a small tract at the N., is generally level and low, and in many places, covered with stagnant waters, in the summer and fall, which occasion agues and intermittent fevers, and many of the inhabitants have a sickly appearance. The soil is tolerably fertile, and produces a beautiful white wheat, said to be peculiar to this region, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and tobacco. Above the falls in the N.W., the country gradually becomes uneven, and in the western part of the state, it is mountainous. Several branches of the Alleghany chain cross it from Pennsylvania and Virginia. The principal of these are South mountain, North mountain, Siding hill, Warrior's, Evi's, Willis's, and Alleghany mountains. Between these ranges of mountains are many fertile valleys. Wheat and tobacco are the staple productions, cotton of an inferior quality is raised, chiefly for domestic use, and S. of Baltimore a bright tobacco, denominated *White-foot*. The soil of the state is generally a red clay or loam, and much of it is excellent. Hemp and flax are raised. There are fine orchards, and apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries are abundant. The forests abound in nut-bearing trees, which feed great numbers of swine. Beef and mutton are plentiful. The climate in the western part of the state is particularly salubrious.

There were in the state, in 1840, 92,990 horses or mules, 25,714 neat cattle, 257,993 sheep, 416,943 swine; poultry raised to the value of \$918,765. There were produced 245,783 bushels of wheat, 723,577 of rye, 8,233,086 of Indian corn, 73,606 of buckwheat, 3594 of barley, 3,534,911 of oats, 1,626,433 of potatoes, 488,901 pounds of wool, 94,816,019 of tobacco, 5673 of cotton, 3674 of wax, 2357 of hops, 2390 of silk cocoons, 36,266 of sugar, 106,667 tons of hay. The value of the dairy amounted to \$457,466, of the orchard, \$165,740, of lumber, to \$266,977; and 7585 gallons of wine are made.

Iron ore is found in various parts of the state; the bog ore found in the S. part of the Eastern shore, and is extensively wrought. Bituminous coal abounds between the mountains in the western part of the state, particularly at Cumberland. The Cumberland coal field, extending on Willis' cr. to the head branch of the Potomac, is 60 m. sq. and from five to seven miles wide, and from 3 to 15 ft. thick, and covers an area of 400 sq. m., and is of an excel-

lent quality. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, completed to Cumberland, will make this coal extensively available. Beyond the main ridge of the Alleghany mountains, the Youghiogheny coal field has beds of 30 ft. in thickness. Sulphuret of copper is found in the Monocacy valley, and is easy of reduction. Porcelain clay occurs in the N.E. corner, and excellent clays for stone ware pottery, &c., are extensively found. Red and yellow ochre and chrome ore, alum-earth, and copperas ore are found, in the eastern part of the state.

The state carries on an extensive trade with the other states, the West Indies, and with Europe, principally from Baltimore. The exports consist of flour, tobacco, iron, lumber, Indian corn, pork, flaxseed, beans and fish, particularly shell-fish, with the latter of which Chesapeake bay abounds.

Potomac r., which divides this state from Virginia is 500 m. long, and navigable about 295 miles from the mouth of Chesapeake bay to Washington city. It is 74 miles wide at its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 14 m. at Alexandria. Susquehanna r. enters the head of Chesapeake bay in this state, is 14 m. wide at its mouth, and navigable only 5 m.; above which, it is obstructed by falls and rapids. The Patuxent, though a small r., is navigable 14 m. for large ships to Baltimore, and affords above much water-power. The Patuxent is 110 m. long, and navigable for 50 miles for vessels of 250 tons burthen. The other rivers are Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke which flow by broad mouths into the E. side of Chesapeake bay.

Baltimore is much the largest place in the state, and according to the census of 1840, the third in population in the United States. The other principal places are Frederick, Hagerstown, and Annapolis, the capital.

The exports of this state in 1840 amounted to \$5,763,768, and the imports to \$4,910,746. There were in the state 70 commercial and 117 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$4,414,000; 3563 retail stores, with a capital of \$9,546,170; 1230 persons engaged in the lumber trade with a capital of \$307,300; 103 persons employed in internal transportation, who with 911 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$98,899; 7814 persons employed in the fisheries, with a capital of \$98,947.

Of the principal manufactures, home-made or family articles amounted to \$176,050; 39 fulling-mills and 99 woollen manufactures employed 368 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$295,900, with a capital of \$117,630; 21 cotton manufactures, with 41,169 spindles, employing 9284 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$1,150,580, with a capital of \$1,304,400; 13 rope-walks employed 198 persons, and produced cordage to the amount of \$141,050; 13 furnaces produced 8876 tons of cast iron, and 17 forges, &c., produced 7900 tons of bar iron, the whole employing 1789 persons, and a capital of \$795,650; 17 paper mills produced to the amount of £195,100, and other manufactures of paper to the amount of \$3000, the whole employing 171 persons, and a capital of \$95,400; 93 persons produced 1,865,340 pounds of soap, 731,446 pounds of tallow candles, and 35,000 of wax or spermaceti candles, and employing a capital of \$98,000; 73 distilleries produced 366,313 gallons, and 11 breweries produced 228,140 gallons, the whole employing 199 persons, and a capital of \$185,790; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$153,456, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$13,900, the whole employing 905 persons and a capital of \$76,620; 161 tanneries employed 1035 persons, and a capital of \$712,655; 408 saddleries, and other manufactures of leather, produced articles to the amount of \$1,050,375, with a capital of \$434,127; one glass-house employed 37 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$40,000 with a capital of \$20,000; 23 potteries employed 90 persons, produced to the amount of \$60,940, with a capital of \$25,129; 33 persons produced drugs and paints to the amount of \$90,100, with a capital of \$65,100; 15 powder-mills employed 47 persons, and produced 609,135 pounds of gunpowder, with a capital of \$46,000; six sugar refineries produced to the amount of \$176,600; 102 persons produced confectionary to the amount of \$73,450; 378 persons manufactured tobacco to the amount of \$932,000, with a capital of \$125,100; 247 persons manufactured granite and marble to the amount of \$152,750; 1043 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$409,456; 723 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$348,165; 36 persons manufactured hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$15,670; 690 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$257,093, with a capital of \$154,955; 189 flouring-mills produced 446,708 barrels of flour, and with other mills employed 886 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$2,567,950, and employed a capital of \$4,069,671; ships were built to the amount of \$279,771; 834 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$305,380, with a capital of \$339,336; 389 brick or stone houses, and 593 wooden houses were built, and employing 9036 persons, at a cost of \$1,078,770; 48 printing offices, 15 binderies, seven daily, seven semi-weekly and 26 weekly newspapers, and seven

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periodicals, employed 736 persons, and a capital of \$150,109. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures in the state, amounted to \$6,450,984.

St. John's college at Annapolis was founded in 1784. St. Mary's college at Baltimore was founded by the Roman Catholics in 1799. Baltimore Medical school was founded in 1807; and in 1812, there were added to it the faculties of general science, law and divinity, and it received the name of the University of Maryland. Mount St. Mary's college was established near Emmetsburg in 1830, by the Roman Catholics. These institutions had in 1840, 460 students. There were in the state 137 academies or grammar schools, with 4178 students, and 567 common and primary schools, with 16,968 scholars. In the state there were 11,605 white persons over 20 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

The first settlers of this state were Roman Catholics, and they are still numerous. They have an archbishop, who is metropolitan of the United States, and 66 churches. The Episcopalians have 77 ministers. The Presbyterians have 25 ministers. The Baltimore Methodist conference, which extends into neighbouring states, has 173 travelling preachers. The Baptists have 30 ministers. The German Reformed have nine ministers. There are some Lutherans, Friends, Unitarians, &c.

There were in the state in 1840, 13 banks with an aggregate capital of \$6,106,031, and a circulation of \$2,322,555. At the close of 1841, the state debt amounted to \$15,314,761.

The constitution was formed in 1776, but has been frequently amended, since that time. The state is divided into three districts, the Eastern, Southern, and North Western. The governor is elected for three years, by the people from the districts alternately, so that each district is represented in the gubernatorial chair for one term, in each period of nine years. He must have resided in the district for which he is elected for three years next preceding the election. The senate consists of 21 members elected for six years, by the people; one third of the number being elected every two years; and the senators must have resided in the city or county for which they are chosen for three years, next preceding the election. The house of delegates consists of 79 members elected by the people, and must have resided in the county for which they are chosen for one year next preceding the election. All judges are appointed by the governor, with advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices during good behaviour. Every white male citizen over 21 years of age, who has resided in the state one year next preceding an election, and for six months in the city or county where he offers his vote, enjoys the right of suffrage. The legislature meets annually at Annapolis, on the last Monday of December.

Two of the greatest works of internal improvement in the United States have been projected and commenced in Maryland; the first is the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which commences at Georgetown, Dist. Columbia, and is designed to extend 341½ m. to Pittsburgh. This is the work of a joint stock company, chartered by the states of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and sanctioned by Congress. It was commenced in 1828 and is completed to Hancock, 136 miles. Considerable work has been done between this and Cumberland, where a spacious basin is in process of erection. It is extended 7½ m. to Alexandria, in the S. part. A completion to Cumberland will open a vast and rich coal region. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad is designed to extend from Baltimore to the Ohio r. at Wheeling, 300 miles, and is the second great work. It was incorporated by the legislatures of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania in 1827, and commenced July 4th, 1828. It is completed from Baltimore to Cumberland. There is a side cut, over 2½ m. to Frederick. A railroad extends across the state, passing through Baltimore, and which forms part of the great chain from New-York and Philadelphia to Washington. This road proceeds on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, 8 m. from the former place. The Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad extends 56 m., from Baltimore, Md., to York, Pa. A railroad 19½ m. long extends from the Baltimore and Washington railroad, to Annapolis. A railroad extends from Frenchtown to New-Castle, Del., connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. The same is effected by a canal, extending from Back cr., a tributary of Elk r., to Delaware city on the Delaware, 42 m., below Philadelphia. It is 66 feet wide at top and 10 feet deep, and affords a passage to vessels requiring that depth of water, completed in 1829, at an expense of \$2,750,000.

Maryland was considered as included in the petent of the South Virginia company, until June 30th, 1632, when it was granted to Cecilius Calvert, lord of Baltimore in Ireland, and it received the name of Maryland, in honour of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., of England. The proprietor offered 50 acres of land in fee to every emigrant, and gave equal privileges to all denominations of Christians. In 1634 the first colony, consisting of 300 Roman Catholics, started itself on the N. side of Potomac r., at a place called

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ed St. Mary's. In 1639 the first legislature was convened at St. Mary's, which divided the territory into baronies and manors, and passed a variety of laws. The next year the legislature passed a law establishing a house of assembly. In 1645 Claiborne, who was the head of a colony, induced the Indians against the colony of Calvert, and drove him from the province. In 1659 the constitution of Maryland was settled, the legislature was divided into two houses, and the province included three counties. In 1682 parliament violently assumed the government, and induced it to commissioners. In 1693 the government reverted to Lord Baltimore, who assumed the administration. Annapolis was made the seat of government in 1699, and has ever since retained it. In 1775 the people were forward to resist the encroachments of parliament, and took an active part in the Revolution. The constitution was formed in August, 1776, but they did not join the confederation till 1781. In convention, April 26th, 1789, they adopted the constitution of the United States, yeas 63, nays 19: majority 51.

MARYLAND, p. t., Otsego co., N.Y. 19 S. by E. Cornerstone. 66 W. by N. Albany, 302 W. Drained by Schenectady cr. and its branches, which flows into Sasquehanna r. It contains a Presbyterian church, six stores, one fulling-mill, three grist-mills, 17 saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; 18 schools, 763 scholars. Pop. 2065.

MARYPORT, a seaport town of England, co. Cumberland, par. of Croom Canonry, Altherdale Ward, on the Fletway frith, close to the mouth of the Ellen, 35 m. S.W. Carlisle. Pop., in 1841, 5311. It is neat and well-built, and from its salubrity, is much frequented by summer visitors. A modern-built townhall, chapel of ease, and five places of worship for dissenters, are its chief public edifices. A national school furnishes instruction for about 150 children, of both sexes, and there is a school of industry for 20 girls. The present importance of Maryport, which, in 1734, was a mere hamlet, is attributable to the rise of an extensive coal-trade with Ireland and Scotland. It has also three ship-building yards; and sail-cloth, ropes, blocks, &c., are made on a pretty extensive scale. A pier has recently been erected, and there are commodious quays and stables; but the harbour dries at low water, and has only 12 ft. at high water springs, and 8 ft. at neaps.

MARYSVILLE, p. v., Paris t., capital of Union co. O. Situated on the W. side of Mill cr., a branch of Scioto r. It contains a courthouse of brick, a jail, three stores, 60 dwellings, and 360 inhabitants.

MARYVILLE, p. v., capital of Blount co., Tenn. 19 S.W. Knoxville 183 S.E.E. Nashville, 293 W. Founded in 1796. Situated on the great stage road leading from Knoxville to Huntsville, and contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, five stores, three grist-mills, one carding machine, one printing-office, various mechanic shops, and about 200 inhabitants. It is the seat of the South Western Theological Seminary, founded by the Presbyterians in 1821, which has two professors, 24 students, 90 have completed their education, and 6000 vols in its libraries.

MARSCAL, a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, capital of canton, at the E. base of Mount Etna, on a small river about 2 m. from the sea, and 10 m. S.W. Taormina. Pop. in 1831, 3063. Its district is exceedingly fertile, and the town was formerly flourishing, but it is now rapidly decaying, while several of its dependent villages are proportionally thriving and increasing, particularly Giarrè and Riposto.

MASSA-CARRARA (DUCHEY OF). See *Massima*.

MASON, county, Va. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 875 sq. m. Bounded W. and N. by Ohio river. Watered by Great Kanawha river and its tributaries. Salt water is found by digging near Kanawha r. It contained in 1840, 7899 neat cattle, 9999 sheep, 17,160 swine; and produced 69,503 bushels of wheat 1914 of rye; 666,789 of Indian corn, 30,316 of potatoes, 9478 pounds of tobacco, 62,148 of sugar. It had 11 stores, one flouring-mill, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, four tanneries; 11 schools, 841 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5923; slaves, 806; free coloured 46; total, 6777. Capital, Point Pleasant.

MASON, county, Ky. Situated toward the N.E. part of state, and contains 900 sq. m. Bounded N. by Ohio river. Drained by North Lick cr., a branch of Licking river. It contained in 1840, 11,315 neat cattle, 21,340 sheep; 29,351 swine; and produced 220,783 bushels of wheat, 24,350 of rye, 666,536 of Indian corn, 91,804 of oats, 29,630 of potatoes. 1065 tons of hemp or flax, 1,122,740 pounds of tobacco. It had 11 commission houses in foreign trade, 63 stores, 19 woolen factories, one cotton factory with 1100 spindles, 19 flouring-mills, 19 grist-mills, four saw-mills, eight tanneries, six distilleries, one brewery, three potteries, four rope-walks, two printing-offices, three weekly and one semi-weekly newspapers; one academy, 70 students; 35 schools, 1068 scholars. Pop.: whites, 11,132; slaves, 4309; free coloured, 372; total, 15,719. Capital, Washington.

MASON, p. t., Hillsborough co., N.H., 44 m. S.S.W. Concord, 450 W. Chartered in 1793, first settled in 1731. Date-

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ed by Soahogan river, and branches of Nashua river. It has three churches, a Congregational, Baptist, and Christian, three stores, one woolen factory, one cotton factory with 3000 spindles, two grist-mills, and two saw-mills; 10 schools, 357 scholars. Pop. 1275.

MASONVILLE, p. t., Delaware co., N.Y., 111 m. S.W. Albany, 313 W. Drained by small branches of Susquehanna river, and of the W. branch of Delaware river. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Methodist, two stores, one falling-mill, one grist-mill, 15 saw-mills; 11 schools, 455 scholars. Pop. 1490.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the eastern United States, is bounded N. by Vermont and New-Hampshire; E. by the Atlantic; S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island and Connecticut; and W. by New-York. It lies between 41° 23' and 43° 58' N. lat., and between 69° 50' and 73° 30' W. long. It is about 190 miles long, with an average breadth of 90 miles, and contains about 7500 square miles, or 4,800,000 acres. The population in 1790 was 368,737; in 1800, 428,845; in 1810, 472,940; in 1820, 523,287; in 1830, 610,408; in 1840, 737,699. Of these 360,679 were white males; 368,351 were white females; 4654 were coloured males; 4015 do. females. Employed in agriculture 87,837; in commerce 8063; in manufactures and trades, 85,176; in navigating the ocean, 37,153; do. rivers and canals, 379; in mining 469; in the learned professions, 3904.

The state is divided into 14 counties, which with their population in 1840, were as follows:

Berkshire	95,773	Berkshire	41,745
Essex	94,987	Bristol	60,164
Middlesex	106,611	Plymouth	47,373
Worcester	95,313	Barnstable	32,548
Hampshire	30,897	Dukes	3,958
Hampden	37,366	Nantucket	9,012
Franklin	99,819	Norfolk	53,140

The capital is Boston, the metropolis of New-England, situated on a peninsula in Massachusetts bay.

The face of the country is diversified. The southeastern part is mostly level. There are also level districts of small extent, in the vicinity of Merrimac river in the N.E. Salt marshes are numerous, but not very extensive in the maritime parts. Most of that part bordering on the sea and extending into the interior as far as the county of Worcester may be regarded as level, with slight undulations, but no high hills. Worcester county, which extends across the sea, and the three counties west of it present an elevated and various surface diversified with gentle swells with plains and valleys, and with several mountain ranges, and a strong soil, adapted to grazing and most of the purposes of agriculture, and well watered with clear and beautiful streams. Through Berkshire the western county pass two mountain ranges, the Tugthanak, on the western border of the state; and between the Housatonic and Connecticut rivers, the Green mountain range, here called Hoosick mountains. To the east of Connecticut are several mountains with elevated summits. Mount Holyoke near Northampton is more than 1900 feet above the level of the sea, and Wachusett mountain in Princeton is an isolated summit, from 3000 to 3000 feet high. Saddle mountain, in the Tugthanak range, in the N.W. corner of the state, is 4000 feet high, and mount Washington in the same range, in the S.W. corner of the state is about 3000 feet high. The valleys of the Connecticut are fertile, as are those of the Housatonic. In no state of the Union has agriculture been more improved than in Massachusetts. The principal productions are grass, Indian corn, rye, wheat, oats and potatoes. Beef, pork, butter and cheese, of an excellent quality, are produced. Apples are found in great abundance, and pears, peaches, plums and cherries are cultivated with success. Marble is produced in various parts of Berkshire county, granite in Chelmsford and Quincy, and iron ore in the S.E. parts of the state. In 1840, there were in the state, 61 484 horses or mules, 363,574 neat cattle, 378,226 sheep, 143,921 swine; poultry were produced in the amount of \$178,157; there were produced 157,992 bushels of wheat, 536,014 of rye, 1,809,193 of Indian corn, 87,000 of buckwheat, 165,319 of barley, 1,319,680 of oats, 3,285,652 of potatoes, 941,900 pounds of wool, 254,795 of hops, 569,295 tons of hay, 24,332 of hemp or flax, 1741 pounds of silk cocoons, 559,327 of sugar. The products of the dairy were valued at \$2,273,899; of the orchard at \$389,177, and of lumber, at \$544,845.

Massachusetts is extensively engaged in the fisheries. There were produced in 1840, 389,715 quintals of dried or smoked fish, 194,755 barrels of pickled fish, 3,630,972 gallons of spermaceti oil, 3,354,723 gallons of whale or other fish oil. In the shipping Massachusetts is the second state in the Union, being inferior only to New-York.

The climate is favourable to health; the extremes of temperature at Cambridge in 1843, were 94° above and 70° below zero of Fahrenheit; but such extremes are of short continuance.

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The principal rivers are the Connecticut, a noble stream, winding for 50 miles across the state, receiving Deerfield and Westfield rivers from the west, and Miller's and Chickapee rivers from the east; Housatonic, which rises in Berkshire county, and flows through the west part of the state; and Merrimac, which rises in New-Hampshire, and has a course of 50 m. in the N.E. part of the state, and enters the ocean below Newbury port. It is navigable for large vessels 15 miles to Haverhill. Besides these, there are Nashua, Concord, Ipswich, Charles, Taunton, and Blackstone rivers.

Massachusetts bay, that gives name to the state, which was formerly called the Bay State, extends from cape Ann on the N., 40 m. to cape Cod on the S., and includes Boston and cape Cod bays. Buzzard's bay on the S. shore, is 30 m. in length. Boston harbour is one of the finest in the world, capacious, safe, easy of entrance and easily defended. New-Bedford on Buzzard's bay, has a fine harbour. The other commercial towns are Salem, Newburyport, Gloucester, and Nantucket. The other principal towns are Lowell, Plymouth, Worcester, Springfield, Pittsfield, and Northampton.

There are several important islands off the S. shore of Massachusetts, belonging to the state. The largest is Nantucket, 15 m. long, and 11 broad, and which constitutes a county of its own name. Martha's vineyard lies W. of Nantucket, is 30 m. long and from 3 to 10 broad, and with other small islands, constitutes Duke's county.

The exports of the state in 1840, amounted to \$10,186,261, and the imports to \$16,513,558. There were 241 commercial and 123 commission houses engaged in foreign trade, with a capital of \$13,881,517; 3925 retail dry goods and other stores, with a capital of \$12,705,038; the lumber trade employed 3433 persons, and a capital of \$1,023,360; internal transportation employed 799 persons, and with 480 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$407,850; the fisheries employed 16,000 persons, and a capital of \$11,725,850.

The manufactures of Massachusetts are equally distinguished with its commerce. Home-made or family goods were produced to the amount of \$231,942; there were 27 fulling-mills and 144 woolen manufactories which employed 5076 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$7,082,598, with a capital of \$4,179,850; 378 cotton factories, with 665,095 spindles, employing 20,328 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$16,533,423, and employing a capital of \$17,414,009; 43 furnaces produced 9332 tons of cast iron, and 67 forges, rolling-mills, &c., produced 6904 tons of bar iron, the whole employing 1097 persons, and a capital of \$1,329,875; 82 paper-mills employed 967 persons, producing to the amount of \$1,659,930, 82 other manufactories of paper produced to the amount of 50,700, and the whole employed a capital of \$1,083,800; 483 persons produced salt to the amount of 376,596 bushels, with a capital of \$509,369; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$918,438, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$231,646, the whole employing 6656 persons, and a capital of \$602,392; 335 tanneries employed 2446 persons, and a capital of \$1,084,009; paints and drugs were produced to the amount of \$405,735, and turpentine and varnish to the amount of \$25,890; 1532 saddleries, and other manufactories of leather produced various articles to the amount of \$10,553,823, and employed a capital of \$3,318,544; four glass houses employed 572 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$471,000, with a capital of \$277,000; 90 potteries employed 71 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$44,450, with a capital of \$27,975; two sugar refineries produced articles to the amount of \$1,025,000; chocolate was manufactured to the amount of \$21,500; confectionary was made to the amount of \$137,300; 14 powder-mills employed 69 persons, and produced 2,315,215 pounds of gunpowder, with a capital of \$353,000; 913 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$928,975; 1109 persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$1,881,163; 37 distilleries produced 5,177,910 gallons of seven breweries produced 429,800 gallons, employing 154 persons, and a capital of \$663,109; 307 persons produced 50 cannon and 92,652 small arms; 1402 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$893,990, with a capital of \$334,060; 24 persons produced granite and marble to the amount of \$217,180; 758 persons manufactured bricks and lime to the amount of \$310,796; mills of various kinds, flouring, grist and saw, employed 1808 persons, manufactured to the amount of \$1,771,185, with a capital of \$1,440,159; ships were built to the amount of \$1,349,994; 51 rope-walks employed 679 persons, producing cordage to the amount of \$659,900, with a capital of \$555,100; 2494 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$1,000,009; 246 persons manufactured musical instruments to the amount of \$942,760, with a capital of \$555,100; 934 brick or stone houses, and 2940 wooden houses were built, employed 2947 persons, and cost \$2,767,134; 104 printing-offices, 79 binderies, 10 daily, 67 weekly, and 14 semi-

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weekly newspapers, and 14 periodicals, employed 923 persons, and a capital of \$416,900. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$41,774,446.

Massachusetts has three colleges and two theological seminaries. Harvard university at Cambridge, is the oldest and best endowed seminary in the country, founded in 1638, about 18 years after the first landing on the Rock of Plymouth; Williams college at Williamstown, in the N.W. corner of the state, was founded in 1793 and is flourishing; Amherst college at Amherst, was founded in 1831, and has had an unexampled growth, ranking with the first colleges in New-England. The theological seminary at Andover, under the direction of the Congregationalists, has been munificently endowed by a few individuals, and is one of the oldest and most respectable institutions of the kind in the United States. It was opened for students in the autumn of 1806. The Baptists have a flourishing theological institution at Newtown, founded in 1835. All these institutions had in 1840, 769 students. There were 251 academies and grammar schools in the state, with 16,746 students, and 2362 common and primary schools, with 100,257 scholars. There were 4448 white persons, over 20 years of age who could neither read nor write. These, as in most cases in the states, are principally made up of foreign immigrants.

The principal religious denominations are Congregationalists, of whom some are Unitarians, Baptists, Methodists, Episcopalians and Universalists. In 1836, the Orthodox Congregationalists had about 323 churches, 291 ministers, and 46,950 communicants; the Unitarians had about 130 ministers; the Baptists had 159 churches, 160 ministers, and 90,900 communicants; the Methodists had 87 ministers; the Episcopalians had one Bishop and 37 ministers; the Universalists had 169 congregations and 44 ministers; the Friends had 18 societies; the Roman Catholics had one bishop, and 11 ministers. Besides these there are a few Presbyterians, Christians, Swedenborgians or New Jerusalem, and Shakers.

At the commencement of 1843, the state had 118 banks with an aggregate capital of \$31,390,000, and a circulation of about \$7,875,332. There is a state penitentiary at Charlestown, substantially on the Auburn plan, and the income more than pays the expenses.

Massachusetts has not been behind her sister states, on works of internal improvement. The Middlesex canal, connecting the Merrimac river, two miles above Lowell, with Boston harbour at Charlestown, is 27 m. long, was completed in 1828, at a cost of \$528,000; and it is the first canal of any length, constructed in the U. States. Hampshire and Hampden canal continues the Farmington canal from the N. line of Connecticut, 22 m. to Northampton, making the whole length of the canal from Northampton to New-Haven Ct., 76 m. Blackstone canal, 45 m. long, connects Worcester with Providence, R. I., and was completed in 1828, at a cost of \$600,000. Montague canal, around Montague falls in Connecticut river, is three miles long, and overcomes, by eight locks, a fall of 75 feet. South Hadley canal along South Hadley falls in Connecticut river, is two miles long, and has five locks. The railroads are more numerous and important than the canals. Quincy railroad was completed in 1827, from the granite quarry, three miles to Neponset river, and deserves to be mentioned as the first work of the kind built in the United States. The Western railroad commences at the termination of the Boston and Worcester railroad, and extends to the western boundary of the state, 156 m., and is continued to Albany. It cost \$7,595,791. A branch of this railroad extends to Hudson, N. Y. Boston and Lowell railroad connects the two places, is 26 m. long, and cost \$1,978,236. Boston and Maine railroad, which is continued, after leaving the state to Portland, Me., cost, in the Massachusetts part, \$1,900,265. Boston and Providence railroad connects the two places, is 43 m. long, and cost \$1,892,531. Boston and Worcester railroad between the two places is 44 m. long, and cost \$2,764,396. The Charlestown branch of this road, six miles long, cost \$223,145. The Eastern railroad extends to the line of New-Hampshire, 55 m., and cost \$2,321,069. The Norwich and Worcester railroad between the two places is 59 m. long, and cost \$2,158,592. A steamboat line connects this road with New-York city. Nashua and Lowell railroad is 14 m. long, and cost \$360,000. New-Bedford and Taunton railroad is 21 m. long, and cost \$426,132. The Taunton branch of this road is 11 m. long. Most of these railroads yield a dividend of from six to eight per cent. At the close of 1840, the debt of the state amounted to \$5,149,137.

The government of Massachusetts consists of a governor, lieutenant governor, senate and house of representatives. They are elected annually by the people. The governor must have resided seven years in the state and be worth a freehold of 1000 pounds and declare his belief of the Christian religion. The lieutenant governor must possess the

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same qualifications. A council of nine persons besides the lieutenant governor are elected annually by the joint ballot of the legislature, and not more than two can be chosen in one congressional district. They rank next to the lieutenant governor. The senate contains 48 members, who must possess a freehold of 300 pounds, and a personal estate of 600 pounds, and must have resided in the state for five years immediately preceding the election. The house of representatives contains 336 members, who must possess a freehold of 100 pounds in the town for which he is chosen, or rateable estate to the value of 200 pounds. The judges and various other officers, as attorney general, &c., are appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. The judges hold their offices during good behaviour. The secretary, treasurer, and receiver-general are appointed annually, by the joint ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every male citizen over 21 years of age, (excepting paupers, and persons under guardianship,) who has resided in the state one year, and in the town or district in which he may claim to vote six months next preceding an election, and shall have paid a tax in the Commonwealth within two years, or shall have been exempted from taxation, enjoys the right of suffrage.

Plymouth colony was settled by the Puritans, a part of Mr. Robinson's congregation under Carver and Bradford, Dec. 22nd, 1620. In 1630 the foundation of the Massachusetts colony was laid, and Salem and Charlestown were settled, and Boston in 1630. In 1634 the charter of Plymouth colony was surrendered to the crown, and an attempt was made the same year, and again in 1638 to procure the surrender of the charter of Massachusetts without effect. The patent of the Plymouth colony was, in 1641, transferred to the freemen. In 1643 the four colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New-Haven entered into articles of union, styling themselves the *United Colonies of New-England*. Rhode Island petitioned to be admitted to the confederacy, but was refused. In 1675 the colony engaged in Philip's war, which issued after much suffering, in the defeat and extermination of the hostile tribe of the Pequods. In 1645 the troops of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-Hampshire sailed for cape Breton, and captured Louisbourg from the French. In 1765 the colony proposed a general congress, which met at New-York to resist the encroachments of parliament, and sent letters to all the provinces in 1768 to excite them to insist on a redress of grievances. In 1692 the colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts and Maine were united, by a charter, under the name of Massachusetts. In 1773 the destruction of tea in the harbour of Boston occurred, which was followed the next year, by the shutting up of the port of Boston. The Revolution opened by the battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775: and of Breed's hill, generally called Bunker hill, June 17th, 1775. Boston was the cradle of American independence, and Massachusetts bore an honourable part in securing it. On the 17th of March, 1776, the British were compelled to evacuate Boston. In 1780, a convention of delegates formed a state constitution. In 1780 Shay's rebellion occurred in the western counties, and was quelled the following year. The state voted in convention, Feb. 6th, 1788 to adopt the constitution of the United States—yeas, 187, nays 168, majority, 19.

MASSA-DUCALE, or DE-CARRARA, a town of N. Italy, belonging to the Modenese dom., cap. duchy of the same name, on the road between Genoa and Leghorn, 3 m. from the Mediterranean, and 98 m. N.W. Lucca. Pop. estimated by Rampondi at 7000. It is distinguished by the beauty and salubrity of its situation, and is clean and well built, but has few remarkable edifices. Its ancient cathedral was pulled down by Eliza Baccocchi, sister of Napoleon, when queen of Etruria, on account of its being too near the royal palace. It has an academy of sculpture and architecture, a seminary, college, hospital, public library, and an old castle now used as a prison. It is the see of a bishop; and has manufactures of silk stuffs, and some trade in wool, oil, and other agricultural products, and the fine marble of its vicinity, as to which see CARRARA in this Diet. (Vol. I, p. 539.)

MASSAFRA, a town of the Neapolitan dom. province Otranto, cap. canton, on the road from Bari to Taranto, 10 m. N.W. the last-named city. Pop. about 7000. "Massafra is prettily situated on the slope of a hill interspersed with tufts of trees and shrubs; but when near it, it assumes a most singular appearance. The rock on which it stands is perforated and worked into a thousand fantastic shapes. The houses stand on the brink of a narrow valley, or rather chasm, worked through the rock by the action of running water." (*Burgess's Greece*, &c., I, 22.) The town is walled, and is conjectured by some authors to occupy the site of the *Messapia* of antiquity; but others contend that Messagna, between Oria and Brindisi, is the modern representative of that ancient city.

MASSAT, a town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant. in a fertile valley, 14 m. W.S.W. Foix. Pop. in 1838, 759.

MASSERNE.

There are in its vicinity numerous iron mines, the working of which employs a considerable portion of the people.

MASSERNA, p. l., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 947 m. N. N. W. Albany, 394 W. Bounded N. by St. Lawrence river. Watered by Grass and Racket rivers. It contains several considerable islands in St. Lawrence river, and has a sulphur spring of some celebrity, which emits sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and contains carbonates of soda, lime, magnesia, and sulphur. It contains a Baptist church, nine stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; 17 schools, 740 scholars. Pop. 2736.

MASSERNE, mountains, sometimes improperly called the Ozark mountains, rise 70 m. S. W. of St. Louis, Mo., and run in a S. W. direction through Missouri and Arkansas into Texas. They are crossed by the Arkansas and Red rivers. It derives its name from Mount Cerne, one of its most elevated summits.

MASSILON, p. v., Perry l., Stark co., O., 116 m. N. E. Columbus, 8 m. W. Canton, 100 m. W. Pittsburg, 92 m. E. Womert, 450 W. Laid out in 1836 on the Ohio canal, on the E. side of Muskingum river. It contains two churches, an Episcopal and Baptist, a bank, 29 stores, 15 warehouses, one flouring-mill, one woolen-factory, two tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, 250 dwellings, and about 3000 inhabitants. Goods are, to some extent, sold here by wholesale. The exports are estimated at over 600,000 annually, and the imports of merchandise amount to over 1,600,000 pounds. Bituminous coal is found in the vicinity, and is exported. In the vicinity are several large flouring-mills.

MASUAH, the principal seaport of Abyssinia, on the Red sea, on an island separated from the continent by the narrow but deep channel of Adowa, 250 m. N. E. Gondar, and 420 m. S. by E. Djidda: lat. $15^{\circ} 36' 45''$ N., long. $39^{\circ} 24' 4''$ E. Pop. 9000. The island in which Masuah stands is only about half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, one third of its extent being occupied by houses. The town has several stone houses, two stories high; but most of them are in ruins. The other dwellings are mere huts, built as in Arabia, with poles and bent grass. The only public buildings are four mosques, of small size and rude architecture. Owing to the total absence of springs, water is very scarce, and is collected in large public tanks, that occupy nearly a third part of the island. The harbour, though having a narrow entrance, can accommodate about 60 vessels; and is safe, deep, and easily accessible. The trade carried on between Masuah and the ports of Arabia is of considerable importance. From Djidda are brought many articles of European manufacture, embroidered velvets, arms, glass-ware, silks, and satins; while Mocha furnishes Indian fabrics of every quality, from the finest muskies to the coarse Surat cloth, used as articles of dress in a great part of Africa. The exports comprise a considerable number of slaves, gold-dust, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, and coral, brought from the interior by a large caravan, which arrives in February. The naybe demands 10 per cent., *ad valorem*, on all exports and imports, and the same amount of duty is levied by the imâm. (*Valentia's Travels*, ii., 44-48.)

MASULIPATAM. See **CIRCARS** (NORTHERN).

MASULIPATAM, a fortress and town of British India, presid.

MATANZAS.

Madras, capital of the above district, on the Coromandel coast, 230 m. N. N. E. Madras; lat. $16^{\circ} 15' N.$, long. $81^{\circ} 14' E.$ The fort is of an oblong figure, 800 yds. by 600, in the midst of a salt morass, and close to a canal communicating with the Krishna. By means of this canal the surrounding country may be entirely inundated, a circumstance constituting the chief strength of the place. The *pettah*, or native town, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of it; is very extensive, and, for a Hindoo town, tolerably well built. Masulipatam stands on the only part of the Coromandel coast which is not beat with a heavy surf. Its port receives vessels of 300 tons; and it was for a lengthened period a place of considerable trade with Bengal, China, Birmah, Persia, and Arabia. Its commerce is now, however, greatly fallen off, and scarcely extends beyond Calcutta on one side, and Bussorah on the other. Its chief exports are piece-goods and tobacco. The chintzes of Masulipatam, though not equal to those of Europe, have been long, and deservedly, celebrated, and are very generally worn in some parts, especially in Persia. This town is the residence of the district collector and judge. It was conquered by the Bhamanee sovereigns of the Decca, in 1490, ceded to the French in 1751, and taken by the British in 1759.

MATANZAS, a sea-port town of Cuba, ranking next to Havannah, in commercial importance, on the N. coast of the island, at the bottom of a deep bay, 52 m. E. Havannah; lat. $23^{\circ} 2' 28'' N.$, long. $81^{\circ} 37' 44'' W.$ Pop., in 1827 (including garrison and strangers, estimated at 3000), 14,341: of the resident population, 6333 were whites, 1141 free people of colour, and 3067 slaves; but at present (1841), the population is probably not under 20,000. It is pretty well built, has some good streets, and about one third part of its houses are of stone. It has a large hospital, a good parish church, barracks, theatre, two market-places, two printing-offices, a bathing establishment, &c.; and in the neighbourhood is a considerable sugar-refinery, belonging to an English firm. The bay of Matanzas, defended by the castle of San Severino, is extensive, and is exposed only to the N. E. wind. The harbour, in front of the city, is protected by a ledge of rock, 4 ft. below the surface, which serves as a natural breakwater, to defend the vessels at anchor within it from the swell. There are two channels by which to enter, the one by the N., the other by the S. end of the ledge; but the S. channel is fit only for coasting vessels. There are two rivers, one on each side of the town, which deposit so much mud at their mouths as greatly to diminish the extent of the anchorage ground, and render it necessary to load and discharge the shipping by lighters and launches. (*Turnbull's Cuba*, 217-219; *Cuba, Diet.*, &c., *passim*.)

Matanzas, though situated in one of the most fertile districts of this noble island, was an inconsiderable place till within the last 30 years. Under the old colonial government, it was merely a subsidiary port to the Havannah, and was not allowed to carry on any direct intercourse with foreign countries; but this impolitic restriction being removed in 1809, Matanzas immediately became the centre of a considerable trade; and the town and its commerce have since continued to increase, with the rapidly increasing cultivation of sugar and coffee, and other colonial staples in the adjoining districts. The great importance of the trade of Matanzas will be seen from the subjoined

ACCOUNT of the Sugar and Coffee exported from the Havannah and Matanzas, in 1836 and 1839.

	Rosas of Sugar.				Arrobes of Coffee.			
	Havannah.		Matanzas.		Havannah.		Matanzas.	
	1836.	1839.	1836.	1839.	1836.	1839.	1836.	1839.
To United States . . .	78,354	66,894	46,321	45,795	689,460	97,491	145,835	93,586
Great Britain . . .	13,051	7,191	1,079	2,999	12,787	5,329		
Cowes, &c.	74,929	74,719	33,323	66,340	23,737	15,816	2,334	8,587
Baltic	39,377	11,304	44,041	13,936	168	426	3,616	
Hamburg and Bremen . . .	53,150	48,463	42,391	94,030	74,085	169,681	26,756	23,754
Holland	12,481	30,536	10,493	4,167	1,650	13,146		
Belgium	13,947	5,857	15,513	4,179	2,384	2,768		3,738
France	8,436	10,939	2,575	2,434	88,992	291,560	9,264	4,736
Spain	63,484	69,589	18,998	19,827	17,400	30,536	2,250	11,772
Italy	7,322	9,940	2,980	7,095	21,098	45,060	166	10,150
Other ports	3,593	2,706	346	990	1,694	2,322		492
Total	366,356	326,428	219,664	191,804	916,877	1,904,066	169,504	174,614

MATARO (an. *Ilaro*), a seaport town of Spain, in Catalonia, 30 m. N. E. Barcelona. Lat. $41^{\circ} 33' N.$, long. $3^{\circ} 30' E.$ Pop., according to Mifano, 12,949. The more ancient or Moorish portion of the town stands on a slight eminence, at a short distance from the shore, and is surrounded by walls: its streets are narrow and crooked, with the exception of the Riera, which is wide and straight, lined with rows of trees, and forming an agreeable promenade. The new town, which stretches eastward along the seashore, is much larger and more regularly built, with wide streets, and respectable houses. A parish church and a general hospital, with two or three large buildings, formerly used as

monasteries, are the only public edifices. The town is celebrated for the excellence of its red wine and brandy, much of which is exported to the United States. Its cloth fabrics, which were favourably noticed by Townsend (i., 109), have much declined; and, since the emancipation of the colonies, its exports of cotton-prints, ribands, and lace, have become quite inconsiderable. The port has a ship-building yard; and there is good anchorage for merchant-ships close in shore. "The neighbourhood is very picturesque, and the country-houses and cottages have an air of greater neatness and comfort; the windows are glazed, and the inside of the dwellings display a good stock of furniture. No beggars

MATHURA.

and fewer ragged people are seen; industry is evidently active; the ground is better cleared, fences (made of the American aloes) are more general and more neatly constructed; nobody is seen basking in the sun. In short, there is altogether a new order of things, quite different from that seen in any other part of Spain." (*Anglia*, II., 304.)

MATHURA, or MUTTRA, a celebrated town and place of pilgrimage in Hindostan, prov. Agra, on the Jumna, 30 m. N.W. Agra; lat. $27^{\circ} 31' N.$, long. $77^{\circ} 33' E.$ It is highly venerated by the Hindoos, from its being the birthplace of their deity Krishna, and consists chiefly of one continued street of temples and ghauts, which, though they do not exhibit the architectural magnificence of similar structures in S. India, have, nevertheless, considerable elegance and richness. Mathura was taken in 1019 by Mahmood of Ghaznee, who despoiled it of an immense quantity of gold, silver, and gems, threw down many of its temples, and desecrated others by converting them into mosques. Under Achar and his successors, however, the Hindoos were permitted to rebuild and improve the city; and a temple, erected about that period, is said to have cost 60 lacs of rupees. But this splendid edifice was destroyed by Aurungzebe, who built on the spot a mosque with the materials. Another large mosque, built by a Mohammedan governor, is now in a state of decay. Some extensive cantonments are separated from the town by an interval of broken ground covered with ruins. Mathura has a fort, in which is an observatory, founded by the rajah Jye-Singh of Jyepoor. At the end of the last century it was the head-quarters of the commander of Scindia's infantry: it was, however, taken, without opposition, by the British in 1803. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

MATLOCK, a village and parish of England, celebrated for its mineral waters, hund. Wirksworth, co. Derby, on the Derwent, 14 m. N. by W. Derby, and 125 m. N.N.W. London. Area of parish, 3660 acres. Pop., in 1841, 3782. The town is beautifully situated, partly in a valley and partly on the slope of a hill rising E. from the Derwent, here crossed by a neat stone bridge: the houses are chiefly of stone. The church, picturesquely situated on the brow of a rock, rising perpendicularly above the river, and embosomed in trees, is a small edifice, in the perpendicular English style, with a square tower at its W. end: the living is a rectory (annual value £330), in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln. There are also four places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and other dissenters, with attached Sunday-schools, providing religious instruction for between 400 and 500 children of both sexes. There is also an endowed school, for clothing and educating 30 boys. In 1839, a cotton-mill employed about 300 hands: it has, also, a large paper-mill; and the lead-mines in the neighbouring hills employ about 150 hands. A museum of mineralogy, established here a few years ago, contains a great many valuable specimens of ore, &c., peculiar to this district. Visitors purchase considerable quantities of Derbyshire spar. But the chief dependence of the inhabitants is on the supply of those who come here during summer, to use the mineral waters; which are considered beneficial in cases of glandular affections, scrofula, bilious disorders, pulmonary complaints, and diabetes. The springs, which first attracted notice, for their medicinal qualities, in 1668, when the first, or old bath, was built, are about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Matlock, on the W. bank of the river; and here are the hotels, libraries, and lodging-houses, to which the visitors chiefly resort. Other two springs have been discovered, each of which is now enclosed, with a handsome edifice, conveniently fitted up with baths and pump-rooms. The waters have a temperature of about 66° or 66° Fahrenheit, and hold in solution only a small quantity of carbonate of lime, their specific gravity being less than that of ordinary water: it would hence appear, though having a lower temperature, greatly to resemble the Buxton and Bristol waters.

The scenery of Matlock-dale is peculiarly picturesque and romantic, diversified with rugged, beetling crags, strongly contrasted with the fine verdure of the valley: the most prominent objects being the high Tor and Masson hill. The former rises almost perpendicularly about 300 ft., the upper half of which is a broad mass of naked brown rock, from which fragments often fall into the river which flows immediately below, obstructing the channel, and greatly increasing the impetuosity of the stream after heavy rains. Opposite the high Tor, but of a less bold, though loftier character, is Masson hill, on the summit of which are the heights of Abraham, rising about 750 ft. above the river, and not only overlooking the whole dale, but commanding an extensive prospect over a considerable part of Derbyshire. Willersley castle, the seat of Mr. Arkwright, son of the great founder of the cotton manufacture, stands on a commanding eminence E. of the Derwent. (*Parl. Rep.*; *Priv. Inform.*)

MATTAPONY, r., Va., rises by several branches in Spottsylvania county, and in the S.E. part of King William county, unites with Pamunky river, to form York river.

MAULMAIN.

MATTEAWAN, p. v., Flehkill t., Dutchess co., N.Y., situated on Flehkill creek, a mile and a half from the landing on Hudson river. It contains a flourishing boarding school for boys, two churches, a Presbyterian and Episcopal, two cotton-factories with 6000 spindles, an iron foundry and machine shop, which produces every kind of machinery for cotton and woollen manufactories, 200 dwellings, and about 1800 inhabitants. No intoxicating liquors are allowed to be sold to the workmen. The creek has here a fall of 40 feet, affording an extensive water-power.

MATTHEWS, county, Va., situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 80 sq. m. It consists of a peninsula between Planktank and Mobjack bays. Bounded S. by Chesapeake bay. It contained in 1840, 4181 neat cattle, 2336 sheep, 9214 swine; and produced 8675 bushels of wheat, 171,290 of Indian corn, 54,100 of oats, 17,070 of potatoes, 24,590 pounds of cotton. It had 90 stores, 15 grist-mills, two tanneries; two academies, 92 students; 13 schools, 257 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3969; slaves, 3309; free coloured, 164; total, 7442. Capital, Matthews C.H.

MATTHEWS, C.H., p. v., capital of Matthews co., Va., 109 m. E. by S. Richmond, 187 W. It contains a court-house, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Net proceeds of the postoffice, \$250.

MAUCHLINE, a neat village of Scotland, co. Ayr, on an eminence 1 m. N. from the river Ayr, 37 m. S. by W. Glasgow. Pop., in 1831, 1364. The only public buildings are the parish church, and a chapel belonging to the Associate Synod. It has a woollen-mill, which employs about 25 hands; and hand-loom weaving and tannerying for the Glasgow manufactures employ about 200 hands. It has also a manufacture of beautifully jointed and varnished wooden snuff-boxes, similar to those made at Cumnock and Laurence Kirk. There are four schools in the town, of which three are endowed: two subscription libraries, and a savings' bank. The village of Catriue (L. 563), is $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.E. from the town.

This place, trifling as it is, has been "married to immortal verse." Burns lived for nearly nine years at the farm of Mosagill, half a mile N. of the village; and Mauchline was the birthplace of "bonnie Jean," and is the scene of two of his inimitable poems, "The Jolly Beggar," and "The Holy Fair."

MAUCH CHUNK, p. t., capital of Carbon co., Pa., 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 280 W. The township belongs chiefly to the Lehigh navigation and coal company. Drained by Beaver, Mauch Chunk, Nesquehoning, and Kettle creeks, and Room run. It contains several villages connected with the coal business, which are Mauch Chunk, Coalville, Lousanne, and Nesquehoning. The village of Mauch Chunk is situated on the W. bank of Lehigh river, in a deep and romantic ravine, between rocky mountains, which rise precipitously 800 or 1000 feet above the level of the stream. It contains five churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, and Roman Catholic, seven stores, 300 dwellings, and about 1800 inhabitants. About 1200 of the inhabitants are employed in mining and shipping coal, and there is little attention paid to agriculture in the vicinity, the provisions being brought from an average distance of 30 miles. An inclined plane 700 feet long, rising 200 feet in that distance, and a railway 9 m. long, extends to the great coal mine. About 30 acres have been worked from this single vein, and have produced more than 1,200,000 tons. Here is located the village of Coalville, containing about 40 dwellings, inhabited chiefly by miners. The township contains seven stores, three lumber-yards, a furnace, an iron foundry, one grist-mill, four saw-mills, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, six schools, 365 scholars. Pop. 3193.

MAULMAIN, or MOULMEIN, a seaport town of India beyond the Ganges, cap. British prov. Martaban, at the mouth of the great river Tan-loung, having N. the Birme town of Martaban, on the opposite side of the river, and W. the island of Balu, which serves as a natural breakwater to defend the port from the heavy seas that would otherwise be thrown upon it from the W. 100 m. S.S.E. Rangoon, 97 m. N.N.E. Amherst; lat. $169^{\circ} 30' N.$, long. $97^{\circ} 30' E.$ It was founded so late as 1825, when the site was selected by Sir A. Campbell, as eligible as well for a commercial as a military station. It is about 300 ft. above the level of the river, and extensive and fertile plains stretch eastward from it towards the mountains. Its port is good, and from its extensive command of internal navigation, it promises to become a considerable emporium. The principal articles of export are teak, timber, and rice; but there is also a considerable export of tobacco, stick-lac, betel-nut, ivory, catch, cocco-nut, &c. The imports consist principally of European cotton goods, and marine stores. The principal trade of the place has hitherto been carried on with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Pinang; but, in 1837, a direct trade was commenced with London. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. We have no recent accounts of

MAUMEE.

the population; but, probably, it is not under 8000 or 10,000. An English newspaper (the *Mailman Chronicle*), from

MAURA (SANTA).

which we borrow the following details, is published once a week:—

	Imports.		
	1836.	1837.	Increase.
	<i>Reals.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>
Calcutta	5,56,819	9,36,891	3,82,079
Madras	77,802	1,39,476	61,674
Strait	51,632	91,137	39,515
Rangoon	1,00,874	1,97,539	95,658
Tenasserim coast	43,730	52,174	8,444
Other ports	34,510	41,455	9,945
Total	8,65,357	14,60,665	5,95,308

	Exports.		
	1836.	1837.	Increase.
	<i>Reals.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>	<i>Reals.</i>
Calcutta	94,944	2,08,011	1,13,767
Madras	26,900	1,23,935	97,735
Strait	49,300	56,998	7,698
Mauritius		84,305	84,305
Rangoon	2,04,457	1,48,081	
Tenasserim coast	32,614	18,471	
Other ports	18,080	98,609	10,519
Total	4,94,995	6,68,410	2,43,415

"In order to exhibit, at one view, the decided increase of our trade in 1837 over the preceding year, we place the totals to and from each port in juxtaposition.

"From this it will appear, that the imports have increased nearly six lacs of rupees, and the exports two lacs and a half. Among the imports, the increase is found chiefly under the head of marine stores, spirituous liquors, and articles of European and Birman manufacture. Among the exports, it is found in the staple productions of the country, rice and timber. Under the head of imports, we may notice that five lacs of rupees were received during the year into the government treasury; to which may be added, what does not appear in our statement, about half a lac of rupees, perhaps, from the Mauritius, for the purchase of cargoes of rice and timber. Under the head of exports, also, it would not, we think, be improper to include the estimated value of the vessels built and launched during the year at the several dock-yards. The following is a very rough estimate:

	No.	Tonnage.	Estimated Value.
			<i>Reals.</i>
Vessels launched	9	2,100	250,000
Ditto fitted for sea			185,000
Total			875,000

"We are not aware that the mode in which our statements are drawn up requires any particular explanation. The word ' sundries ' may be, perhaps, thought too comprehensive; but we have divided it among articles of European, Indian, Chinese, and Birman produce of manufacture.

"The following is a statement of the imports into Maulmain from the neighbouring Shan states during 1837:

	No.	Value.
		<i>Reals.</i>
Elephants	68	13,600
Pines	146	17,330
Buffaloes	30	900
Oxen and bullocks	8,680	45,000
Sundries		4,500
Total		81,610

"Of the exports to those states, we can procure no detailed statement. Little else, however, is taken to them from hence but piece goods, either European or native, the value of which may, perhaps, be estimated at about 60,000 rupees.

"Taking, then, into consideration the various items above alluded to, and which are not brought into our statements, we shall have the following as the amount of imports and exports for the year 1837: Imports, 30,92,975 reals; exports, 11,03,410 reals.

MAUMEE, r. O., rises in the N.E. part of Indiana, and is formed by the junction of Little St. Joseph, St. Mary's, and Great and Little Auglaize rivers. It is about 160 m. long, and its average width for 50 m. from its mouth is 70 rods. It enters the W. part of lake Erie, in Maumee bay, and is navigable at all seasons, 18 m. from the lake to Perryburg, for schooners and steamboats. It is boatable in spring and fall 18 m. above Perryburg to fort Wayne; but this will be in the great measure superseded by the Wabash and Erie canal, now completed along its borders; and the Maumee canal will extend from it to Cincinnati. It waters a fertile country.

MAUMEE CITY, p. v., Lucas co., O., 124 m. N.N.W. Columbus 455 W. Situated on the W. side of Maumee river, at the foot of the rapids, at the head of navigation for small craft from lake Erie. A side cut here connects the Wabash and Erie canal with the river, and affords extensive water-power. It is extensively laid out, has several stores and warehouses, a considerable number of dwellings, and about 1000 inhabitants. It is in contemplation to remove obstructions in the river, so as to make it accessible to steamboats.

MAURA (SANTA) (an. *Leucas*), one of the Ionian islands, off the W. coast of Greece, and separated from it only by a channel about 100 yards broad, and so shallow, as in some places to be fordable; 48 m. S.E. Corfu and 7

m. N. Cephalonia, its cap. Amaxichi being in lat. 39° 50' 15" N., long. 20° 43' E. Length 23 m.; average breadth, 8 m. Area, about 180 sq. m. Pop., including troops in 1836, 17,385. It is intersected by a chain of mountains, running N. and S. through its whole extent, and rising in some places to the height of 3000 feet, whence secondary ridges branch off in various directions, forming a few small valleys admitting cultivation; but most of the produce is raised on a narrow strip of land, stretching about 20 m. along the N.W. side of the island, and comprising the residences of the greater part of the population. The soil is generally very scanty; and many parts of the surface exhibit nothing but bare rock, interspersed with small patches of verdure: indeed, only about 1-8th part of the surface is capable of cultivation. In the valleys, the soil is either alluvial, or a red loamy earth, tenacious of moisture. There are no rivers; and, though numerous torrents flow from the mountains during the winter months, their channels are quite dry in the summer. There is a winter lake, if we may so call it, about 6 m. S. of Amaxichi, in the bottom of a valley, surrounded by lofty mountains, which dries in summer, and produces rich crops. At the S. end of the island, is a shallow lagoon called the Venetian harbour, now rapidly filling up by the accumulation of sand and mud, the banks of which are said to be exceedingly unhealthy. The temperature of Santa Maura, like that of the other islands, is extremely variable; the thermometer in autumn often rising or falling 20° in 24 hours. In the valleys it seldom falls to the freezing point; but occasionally there is snow on the hills. The quantity of rain, and the seasons in which it falls, are much the same as in the adjacent islands. The low grounds are very unhealthy; and fever usually prevails at Amaxichi during summer, attended with a mortality in some years of 1 in 19 of the population: indeed, most of the natives, except those living on the mountains, present a very sickly appearance. (*Major Tullock's Reports*.) The quantity of corn raised in the island is barely sufficient for half the consumption of its inhabitants; but wine, olive oil, and several varieties of fruit, are produced in great abundance. The sides of the hills afford excellent pasture, and are grazed by large numbers of sheep and goats. Game is plentiful, and bees form an object of rural economy. The salt-pan near Amaxichi produces annually from 3000 to 8000 tons of basalt, which, as well as wine, oil, and cotton, are the chief articles of export. The inhabitants are of Greek origin, and belong to the Greek church. Many of them are employed as fishermen and sailors; while others, especially at harvest-season, cross to the neighbouring continent in quest of agricultural employment.

It has several good ports, and some towans; but none is of any importance, except the capital AMAXICHI (which see).

The ancient Leucas once formed a part of the continent; for Homer expressly terms it *Ἀγρίν Χαλκίδα*, in opposition to Ithaca and Cephalonia. So late as the time of Thucydides, the Peloponnesian fleet was more than once conveyed across the isthmus; and Livy informs us, that it had its peninsula shape even in the Macedonian war. *Leucadia, nunc insula et vadoso freta quod perossam manu est, ab Aecarnania divisa, tum peninsula erat occidentis regione arctis faucibus coherens Aecarnania. Quingentos ferme passus longa fauces erant; lata haud amplius centum et viginti. In his angustis Leucas posita est, colli applicata verso in orientem et Aecarnaniam.* (*Hist. lib. xxxiii., 17.*) The cut here mentioned, called Dioryctus, was three stadia in length, and, in Strabo's time, was crossed by a bridge. The famous Leucadian promontory (now *Caps Ducato*) is a low ridge of white marble rocks, projecting S. about 2 m., terminating in a precipice 200 feet high. It was surmounted by a temple of Apollo, and Virgil represents it as an object of dread to mariners:

Mors et Leucatae nimborum caecumina montis,
Et formidatus nautes aperitur Apollo. *Æn.* iii., 774.

but it is wholly indebted for its immortality of renown to its being

The Lover's refuge, and the Lesbian's grave,

MAURICE.

—the spot whence Sappho precipitated herself into the ocean, resolved either to recover the affections of Phaon, or to die in the attempt. (See *Ovidii Epist. Sappho Phaoni*, lin. 163, &c.)

Not far from the promontory stood the very ancient town of Neritum, mentioned by Homer as *νεριτων πολεισθρον*, "a well-built city," and of which there are still some small vestiges. The position of the ancient Leucæa is fixed by Livy in the above passage close to the narrow strait which divides the island from Acarnania; and Dr. Holland mentions the ruins of an ancient town about 2 m. S. of Amaschi, exhibiting the remains of massive old Greek walls, ascending a narrow ridge near the sea, and of numerous sepulchres, which appear among the vineyards covering its declivity. (*Travels in Greece*, p. 63.) The modern history of Santa Maura is closely connected with that of the IONIAN ISLANDS generally; and to that article the reader is referred. (*Holland*, II., 34; see also *Dodwell's Greece*, I., 62, &c.)

MAURICE, T. N. J., rises in Depford and Franklin townships, and flows into Delaware bay. It is navigable for 30 m. from its mouth, for vessels of 80 or 100 tons burthen. In its upper parts, it affords good water-power. There are fine embanked meadows on its borders, and fine oysters are taken at its mouth.

MAURICE RIVER, L. Cumberland co., N. J. 30 m. S.E. Bridgeton. Bounded W. by Maurice river. Drained by Tuckahoe and Tarkill creeks. It contains six stores, two glass houses, seven grist-mills, four saw-mills; eight schools, 260 scholars. Pop. 2143. It has several villages on the E. bank of Maurice river.

MAURICE TOWN, p. v., Downe t., Cumberland co., N. J., 75 m. S. by W. Trenton, 187 W. Situated on the W. side of Maurice river, on or near the entrance into Delaware bay. It contains a Methodist church, an academy, a store, and about 30 dwellings, some of them of brick, and neat.

MAURITIUS (THE), or ISLE OF FRANCE, an island in the Indian ocean, belonging to Great Britain, situated between 19° 58' and 30° 32' S. lat., and 57° 17' and 57° 46' E. long., from 70 to 80 m. N.E. the Isle de Bourbon, and 500 m. E. Madagascar. It is an irregular oval; length, N.E. to S.W., about 36 m.; breadth varying from 18 to 27 m. Area estimated at nearly 500,000 acres. Pop., in 1836, 92,147, of whom 29,612 were whites and free people of colour, 61,045 apprenticed labourers (blacks), now also free, and 1490 strangers. "From whatever quarter it is approached, the aspect is singularly abrupt and picturesque. The land rises rapidly from the coast to the interior, where it forms three chains of mountains, from 1800 to 3000 feet in height, intersecting the country in different directions. Except towards the summit, these are generally covered with wood, and in many parts cleft into deep ravines, through which numerous rivulets find their way to the low grounds, and terminate in about 90 small rivers, by which the whole line of coast is well watered, from the foot of the mountains to the sea. Though, from its mountainous and rugged character, a great part of the interior is not available for any useful purpose, yet extensive plains, several leagues in circumference, are to be found in the high lands; and in the valleys, as well as along the coast, most of the ground is well adapted either for the ordinary purposes of agriculture, or for raising any description of tropical produce. Extensive forests still cover a considerable portion of the districts of Mahébourg, the Savanna and Flaco, and in the centre of the island are several small lakes. The soil, in many parts, is exceedingly rich, consisting either of a black vegetable mould, or a bed of stiff clay of considerable depth; occasionally the clay is found mixed with iron ore and the debris of volcanic rock. In the neighbourhood of port Louis, and generally in the immediate vicinity of the sea, there is but a scanty covering of light friable soil over a rocky surface of coralline formation. The whole coast is surrounded by reefs of coral, with the exception of a few openings, through which vessels can approach the shore; and at these points the different military posts for the defence of the island have been established. There is a marked difference in the climate of this island in different situations; the windward (or S.E.) side enjoying a lower temperature by several degrees than the leeward (N.W.), owing to the cooling influence of the S.E. breeze, which prevails during most part of the year.

In so far as regards temperature, rain, physical aspect, and diversity of climate, this island exhibits a very striking resemblance to Jamaica; though, being S. of the line, the seasons are reversed; summer extending from Oct. to April, and winter during the rest of the year. The principal rainy season is from the end of December to the beginning of April, but showers are frequent at all times. Hurricanes are of frequent occurrence, and create great devastation, with much loss of life: they principally occur in January, February, and March. "So far as can be ascertained from

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the statistical returns of the island, the climate does not exert any prejudicial influence on the health of the white resident population, though it is by no means favourable to the negro race." (*Talbot's Report on the Sicknes, &c., of the Troops in W. Africa*, &c., p. 3, & c.)

Previously to 1825, the sugar and other articles imported from the Mauritius into Great Britain were charged with the same duties that were laid on such articles when imported from India. But, as the epoch now alluded to, the produce of the Mauritius was admitted into our markets at the same duties as W. Indian produce, which were then materially lower than those imposed on the produce of our Eastern possessions. This alteration of the duties gave a great stimulus to cultivation in the Mauritius, particularly to that of sugar, which has since been raised, to the almost total exclusion of coffee, cotton, and indigo, that were previously produced in considerable quantities, the coffee especially being of excellent quality. Wheat and maize are raised in small quantities, with yams, manioc (introduced by the French), potatoes, bananas, and other vegetables. But the island is almost wholly indebted for its supplies of provisions to Hindostan, the cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, the Isle de Bourbon, &c. Next to sugar, blackwood, or ebony, of which there is an immense supply, and tortoise shell, are the principal articles of export.

The exports of sugar from the Mauritius amounted, in 1812, to less than one million lbs. In 1814 they amounted to 1,034,204 lbs.; and, in 1818, to 7,908,399 lbs. Since then, but especially since the modification of the duties in 1825, there has been a most extraordinary increase in the export of sugar from the island. It amounted in

	1820	to	1835	to	1836	to	1837	to	1838
	15,524,753		21,730,765		42,480,416		67,998,693		

But the exports of other things are comparatively trifling; having amounted, in 1836, to only 15,819 galls. rum, 23,398 lbs. cloves, and 664,309 lbs. ebony.

In 1837, the total value of the imports amounted to £1,033,783, of which cotton manufactures and other articles from Great Britain made £345,744. The total value of the exports (including £77,793 for imports re-exported) during the same year, amounted to £231,050, of which, sugar produced no less than £739,972: of the total export of sugar that year, amounting to 68,478,574 lbs., 57,158,488 lbs. were shipped for Great Britain, 7,565,197 lbs. for New South Wales, 4,896,768 lbs. for the cape of Good Hope, and some small quantities for other places. Among the imports were 54,005,000 lbs. of rice, and nearly 5,000,000 lbs. of wheat, from India; with considerable, though far less extensive, supplies from the cape and Madagascar. During the same year, 433 British ships, of the aggregate burden of 95,831 tons, and 65 foreign ships, of the burden of 14,492 tons, entered the ports of the island.

Nine tenths of the sugar produced in the island, comes to England. We have seen above the distribution of the shipments in 1837; and it appears from the customs' returns, that we imported, in 1838, 67,574,133 lbs.; and, in 1839, 69,384,969 lbs. from the Mauritius. We believe, however, that the culture of sugar in the Mauritius has attained to a maximum. Indeed, the fair presumption seems to be that, in future, it will decline rather than increase. We found this opinion partly and principally on the greater natural facilities enjoyed by India for the culture of the cane, and partly, also, on the influence of the abolition of slavery, in lessening the supply of labour in the island.

The emancipation of the slaves in the Mauritius does not appear to have been so prejudicial to agriculture as in the W. Indies. By way of supplying the demand for labour, a considerable number of hill coolies have been brought from Hindostan; but it has been contended, and we believe truly, that, despite the regulations under which the coolies were introduced, they would be, in fact, little else than slaves; and their introduction has, in consequence, been stopped. Chinese settlers have also been introduced, but not in any considerable numbers.

The government is vested in a governor, with a salary of £7000 a year, and a colonial legislative council, subordinate to the orders of the sovereign in council. The governor is aided in his duties by an executive council, composed of the military officer second in command, the colonial secretary, and the advocate-general. The legislative council is composed of 15 members, seven of whom hold no official situation. Justice is administered in a supreme civil and criminal court, with three judges, a petty court, from which there is no appeal, and such other minor courts as the governor may see fit. Several provisions of the old French law continue in force. The troops employed in this com-

* These are French lbs., and are about 5 per cent. heavier than English lbs.

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mand have consisted either of two complete, or the service-companies of three, regiments of the line, with one company of sappers and miners, and half a company of artillery. The service-companies of two corps, with the head-quarters of the artillery and sappers and miners, are generally at Port Louis: those of the other corps are distributed between the different stations on the windward side of the island, having their head quarters at Mahébourg. The public revenue, in 1825, amounted to £187,790, and the internal colonial expenditure to £177,740, leaving a surplus of about £10,000, which was to be paid over in aid of the expenditure incurred in Great Britain, in the same year, on account of the colony, amounting to £78,284. (*Parl. Paper*, No. 632, Sess. 1840.) The greater portion of the revenue is derived from the customs' duties received at Port Louis.

Port Louis, or N.W. port, the capital and seat of government, is on the N.W. side of the island, and lat. 30° 9' S., long. 57° 38' 41" E. Pop. 26,000. It is situated at the bottom of a triangular bay, the entrance to which is rather difficult. Every vessel approaching the harbour must hoist her flag and fire two guns; if in the night, a light must be shown, when a pilot comes on board, and steers the ship to the entrance of the port. It is a very convenient port for careening and repairing, but provisions of all sorts are dear. In the hurricane months the anchorage of Port Louis is not good, and it can then only accommodate a few vessels. The streets are tolerably regular; but the houses are low, and are principally built of wood. It has extensive, but generally very filthy suburbs. It suffered severely from fire in 1816, and from the cholera in 1819. The town and harbour are pretty strongly fortified. At the W. extremity of the town are some extensive and commodious barracks; and about 3 m. distant is the hospital, on a peninsula of coral rock, jutting into the sea. Mahébourg, in a healthy situation on the N.E. coast, with an excellent harbour, was opened to ships from distant countries in 1836.

The Mauritius has numerous small dependencies between lat. 3° and 30° S., and long. 50° and 70° E. The chief of these are the Seychelles Islands, between lat. 4° and 5°, about 930 m. N. from the Mauritius; one of which, Mahé, is 16 m. long, by from 3 to 4 m. broad; fertile, well-watered, very healthy, and having a population of about 7000. Mahé, its chief town, has on its N.E. side about 100 wooden houses, and a garrison of 30 men.

The Mauritius was discovered, in 1505, by the Portuguese. The Dutch took possession of it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of Prince Maurice. They made a settlement in it in 1644, which, however, they abandoned early in the next century. The French having, in 1637, occupied Bourbon, sent occasional settlers to the Mauritius, and, on its evacuation by the Dutch, they established a regular colony in the island in 1715, of which, however, they did not take formal possession till 1731. But the real founder of this important settlement was the justly celebrated M. de la Bourdonnaye, appointed governor in 1734. The Isle de France had hitherto been neglected for that of Bourbon, and was, at the arrival of the new governor, in the most impoverished and disordered state imaginable. But M. de la Bourdonnaye immediately perceived the importance of the island, which its two excellent harbours rendered of the greatest consequence to any European power having, or wishing to have, possessions in India; and he set about its improvement with a zeal, sagacity, and success that have rarely been equaled, and never surpassed. Besides extending the culture of the sugar cane, coffee, cotton, and indigo, he introduced the manioc from S. America, and cinnamon, cloves, pepper, &c., from the Dutch islands; though the latter, with the exception of cloves, have not answered his expectations. He fixed the seat of government at Port Louis, which he may be said to have created as well as fortified; and constructed numerous roads, aqueducts, and other useful public works. His administration continued only for 11 years; and in that short space he contrived to change the whole aspect of the country, and rendered it a most prosperous and valuable colony. Even after the possessions of France in India had all fallen into her hands, the Mauritius continued to be of importance to her, and proved how justly M. de la Bourdonnaye had appreciated its capabilities as a naval station. It was estimated that, during the first 10 years of last war, the value of the British ships captured by privateers and other cruisers from the Mauritius amounted to £2,500,000. At length, a formidable armament being sent against it in 1810, it surrendered to our arms, and was definitely ceded to us in 1815.

Every body knows that this island is the scene of St.

The signal services rendered by M. de la Bourdonnaye here and in India met with a most ungrateful return. On his return to France, in 1748, he was thrown into the Bastille, where he was imprisoned for more than three years, without, as it turned out, there being the smallest foundation for any one of the charges made against him: He died, the victim of this despotical treatment, in 1758. (*See Biographie Universelle*, art. *M. de la Bourdonnaye*.)

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Pierre's inimitable tale of Paul and Virginia. The wreck of the St. Geran, so striking and affecting an incident in the story, is a real event, which took place on the 18th of August, 1744. (*See Almanac de l'Isle Maurice pour 1837*; and *Parl. papers*.)

MAURY, county, Tenn., situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 750 sq. m. Erected in 1807. Watered by Duck river and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 33,614 neat cattle, 37,291 sheep, 105,175 swine; and produced 131,037 bushels of wheat, 13,649 of rye, 2,542,842 of Indian corn, 318,855 of oats, 94,616 of potatoes, 51,376 pounds of tobacco, 2,001,676 of cotton. It had 34 stores, two cotton factories with 796 spindles, 23 grist-mills, 20 saw-mills, 10 tanneries, 33 distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one college, 85 students; 7 academies, 336 students; 98 schools, 763 scholars. Pop.: whites, 17,090; slaves, 11,003; free colored, 94; total, 28,186. Capital, Columbia.

MAXATAWNY, t., Berks co. Pa., 74 m. N.E. Harrisburg, 165 W. Drained by Maiden creek, and its tributary, Sacony creek, which afford water power. It contains two churches, one Lutheran, and one common to Lutherans and Presbyterians, three stores, one grist-mill, one tannery. Population, 1897.

MAY, cape, N. J. situated at the N.E. side of Delaware bay, in 39° 36' N. lat., and 74° 59' W. lon. It has a light-house on the point. It received its name from Cornelius Jacobus Meys, a distinguished Dutch navigator, who visited the Delaware in 1693.

MAYBOLE, a bor. of barony and market-town of Scotland, co. Ayr, distr. Carrick, of which it is the cap., on the slope of a hill with a S. exposure, 8 m. S. Ayr, and 39 m. S. by W. Glasgow. Pop., in 1837, 4,000. The town consists mainly of an antique well-built street, interspersed with numerous modern buildings. The superiority of the old houses is owing to Maybole having been, in ancient times, the town residence of the aristocracy of Carrick; and the remains of no fewer than 98 baronial mansions are still more or less entire. Of these, the most imposing is "the Castle," once occupied by the Earl of Cassilis, the principal part of which is still standing. The only modern building is the parish church, erected in 1808. There is also a dissenting chapel. Hand-loom weaving, in connection with the Glasgow cotton manufacturers, is extensively carried on, employing from 600 to 800 hands. The weavers are mostly Irish; boys and females also engage in the work, and perpetuate the poverty inseparable from the business. A weekly market is held in the town; and it has a bank, and a savings' bank. The parish school and the other schools bear a good character. There are two subscription, and two circulating, libraries. Poor-rates have not been introduced; but, when occasion requires, the inhabitants and land owners submit to a voluntary contribution to meet the case.

Maybole, being the capital of the bailiery of Carrick, was the seat of the courts of the district previously to the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747. The remains of Crossraguel abbey are situated close to the town, on the W. A celebrated disputation, which lasted three days, between Quintin Kennedy, one of its abbots, and John Knox, took place, in 1561, in a house in Maybole, now "the Red Lion Inn;" it is needless to add, that it ended, as is universally the case with such disputes, in a drawn battle, each party claiming the victory, and conceiving that he had demolished his antagonist. (*M' Crie's John Knox*, p. 941. ed. 1839; *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, § *Ayrshire*, p. 348.)

MAYENNE, a dep. of France, reg. N.W., formerly comprised in the prov. of Maine; between lat. 47° 45' and 49° 34' N., and long. 0° 5' and 10° 20' W., having N. Manche and Orne, E. Sarthe, S. Maine-et-Loire, and W. Ille-et-Vilaine. Length, N. to S., 55 m.; average breadth about 30 m. Area, 514,668 hectares. Pop. (1836), 332,598. A mountain chain, though of no great height, bounds Mayenne to the N., from which two ranges strike off to the S., one forming the E., and the other a part of the W. boundary of the department. It slopes generally from N. to E., in which direction it is intersected near its centre by its principal river, the Mayenne. The latter rises in the department of Orne, about 12 m. W. Alençon, running at first S.W., and afterwards generally S., through the departments of Mayenne and Maine-et-Loire; in the last of which, after receiving the Sarthe and Loire, it assumes the name of the Maine, and falls into the Loire, after an entire course of nearly 130 m. (*See also* MAINE-ET-LOIRE.) Mayenne, Laval, Château-Gontier, and Angers, are on its banks. There are numerous small lakes in this department. In 1834, it was supposed to comprise 354,998 hectares of arable land; 60,338 do. pasture; 26,379 do. woods; and 24,429 do. heaths, wastes, &c. More corn is grown than is required for home consumption. In 1835, the total produce was reckoned at upwards of 3,000,000 hectolitres, chiefly

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wheat, oats, and rye. The annual produce of cider is said by Hugo to be about 600,000 hectolitres. Some inferior wine is produced, but in small quantities only. Flax, hemp, chestnuts, and some other fruits, are the other principal products. Property is very much subdivided; and many of the farms, or rather patches called *cleveries*, are so very small that they do not admit of the use of the plough, and are cultivated by the spade only! In 1835, of 85,565 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 27,137 were assessed at less than 5 fr., 13,009 at from 5 to 10 fr., and 13,221 at from 10 to 20 fr., and only 17 were assessed at 1,000 fr. or upwards. We need not, therefore, be surprised to learn that the occupiers are generally destitute of either capital or enterprise, and strongly attached to routine practices. In 1830, there were about 244,000 head of cattle, and 144,000 sheep, in the department; the produce of wool being estimated at 175,000 kilogr. a year. The woods yield excellent timber, a good deal of which is appropriated to ship-building. Some extensive manufactures of linen stuffs and yarn were formerly established at Laval and Château-Gontier. But though these have fallen off, the linen and cotton fabrics, including printed handkerchiefs, &c., of the department, still enjoy a high reputation. The iron trade of Mayenne is of considerable importance; and it also furnishes superior paper. It is divided into three arrondissements: chief towns, Laval the capital, Mayenne, and Château-Gontier. It sends five members to the chamber of deputies: number of electors (1839), 1716. Total public revenue (1831), 6696, 211 fr.; and expenditure, in the same year, 3,791,930 fr. (*Hugo*, art. *Mayenne*; *Official Tables*.)

MAYENNE, a town of France, in the above dep., cap. arrond., on both sides the Mayenne, 18 m. N.N.E. Laval. Pop. (1836), 8790. The town proper stands on the right, or W., bank of the river; the portion on the opposite bank, though comprising a third of the entire population, being only a suburb. They are connected by a bridge. This is an ill-built town; its streets are steep, irregular, and inconvenient, and its houses old and odd-looking. The castle of Mayenne, founded in the eighth century, made some figure in the wars between England and France; having sustained several sieges, especially one in 1434, when it capitulated to the earl of Salisbury, after resisting four successive assaults. It is now in ruins, and is separated by a planted promenade from the linen-hall of the town.

Mayenne has two parish churches, two hospitals, a good town-hall, &c.; and manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics; the former of which has, however, greatly declined of late years, while the latter has increased. (*Hugo*, art. *Mayenne*; *Guide du Voyageur*.)

MAYFIELD, p. t. Fulton co., N. Y., 8 m. N.E. Johnstown, 58 m. N.W. Albany, 439 W. Watered by Stoney creek, and other branches of Sacandaga river. It contains a church, four stores, two fulling-mills, two cotton factories, four grist-mills, 18 saw-mills, two paper-mills, two tanneries; 13 schools, 536 scholars. Pop. 9615.

MAYFIELD, p. v., capital of Graves co., Ky., 275 m. W.S.W. Frankfort, 809 W. Situated on a head branch of Mayfield's river. It contains a courthouse and jail, of brick, two churches, a Presbyterian and Methodist, three stores, 25 dwellings, and about 150 inhabitants. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$118.

MAYFIELD, p. t., Cuyahoga co., O., 161 m. N.N.E. Columbus, 399 W. Watered by Chagrine river, on which is situated the village of Gates' Mills. It contains two stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries; six schools, 320 scholars. Pop. 851.

MAYN, or MAIN, a river of central Germany, which has its source in Bavaria. It is formed by the union, about 24 m. N.W. Bayreuth, of the White and Red Mayn; the former rising in the Fichtelberg, and the latter in the Frankenburg, about 8 m. S.E.E. Bayreuth. The resulting river flows, with a gentle current, generally W., but with a very tortuous course; first traversing the circles of Upper and Lower Franconia, in Bavaria, then dividing Heesse-Cassel and Nassau, on the N., from Hesse-Darmstadt, on the S., and intersecting the territory of Frankfort; till it ultimately falls into the Rhine, nearly opposite Mentz, after an entire course of about 230 m. Though shallow, it is of equal depth, and is navigable throughout seven eighths of its extent, as far as the confluence of the Regnitz, near Bamberg. The Mayn is of considerable importance as a means of traffic; and Frankfort, especially, owes all its consequence, as a commercial city, to this river. But few rivers, at least in civilized countries, presenting such facilities for improvement, have been more neglected; and, in addition to other inconveniences, the number and amount of the tolls levied on the Mayn oppose serious obstacles to its navigation. A vessel, in passing from the Rhine to Wertheim, in Baden, has to pay tolls amounting to 23 kreutzers per cwt., or 14s. a ton, besides fees, &c. A commission has, however, been recently appointed, for

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examining the state of the river, and introducing some improvements. The Mayn will, probably, at no distant period, form a part of the line connecting the Rhine and the Danube; a canal having been already commenced, which is to run from Dietrich, on the Altmain, to Bamberg, on the Regnitz. Besides the Regnitz, the Tauber, Mailing, and Gersprenz are its chief affluents from the S., and the Rodach, Saale, Kitzig, and Nidda from the N. Bayreuth, Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, Offenbach, and Frankfort, are either on, or immediately adjacent to, the banks of the Mayn. (*Dict. Gég.*; *Bergbau*; *Private Inform.* &c.)

MAYNOOTH, an inland town of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Kildare, on the Liffey Water, an affluent of the Liffey, 14 m. W. Dublin. Pop., in 1831, 2,653. It is without trade, and depends principally for its support on the contiguous colleges. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, and the ruins of a large castle, once occupied by the family of Kildare.

The Royal college of St. Patrick, Maynooth, was founded in 1795, for the education of persons designed for the Roman Catholic ministry in Ireland. It is placed under the direction of a board of trustees, of whom the Roman Catholic archbishops are members *ex officio*, the remainder being selected from the Catholic hierarchy and nobility, in the proportion of seven of the former to six of the latter. An additional board of control was appointed by parliament in 1800, consisting of the lord-chancellor of Ireland, the chief justices of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, the four Roman Catholic archbishops, and the earl of Pingall. This board holds triennial, or, if necessary, more frequent visitations, and has power to examine into all matters connected with the college. The chief functionaries of the establishment are the president, vice-president, and two deans; besides whom, there are three professors of divinity, and five others, giving instruction in various branches of literature and science. The number of students, on the first opening of the classes, in 1795, amounted only to 50; but it has since progressively increased to 450, at which it is limited, by the inadequacy of its funds to admit of further augmentation. The funds consist principally of an annual parliamentary grant of 8,928*l.*, and 3,000*l.* a year are derived from donations and bequests. The income is applied to the maintenance of an order of senior students, nominated from the four ecclesiastical provinces, who not only pursue the higher courses of study, but are also required to take part in the business of instruction. Their number is limited to 50, each of whom has an allowance of 60*l.* a year, half being deducted for board, and other collegiate expenses. Thirty bursaries have likewise been founded, of different annual amounts, from 30*l.* downwards. Two other orders of students have been formed, under the name of pensioners and half-pensioners, the former paying 21*l.* a year, and the latter half that sum, for board, &c. Each free student pays an entrance-fee of eight guineas, but the pensioners pay only four guineas. The free students, of whom there are 200, are appointed, after examination, by the bishops of the several dioceses, and are supplied gratuitously with lodging, commons, and instruction during the course, which ordinarily occupy seven years. The students belong, with but few exceptions, to the middle and lower classes of Roman Catholic farmers and occupiers. Public examinations are held twice a year. The site of this establishment is a tract of 54 acres, adjoining the town; and the buildings, which form three sides of a quadrangle, comprise the chapel, refectory, library, lecture-rooms, dormitories, and professors' residences. The library contains about 14,000 volumes, chiefly on theological subjects.

"There is much room for doubt, whether the advantages anticipated by government from this institution, have been realized; or, if realized, whether they are not more than counterbalanced by corresponding disadvantages. There seems to be a very general opinion, among those who have the best means of judging, that the Catholic clergy educated at Maynooth are less intelligent, less liberal, and less gentlemanly, in their manners, than their predecessors; and we should be inclined, on general grounds, to think that this must be the case. The Catholic clergy educated abroad were generally of a superior class to those educated at Maynooth; the scholastic instruction they received at the foreign seminaries was not, perhaps, better than what they now receive at home; but it is pretty certain that their scientific and general education was incomparably superior, and that they were less imbued with sectarian prejudices. The pupils at foreign seminaries mixed much more with the world, especially with the upper classes, than those educated at Maynooth; their opportunities for observation were consequently much greater, and their minds were necessarily liberalised by their familiarity with tastes, habits, and modes of thinking, widely different from their own.

"The students now at Maynooth belong, with but few

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exceptions, to the middle and lower classes of Catholic farmers and occupiers. The discipline to which they are subjected appears, judging from its effects, to be well fitted for forming skillful controversial divines, and zealous Catholics; but in all that tends to expand and liberalise the mind, it is exceedingly defective; and the society of the student during the period of vacation, provided he be allowed to leave the college, is better calculated to increase than to lessen the deficiency. It is difficult to see how this unfavourable state of things is to be amended. Some have proposed opening the general classes of Trinity college to Roman Catholics as well as Protestants; and others have suggested the formation of a new establishment, where clergymen of both sects might be educated, the literary and scientific classes being common to all the students; and there being, at the same time, separate courses of theology by Catholic and Protestant professors, for the students of each persuasion. Either of these plans would, no doubt, materially weaken prejudices, and introduce greater liberality of opinion; but both the one and the other are opposed by great and we fear, all but insurmountable obstacles." (*Statistical Account of British Empire*, vol. ii., p. 385-386.)

MAYO, a marit. co. of Ireland, prov. Connaught, of which it occupies the N.W. portion; having N. and W. the Atlantic, E. Sligo and Roscommon, and S. Galway. Area, 1,355,048 acres; of which 425,124 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 57,940 water, consisting principally of Loughs Mask, Conn, Corra, &c. The coast-line is extremely irregular, from its being more deeply indented with bays and arms of the sea than any other part of Ireland. On the W. it is fenced with numerous islands, and it has several fine harbours, of which, however, very little use is made. It has every variety of surface, rising, in parts, into high mountains and rugged wastes; but comprising, also, a large extent of comparatively flat and fertile land. The substratum is generally limestone; and, from the thinness of the soil and the humidity and mildness of the climate, it is better suited for grazing than for tillage. Property in a few hands. There were formerly some very extensive grazing farms in this county, but their number and size have been very greatly diminished within the last half century. Land being here indispensable to existence, the competition for small patches is quite intense; and it is said that any amount of rent that may be asked is sure to be promised! It was formerly usual to let land on the village, or partnership system; but of late years this practice has, luckily, been getting into disuse. Unfortunately, however, the *cess* system seems to be rapidly extending; and this is, if possible, worse than the other. (See *ant.*, p. 34.) Hence, notwithstanding the increase of cultivation, the condition of the great bulk of the occupiers of land has deteriorated, and is, at present, as bad as possible. Average rent of land, 8s. 6d. per imperial acre; but the best grazing lands fetch above 40s. per Irish acre. Iron used to be made in this county; the works have, however, been long abandoned, on account of the want of fuel. It has, also, some valuable slate quarries; but its mineral riches have been but very imperfectly explored. The linen manufacture, which had been pretty widely diffused, has materially declined, and its place has not been occupied by any other department of industry. Principal rivers, Moy, Guishaden, Deel, Owenmore, and Robe. Principal towns, Castlebar, Ballina, and Westport. Mayo is divided into nine baronies and 63 parishes. It sends two members to the House of Commons, both for the county. Registered electors, in 1830-40, 2,185. In 1831, Mayo had 62,367 inhabited houses, 65,907 families, and 368,328 inhabitants, of whom, 179,595 were males, and 188,733 females.

MAY'S LANDING, p. v., Hamilton t., capital of Atlantic co., N. J., 73 m. S. Trenton, 183 W. Situated at the head of sloop navigation, on both sides of Great Egg Harbor river, 16 m. from the ocean. It contains a courthouse, all, Methodist church, four stores, and about 30 dwellings. It has considerable trade in cord-wood and lumber, and has some ship-building.

MAYSVILLE, p. v., capital of Buckingham co., Va., 9 m. W. Richmond, 158 W. Situated on the S.E. side of Slate river, which flows into James river. It contains a courthouse, jail, five stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

MATVILLE, Morgan co., O. It has two grist-mills, four saw-mills; six schools, 175 scholars. Pop. 1,150.

MATVILLE, city, Mason co., Ky., 81 m. N.E. by E. 'narkort, 461 W. Situated on the S. side of Ohio river, just below the entrance of Limestone creek. It was in early times called Limestone. It has a fine harbour for oats, situated on a narrow bottom, between the Ohio and its high hills in its rear. It has three streets running parallel with the river, and four others which cross them at right angles. It contains three churches, and about 500 dwellings; and is the dépôt for most of the goods and merchandise for the E. part of Kentucky. It contained in 30, nine commission houses in foreign trade, capital,

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§111,600, 29 retail stores, capital, §133,000, two lumber yards, capital, §10,500, one cotton factory, 1100 spindles, one flouring-mill, one saw-mill, one tannery, one brewery, two printing-offices, three weekly and one semi-weekly newspapers; one academy, 70 students, three schools, 300 scholars. Pop., 9741.

MAYVILLE, p. v., Chautauque t., capital of Chautauque co., N. Y., 31 m. N.W. Jamestown, 334 m. W. by S. Albany, 339 W. Situated on elevated ground at the N. end of Chautauque lake. The buildings are mostly on one broad street and a public square, with a delightful water prospect down the lake. It contains a fine courthouse, which cost §9000, a jail, a fire-proof county clerk's office, all of brick or stone, four churches, a Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal, an academy, eight stores, 80 dwellings, and 600 inhabitants. A steamboat plies on the lake, between this place and Jamestown.

MAZAMET, a town of France, dep. Tarn, cap. cant. on the Arnette, a tributary of the Tarn, 32 m. S.S.E. Albi. Pop., 1836, 4438. Its population and prosperity are increasing: it has some manufactures of woollen cloth; several dyeing establishments and paper-mills, and considerable annual fairs for cattle, wool, &c.

MAZANDERAN, a prov. in the N. of Persia (an. a part of *Hyrkania*), separated from Irak-Adjem by the lofty ridge of Elburg, and bounded N. by the Caspian Sea, E. by Khorassan, and W. by Ghilan. Length from W. to E., 200 m.; average breadth, 50 m.; area, 10,000 sq. m. Pop., 150,000 (exclusive of the nomad tribes of Kadjars, Kodjaveds, and Modanlus). The S. parts of the province are mountainous, abounding with oak-timber, and full of swamps; but the valleys are fertile, producing the finest rice in vast quantities. Besides many smaller streams, the Mazanderan has two principal rivers, both having their sources in the Elburg mountains, and falling into the Caspian sea. With respect to temperature, the province may be divided into a warm and a cold climate, the former being that of the flat country near the sea, and the latter that of the mountain region; in all parts, however, the climate is extremely variable with respect both to temperature and moisture. (*Fraser's Caspian Sea*, p. 48.) Winter and spring are the healthiest seasons; for during the summer and autumnal heats, such exhalations arise from the fens and marshes overprevaling this part of Persia, as to render the air most insalubrious. Agues and dropsies, rheumatism and eye-diseases, are the prevalent disorders, and the natives have generally a sallow and bloated appearance. Heavy rains fall in October, November, and December: snow also falls, but never lies long on the ground; and in spring, the rivers almost invariably overflow. The cultivation of rice is the most important branch of agriculture. Cotton and sugar, also, are raised; but the canes are small, and the produce is dark, moist, and of very inferior quality. Tobacco does not succeed, nor is opium much cultivated, though the poppy grows abundantly. Barley is sown occasionally in spring as a green crop for horses and cattle: it is cut about the middle of May, after which the ground is ploughed, and planted with rice. Wheat is little cultivated, and is of bad quality; but excellent flour is imported from Astrakhan. Unhusked rice is used as dry food for horses and mules. Silk was formerly raised only in small quantities; but it appears that since the government monopoly ceased some few years ago, more attention has been paid to it, and its price has fallen. The trade of the province is chiefly with Russia, in rice, silk, and cotton, which it exchanges for silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, corn, tobacco, cutlery, &c.

The inhabitants are described as "vain, ignorant, and arrogant, considering themselves as persons of mighty importance, superior to all strangers. Their ignorance of everything beyond their own province, is profound, to a degree hardly credible. Their bigotry in religious matters is excessive, though chiefly confined to forms; for there are few who do not transgress every article of inhibition: all of them drink strong liquors and eat opium." In their appearance and dress, they greatly resemble other Persians, but swarthy and almost black men are of more frequent occurrence than elsewhere. The natives are regarded as the most warlike of the Persians; and, in the time of Timour Bec, they defended their retreats and castles with so much courage and ability, as to secure their independence. This province is also said to have been the grand seat of the war between the Efsend Deeve (or White Demon) and Rustom, prince of Zablestan; and the relief of his sovereign, who had been besieged in the city of Mazanderan, is one of the most glorious exploits recorded in the life of the Persian hero. The chief cities are Sari, Balfrosh, Ferrabad, and Amul. Most of the towns and villages are open, well-built, and delightfully situated either on verdant hills, or in fertile and well-watered valleys. Among the numerous public works of Shah Abbas the Great, is a magnificent causeway of great length, run-

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ning nearly parallel to the Cospius. The pavement, even now, is perfect in many places, though it has hardly ever been repaired. In some places it is above 20 yards wide, with ditches on each side; and on it are many bridges, under which the water is conveyed to the rice-fields. (*Fraser's Travels on the Shores of the Caspian; Kinneir, &c.*)

MAZZARA (an. *Emperium*, or *Mazara*), a seaport town of Sicily, on its W. coast, instead of Trapani, cap. distr., on the Salemi (an. *Mazara*), at its mouth, 11 m. S.E. Marsala, lat. 37° 30' 58" N.; long. 15° 24' E. Population, in 1831, 3245. It is surrounded by an old wall of Saracenic construction, flanked by small square towers, and has an old ruinous castle at its S.W. angle. The domes of its churches give Mazzara as imposing aspect from the sea; but the contrast, on entering the town, is no less striking. The streets are narrow, unpaved, filthy, and swarm with pigs; the public buildings, for civil purposes, are large, heavy, and mean; and those for ecclesiastical purposes, being very numerous, we need not wonder that it should have become a common saying, "that every house in Mazzara has a priest and a pig;" the latter being by far the more useful animal of the two. The principal square has a singular appearance, from the antiquated style of its architecture; probably of the 11th century, from its having an equestrian statue of Count Roger destroying a Saracen, over the cathedral gate. Besides the cathedral, an edifice, remarkable for its fine cupola, the principal buildings in this square are the bishop's palace, the senate-house, and the residence of Count Gazzioli. "In the cathedral porch are preserved three sarcophagi; the finest of them bears a bas-relief, representing the battle of the Amazons; the second, the rape of Proserpine; the third, and most inferior, the Calydon hunt. At the convent of St. Michael is a Roman tomb, and some marble inscriptions; these, with a small collection of Punic, Saracenic, and Roman coins, are nearly the sum of the antique remains. Nor are there any modern specimens of the fine arts." (*Smyth's Sicily*, 236.) Mazzara has a hospital, a college, and a theatre. Its port, which now, as in antiquity, is formed by the mouth of the river Salemi, is convenient enough for boats and small craft, but larger vessels are obliged to anchor in an exposed roadstead, in from eight to 10 fathoms water. The entrance of the port is ornamented by a statue of St. Vitus, the tutelary saint of the town, in whose honour a festival is held here in August. Notwithstanding the badness of its port, Mazzara enjoys a considerable trade. It has a *carricatore*, for the warehousing of corn, of which it exports considerable quantities; and it also exports pulse, wine, fruit, fish, barilla, madder, oil, and soap. (*Smyth's Sicily*, 224-228, &c.)

Mazzara, or Emportum, was taken by storm by Hannibal, previously to his commencing the siege of Selinus; but it does not appear to have been a place of much importance in antiquity. There can, however, be no doubt, were Sicily subject to a vigorous and enlightened government, capable of developing its gigantic resources, that Mazzara would rise to very considerable distinction as a shipping port. It was here that the Saracens landed when they invaded and conquered Sicily. (*Smyth, ubi supra; Ancient Universal History*, xvii. 360. 8vo. ed.; *Hoare's Classical Tour*, &c., i. 75-77.)

An extraordinary phenomenon, called the *Marobea*, being a violent agitation of the sea, is witnessed on this part of the Sicilian coast. "Its approach is announced by a stillness in the atmosphere, and a lurid sky; when suddenly the water rises nearly two feet above its usual level, and rushes into the creeks with amazing rapidity; but, in a few minutes, recedes again with equal velocity, disturbing the mud, and occasioning a noisome effluvia: during its continuance, the fish float quite helpless on the turbid surface, and are easily taken. These rapid changes generally continue from half an hour to upwards of two hours, and are succeeded by a breeze from the E., which quickly increases to heavy gusts." Captain Smyth by some speculations as to the cause of this singular phenomenon, for which we beg to refer to his work. (*Smyth's Sicily*, pp. 224-228.)

MBAD, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 360 sq. m. Bounded N. and N.W. by Ohio river, and watered by small creeks flowing into it. It contained in 1840, 5714 neat cattle, 7045 sheep, 12,586 swine; and produced 41,597 bushels of wheat, 3906 of rye, 199,223 of Indian corn, 73,329 of oats, 9199 of potatoes, 170,464 pounds of tobacco. It had 17 stores, one fulling-mill, two woolen factories, one cotton factory with 1370 spindles, five flouring-mills, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries, three distilleries; 10 schools, 257 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4366; slaves, 1408, free coloured, 5; total, 5780 Capital, Brandenburg.

MEADVILLE, p. b., capital of Crawford co., Pa., 234 N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 87 m. S. Erie on lake Erie, 94 m. N.W. Franklin on Allegheny river, 307 W. Situated on the E. side of French creek. The township gradually rises from the creek to its centre, where is a handsome public

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square of five acres, on the E. side of which is an elegant courthouse of brick and cut stone, ornamented with a handsome cupola. It contains seven churches, two Presbyterians, a Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Cumberland Presbyterians, and Unitarians, an academy, a stone arsenal, 14 stores, a fulling-mill, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two furnaces, two tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, three schools, 163 scholars. Pop. 1219.

It is the seat of Allegheny college, founded in 1815, which has a president, four professors or other instructors, 160 students, and 6860 volumes in its libraries, chiefly the donation of distinguished gentlemen in Massachusetts. The library contains many rare and valuable works. A portion of the students adopt the manual labour system. The institution is under the direction of the Methodists.

MEADVILLE, p. v., capital of Franklin co., Mm., 89 m. S.W. Jackson, 1699 W. Situated on the W. side of Seneca river. It contains a courthouse, and several stores and dwellings. Net proceeds of the postoffice, \$113.

MEATH, a marit. co. of Ireland, on its E. coast, prov. Leinster, having N. the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Cavan, W. Westmeath, S. King's county and Kildare, and E. Dublin and the Irish sea. Area, 567,127 acres, of which only about 5800 are said to be unimproved or waste. Surface mostly flat, or only slightly undulating; soil, clay or loam, on limestone or gravel, and generally very fertile. Grazing used formerly to be the principal occupation; but, since the close of the American war, tillage has been gradually extending, and is now spread over more than four-fifths of the county. Notwithstanding the richness of the soil, and the favourable situation of Meath, the state of agriculture, and of the great bulk of the occupiers, are alike bad. A rotation of crops is only beginning to be introduced; corn frequently follows corn for a long series of years; when fallows do occur, they are in general wretchedly executed, so that the land is in general foul and in bad order. Later, however, a better system has begun to make its way into the county, and the stock and implements of husbandry have been a good deal ameliorated. Even the better sort of farmers are, for the most part, very badly lodged; and the cabins of the cottiers and labourers are in the last degree filthy and wretched. Potatoes constitute three-fourths of the food of the bulk of the people; oatmeal and churned milk are sometimes added, but they rarely taste butchers' meat, the pig being usually sold to assist in paying the rent. There are some large estates; but property is better divided than in most Irish counties. Tillage farms vary from five to 50, and some few extend to 100 acres. Average rent of land, 18s. an acre, which is higher than that of any other Irish county, except Dublin. Minerals and manufactures of no importance. Irish language pretty generally spoken. Principal river, the Boyne. Principal towns, Navan and Kells. Meath is divided into 12 baronies and 147 parishes. In 1831, it had 90,786 inhabited houses, 31,632 families, and 176,836 inhabitants, of whom 68,993 were males, and 87,833 females.

MEAUX (an. *Jatinum*, afterwards *Meldi*), a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. arrond., on both sides the Marne, which is here crossed by an old stone bridge. 24 m. E.N.E. Paris. Population, in 1836, 7774. It is pleasantly situated, and is tolerably well built. Its ramparts have been laid out in public walks; and it has some good promenades along the river, and a spacious public square. The cathedral, one of the most remarkable Gothic edifices in France, was begun in 1222, but not finished till the 16th century: it is 329 feet in length, 137 feet in breadth; the height of its vault being 150 feet, and that of its tower 213 feet. Its choir and sanctuary are extremely elegant; but it derives its chief interest from its containing the remains and monument of Bossuet; who, having been raised to the bishopric of Meaux in 1681, continued in possession of the see till his death, in 1704. The controversial writings of this great glory of the Gallican church display extraordinary learning and acuteness; but it is to his *Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle*, and his *Oraisons Funeraires* that he is mainly indebted for his imperishable renown. Exclusive of the cathedral, the public buildings comprise the episcopal palace, in which is the writing-table of Bossuet, a public library, with 14,000 volumes, the college, town-hall, theatre, two asylums, a Protestant and two parish churches, and cavalry barracks. Meaux has manufactures of cotton cloth, earthenware, and glue. Numerous flour-mills are constructed on the Marne, the produce of which is sent to Paris, and the town has a good deal of trade in this and other articles of farm produce: its traffic is greatly facilitated by the canals of Ourey and Cornillon. Meaux is very ancient: it was made a bishopric in 375; was twice seized by the Normans in the ninth century; and was annexed to the French crown by Philippe-le-Bel. The French Protestants first preached publicly in this town, and it was the first to abandon the league, and submit to Henry IV. (*Hist. art. Seine-et-Marne*, &c.)

MECCA.

The *Beitullah*, otherwise called *El Haram*, the chief
ory of Mecca, and the resort of every pious Mussulman*

who regards its junction of the Koran is a building by no means remarkable either for size or beauty; standing by low ground, in an oblong enclosure about 350 feet in length and 100 feet in breadth, formed by colonnades, roofed with numerous small plastered cupolas, supported by 450 pillars, about 30 feet in height, of marble, or Mecca stone. The temple has been so often ruined and repaired, that it has no traces of remote antiquity. The walls, arches, and minarets at the angle of the buildings are gaudily painted in stripes of yellow, red, and blue; but paintings of flowers in the usual Mussulman style are nowhere seen, and the colonnades are very clumsily paved. The Kaaba, or Holy House, which occupies the centre of the enclosure, and is the great attraction for all pilgrims, lays claim to a far more remote origin than that of Mohammedanism; and, though we may safely doubt the alleged fact of its having been built by Abraham and Ishmael, assisted by the angel Gabriel! there can be no question that its genuine antiquity extends beyond the Christian era. In all probability, the Kaaba is alluded to by Diodorus Siculus, when speaking of a temple held in superior sanctity by all Arabians. In the second century Marimus Tyrius attributes to the Arabs the worship of a stone; and this, if not identical with it, is, at any rate, analogous to the "black stone" of Mecca, which, as Gibbon justly remarks, is deeply tainted with the reproach of an idolatrous origin. (Gibbon, ix. 247.) The Kaaba, which was all but rebuilt in 1657, after having suffered great damage from fire, is an oblong massive structure, 18 paces in length, 14 do. in breadth, and from 35 to 40 feet in height; its door being coated with silver, and embellished with gold ornaments. At the N.E. corner, near the door, is the "Black Stone" previously alluded to, obligingly brought by the angel Gabriel as his contribution to the building: it forms part of the sharp angle of the structure, four or five feet above the ground; being oval-shaped, seven inches in diameter, of a dark brown colour, somewhat resembling lava; and surrounded by a border of cement and silver, to prevent its being worn away by the kisses and touches of the pilgrims. Round the building is a broad marble pavement; and at the S.E. corner is another stone, much revered by all visitors, but of a less noble origin, and less holy than the other. The four sides of the Kaaba are covered with a curtain of embroidered black silk stuff, called the *kesse*, annually brought from Cairo at the time of the Hajj, and renewed with some not very decorous ceremonies. The holy fountain of Zem-zem, (said to be that so opportunely found by Hagar, when her son Ishmael was dying of thirst), which supplies the town with water for drinking or ablution (its use for other purposes being forbidden), is enclosed in a substantial square building, having a handsome marble-faced entrance, with marble basins for ablution, and a room appropriated to the pilgrims, who come here in crowds to taste the miraculous fountain. From before dawn till near midnight, the well-room is constantly filled with visitors; all of whom, if not disposed to buy the services of the attendant, may themselves draw freely from the well. Various stories are afloat respecting the origin and virtues of this sacred spring, which, of course, are all believed by orthodox visitors, few of whom leave Mecca without carrying away some of the water in copper or tin bottles, to give away to their friends, and for their own use during illness, and their ablution after death. These are the chief buildings within the enclosure; but none of them can be considered as consecrated, except during the hour of prayer; for at other times, barbers, and all kinds of retail vendors, porters, idlers, &c. are to be met with at every turn. (Burckhardt, vol. i. p. 378.) In several parts of the colonnade, public schools are held for the instruction of young children; while, in other parts, a few professors deliver theological lectures, which meet, however, with little patronage from the pilgrims, who, with all their anxiety to visit the holy house, are, like all Turks, too much attached to the *dolce far niente* to trouble themselves with the doctrines either of theologians or men of science. The exterior of the mosque is adorned with seven quadrangular minarets, from the summits of which a view is obtained of the busy scene around. There are 19 gates, distributed without any order or symmetry; and the outside walls are formed by the surrounding houses, which during the pilgrimage are let, at enormous rents, to the wealthiest hadjis, with whom it is a grand object to be as near as possible to the holy house. The windows of these houses overlook the inclosure: and hence their occupiers are enabled to join in many of the mosque services without stirring from home. The service of the mosque occupies a vast number of people, as the imams, mufis, officers of the Zem-zem, mueddins, oclems, lamp-lighters, and menial servants, all of whom receive regular pay, besides sharing

* "They who shall disbelieve and destroy the way of God, and hinder men from visiting the holy temple of Mecca, which we have appointed for place of worship unto all men,—the inhabitant thereof and the stranger who shall visit it to visit it,—and whosoever shall seek impudently to prove that such men have been treated a grievous torment. Call to mind, when ye have seen the signs of the angels, that ye may be among the saved."
 * Do not associate any thing with me; and cleanse my house for those to whom it is, and who stand up and bow down to worship. And prove to the people a solemn pilgrimage, let them come unto thee on foot, on an onager, or on a camel, and let them be in the way of the Kaaba, and let them know of the advantages which accrue to them from the visiting, and may amend the names of God on the appointed days. *Sole's Koran*, ch. 22.

* The curious reader is referred for a very full account of the traditional notions entertained by the Mohammedans respecting the origin and antiquity of the Kaaba, to Burchhard's extracts from Arabic works of well-known authority. (*Travels in Arabia*, I. 296-311.)

MEDINA.

the presents made by the pilgrims. The revenues of the mosque were formerly very extensive; but its wealth has greatly declined, nor does it now possess any treasures except a few golden lamps, the establishment being kept up almost wholly at the expense of the sultan. The first officer of the mosque is the *Nayib al Haram*, or warden, who keeps the key of the Kaaba, receives the pilgrims' contributions, and directs the repairs of the building. Next to him is the *Ag* of the eunuchs, a body of about 40 negroes who perform the duty of police officers in the temple; preventing disorders, and washing and sweeping the pavement round the Kaaba. In the time of the Ramadan, or great festival, the mosque is particularly brilliant; not only from the number of pilgrims of every age, rank, and nation within the enclosure, but also from the thousands of lamps which illuminate the colonnades. On the termination of the Hadj, however, the temple assumes a very different appearance. Disease and mortality, caused by fatigue, unhealthy lodgings, bad fare, and, in some cases, by absolute destitution, fill the mosque with the sick and dying; all of whom are anxious to have the satisfaction of expiring in view of the Kaaba, of receiving the *finhan's* prayers, and of being sprinkled with the sacred water of *Zem-zem*. Whoever enters Mecca, whether pilgrim or not, is enjoined by the law to visit the temple immediately, and not to attend to any worldly concern before he has discharged that solemn duty. Certain religious rites, such as walking seven times round the Kaaba, and reciting certain prayers, are performed in the interior of the mosque; then comes the ceremony of walking seven times between the hill of *Safa* and *Merona*; and, lastly, the pilgrims must submit to have their heads shaved by the barbers of the mosque. All these ceremonies must be repeated by every Mussulman, who enters Mecca from a journey farther than two days' distance; and they must be again more particularly performed at the time of the pilgrimage to Arafat, a hill about 15 m. E. of Mecca, to which Mohammed used to retire to pray, and which, on this account, is esteemed particularly sacred by all Mohammedans.

The concourse of pilgrims to the holy mount is often immense: Burckhardt says he counted about 3,000 tents dispersed over the surrounding plain, but the greater number of the pilgrims were without tents; between 30,000 and 25,000 camels were to be seen scattered among the pilgrims, whose numbers, he concludes, must have exceeded 70,000. The camp was from three to four miles long, and between one and two miles in breadth. But we suspect that these returns are very decidedly beyond the mark; and the taste for pilgrimages is now rapidly declining throughout the Mohammedan world. A visit to Arafat is indispensable to the pilgrims; none by any chance omit it; nor can the title of Hadji be assumed except by those who have been present at the ceremony. Mecca, like Jerusalem, boasts of many places rendered sacred by tradition. The birth-places of Mohammed and his daughter Fatima, the tomb of his wife Hadjia, and the cell where the prophet wrote the Koran, are shown to the pilgrims, who are expected to make contributions for their maintenance. But a visit to these places forms no item of religious duty; and but few depart in any way from the prescribed routine, as such acts would interfere with their profits either as merchants or beggars, and thus frustrate a very important, if not chief, object of the expedition.

The inhabitants of Mecca are, with the exception of a few Hedjaz Bedouins, either foreigners or the offspring of foreigners. The ancient tribe of Koreysh, to which Mohammed belonged, is almost extinct; and there are now in Mecca only three or four Koreysh families, the head of one of which is the *Nayib*, or keeper of the great mosque. The neighbourhood, however, of the great mart of Djidda, the annual arrival of immense caravans, and the holy house, attract thither vast multitudes of strangers; a portion of whom remain behind, and settle permanently in the city, adopting Arabian habits, and intermarrying with the native population. The most numerous are the descendants of Arabs from Yemen and Hadramaut; next to them in numbers are those of Hindoo, Egyptian, Syrian, African, and Turkish origin; besides whom there are Persians, Afghans, Kurds, and people, in short, of almost every Mohammedan nation, all of whom are careful in preserving a traditional knowledge of their original country. The inhabitants, however, though differing so much, nationally considered, wear the same sort of dress, have the same customs, and care much less for national costume and manners than in any other part of the east. Their colour is a yellowish brown; and in features they closely resemble the Bedouins: the lower classes are generally stout, with muscular limbs, while the higher orders are distinguished by their meagre emaciated forms and black piercing eyes. All classes are fond of dress, and the earnings of the poor are mostly spent on clothes. The women wear Indian silk gowns, with large blue striped trousers reaching to the ankles, and a white

kind of hood to cover the face. There are few families in moderate circumstances that do not keep slaves, most of whom are Nubians and Abyssinians, brought thither from the port of Suakin: many African females are kept as concubines; and, in case of their having issue, the masters usually legitimate the offspring by marrying them. The sale of concubines is confined to the middle and lower classes; the more wealthy regarded the practice as disgraceful. The inhabitants of Mecca, as also of Djidda and Medina, are far more lively and communicative than either the Syrians or Egyptians, and in this respect they resemble the Bedouins. Indeed, vivacity of temper, acute intellect, sagacity, and suavity of manner, are characteristics of almost all the native inhabitants; while, at the same time, their proud, independent spirit, for which they are equally remarkable, is infinitely preferable to the cringing servility of the Turks of Anatolia and Syria. Religion exercises little control over them; and, though they are proud of aping the manners recorded of Mohammed, and thoroughly versed in the Koran, few Mussulmans are so inattentive to the moral duties inculcated by the Prophet. For the most part, indeed, they exhibit great falsity of character. Drunkenness, gambling, cheating, false-swearing, and the grossest sensuality, are of everyday occurrence; and it is a common saying among the people, "Forbidden things abound in the city forbidden to infidels." Learning and science, which once flourished in Mecca, are now almost wholly neglected. The many *madrasas*, or colleges, for which the city was formerly renowned, are turned either into coin-mongers or lodging-houses for pilgrims; its large libraries have disappeared; the great mosque is at present the only place where teachers of eastern learning are to be found; and the Meccawans themselves, who wish to improve in science, go to Damascus or Cairo.

The employments of the people are in trade and the service of the Beitullah; but there are few employed in the mosque who do not, clandestinely at least, engage in commercial affairs. There are but few artisans, and these much inferior in skill to the same class in Egypt; a few potteries and dye-works are the only manufactures, and the town is wholly dependent on other countries for its necessary supplies. Hence there is a large foreign trade; and the holy city is crowded, during the month of Dhulhijja (the latter end of June and beginning of July), not only with zealous devotees, but opulent merchants, who thus make use of the permission granted them by the prophet: "It shall be no crime in you, if ye seek an increase from your Lord by trading during the pilgrimage." (*Sala's Koran*, ch. ii.) During the whole twelve days that the pilgrims are allowed to remain, a fair or market is held in Mecca and its vicinity; and though the number of pilgrims has greatly declined of late years, it is still a crowded and bustling scene. "Few pilgrims," says Burckhardt, "except the mendicants (a very numerous class), arrive without bringing some productions of their respective countries for sale; and this remark is applicable as well to the merchants, with whom commercial pursuits are the main object, as to those who are actuated by religious zeal; for to the latter the profits derived from selling a few articles at Mecca diminish in some degree the heavy expenses of the journey. The Moagrebins (pilgrims from Morocco and North Africa) bring their red bonnets and woollen cloaks; the European Turks, shoes and slippers, hardware, embroidered stuffs, sweetmeats, saucers, trinkets, &c.; the Turks of Anatolia bring carpets, silks, and Angora shawls; the Persians, Cashmere shawls and haps silk handkerchiefs; the Afghans, tooth-brushes made of the spongy boughs of a tree growing in Bokhara, beads of yellow soap-stone, and plain coarse shawls manufactured in their own country; the Indians furnish the numerous productions of their rich and extensive region; the people of Yemen, snakes for Persian pipes, sandals, and various other works in leather; and the Africans bring various articles adapted to the slave trade. The pilgrims are, however, frequently disappointed in their expectation of gain, for want of money often obliges them to accept very low prices." The most respectable of the mendicant pilgrims are negroes (called here *Tekwarys*), and these apply themselves to labour immediately on their arrival at Mecca: some serve as porters, for the transport of goods and corn from the ships to the warehouses; some hire themselves to clean the court-yards, fetch wood, carry water, &c.; while others manufacture small baskets and mats of date leaves, or prepare the intoxicating drink called *Assa*. The pilgrims are accommodated in lodgings, for which the inhabitants charge a most exorbitant rent; and all, except those of the highest and lowest ranks, live together in a state of freedom and equality, keeping but few servants, and generally dividing among themselves the various duties of housekeeping. The two principal caravans which rendezvous at Mecca are those of Damascus and Cairo; both of which always arrive at fixed periods, generally a day or two before the departure of the Hadj for Arafat. The for-

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ner of these is very large, and is, at the same time, very well regulated. The caravan of Cairo is much smaller, and a route, along the Red Sea, is more dangerous and fatiguing; but many of the Egyptian and African merchants now come by sea from Suez, Cosair, and Suakin to Djidda, and thus avoid the weariness of a long land journey. The Persian caravan sets out from Bagdad, and crosses the desert; at it is now of little importance, as all but the poorest Persian pilgrims come round by sea from Bussorah, between which place and Djidda there is a large and steadily increasing trade.

The climate of Mecca is sultry and unwholesome; especially in August, September, and October, when a hot suffocating wind prevails. The wet season is in December; at the rains are not so continuous as in other tropical countries. Intermitting and inflammatory fevers, dysentery, elephantiasis, and mone, are common diseases; and, with respect to the general health of the town, Burckhardt says, "I seldom enjoyed perfect health while in Mecca: I was twice attacked by fever, attributable chiefly to bad water; and, even on those days when I was free from disease, I felt great lassitude, depression of spirits, and total want of appetite." (Vol. i. p. 450.)

The territories of Mecca, Tayf, Gofade, and Yembo, were, previously to the Wahabees and Egyptian conquests, under the command of the sheriff of Mecca, who held his authority from the grand seignor; but when the Porte was obliged to send large armies with the Hadj caravans to secure her power in the Hedjaz, the sheriffs became independent. The Wahabees (who are to the Mohammedan religion what the Protestant churches are to Christianity) took possession of Mecca in 1802, and retained it till 1813, when Mehemet Ali restored the holy cities to the nominal protection of the Porte, while at the same time he placed them effectually under his own control. (Burckhardt's *Travels*, i. 171., *ed. facsim.*, li. 1-36.)

MECHLIN (Fr. *Mulines*), a city of Belgium, prov. Antwerp, cap. arrond., on the Dyle, a tributary of the Scheldt, ad on the road between Antwerp and Brussels, 14 m. S.E. the former, and 14 m. N.N.E. the latter. Pop. in 1836, 32,800. The Dyle divides Mechlin into two parts. It is regularly laid out with broad, well paved, and clean streets. Houses grotesque, antiquated, and frequently of a large size; but, being painted in front, they look clean and cheerful. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1804. The most remarkable public building is the cathedral, a Gothic edifice, commenced in the twelfth century. The body of this building is by no means commensurate with the present altitude of the morisco tower attached to it, and still less with the height to which it was originally intended to be carried. This massive tower, with its truncated steeple, begun in 1458, is 370 feet above ground, being the height of the cross of St. Paul's, London; and, had it been completed according to the original design, it would have been 640 feet high. The Last Supper, the altar-piece, by Rubens: the heads of the apostles and style of drapery remind to be in his best manner; but the Christ is a failure, and the picture is mildewed. The church of the Beelden has the famous picture of the Crucifixion, by Van der Weyden. "This," says Sir Joshua Reynolds, "is, perhaps, the most capital of all his works, in respect of the variety and extensiveness of the design, and the judicious disposition of the whole. It may be considered as one of the first pictures in the world, and gives the highest idea of Van der Weyden's powers." (Reynolds's *Works*, li. 373. ed. 1819.) Here are pictures by Rubens in the cathedral, and some of the other churches, of which the Adoration of the Magi, in the church of St. John, is probably, the best. After the churches, the bishop's palace, town-hall, arsenal and canon's house, the Franciscan convent, and the *Hospice*, a large asylum for 800 widows, or aged women, are the principal public buildings. Mechlin is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Belgium, and has a revenue of about 800,000 francs. It is the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, and the residence of a military commandant. It is an ecclesiastical seminary, a college, an academy of singing, a society of the fine arts, and a *mont-de-piété*. It has been long celebrated for the manufacture of lace, of a coarser and stouter kind than that of Brussels; but this has nearly been, to a considerable extent, superseded by the Nottingham lace, and it is said that only eight houses are now engaged in the business. Among its other fabrics are some of cashmere shawls, and gilt leather chairs: the latter were at one time an article of export, and it is said that upwards of 400 workmen are still engaged in their manufacture.

Mechlin furnishes a peculiar species of beer, of a light sky, which acquires, by keeping, a vinous flavour and quality. Another delicacy peculiar to this city is the "*Di-diner de Malines*," a dish much admired by travellers as

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well as natives, into which pigs' feet and ears enter as important constituents.

Mechlin has an extensive trade in flax, corn, and oil. The tide ascends the Dyle to a league above the city, which is accessible for vessels of considerable burden from the Scheldt. Mechlin is connected with Louvain by a canal navigable by vessels of 160 tons: it would also, but for the absurd opposition of its magistrates, have been the central *dépôt* of the Belgian railways; but this has been fixed without its boundary, a circumstance which those by whom it was occasioned now deeply regret.

As early as the sixth century, Mechlin appears to have been a place of importance, and the capital of a lordship. It suffered severely from war, plague, and fire in the middle ages; and in modern times has been repeatedly taken by the Spaniards, Dutch, English, and French. (*De Cloet*; *Hauschling*; *Belgium*, by Emerson Tennent, Esq. M. P.; *Murray's Handbook for N. Germany*, &c., passim.)

MECHANIC, T., Holmes co., O. Watered by Doughty's fork of Killbuck creek. It has four grist-mills, four saw-mills. Pop. 1,403.

MECHANICSBURG, p. b., Cumberland co., Pa., 9 m. E. Carlisle, 6 m. S.W. Harrisburg, 105 P. Incorporated in 1838. It contains a church, four stores, nine flouring-mills, six saw-mills, one tannery, three distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; four schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 670.

MECHISSES, p. t., Washington co., Me., 157 E. by N. Augusta, 743 m. W. Watered by E. Machias river. It contains Washington academy, which has an edifice 50 by 38 feet, two stories high, a library and philosophical apparatus, and a productive fund of \$14,000, 12 stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, 14 saw-mills; one academy above stated, 161 students; eight schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 1,363.

MECKLENBURG, a territory in N. Germany, between lat. 53° and 54° 30' N., and long. 10° 33' and 13° 57' E.; having N. the Baltic, E. and S. the Prussian dom., and W. Hanover, Denmark, and Lubeck. Area, 5,343 sq. m. Pop. about 572,500. It is divided into

1. **MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN** (GRAND DUCHY OF), a state of N. Germany, between lat. 53° 7' and 54° 30' N., and long. 10° 37' and 13° 15' E.; having E. Pomerania and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, S. Brandenburg, W. the Hanoverian and Danish provs. of Luneburg and Lauenburg, the principality of Ratzeburg, belonging to M. Strelitz, and the territory of Lubeck, and N. the Baltic. Length, E. to W., about 110 m.; average breadth nearly 45 m. Area, 4,533 sq. m. Pop., in 1840, 482,925. Mecklenburg belongs to the great plain of N. Germany; it is not, however, a dead level, but has an undulating surface, interspersed with some ranges of low hills, one of which, the Rühneburg, rises to nearly 600 feet above the level of the Baltic. It has several rivers of some size, as the Recknitz, constituting its N.E. boundary, the Warnow, Stepenitz, &c., flowing to the Baltic, the Elbe, a tributary of the Elbe, and others; and a great number of lakes, that of Murtz, which has an area of more than 50 square miles, and is elevated 216 Rhénish feet above the sea, being by far the largest lake in N. Germany; next to it is the lake of Schwerin, having the capital of the duchy on its banks. Notwithstanding its high latitude, this grand duchy has a milder climate than most parts of Germany.

The mean temperature of Germany being taken at 51° Fahr. (50° F.), that of Mecklenburg will be about 52° 5' F. (50° F.). But the winter is severe, the average temperature of that season being little above the freezing-point; the atmosphere also, is particularly humid, which, added to the moisture of the soil, renders catarrhs and consumptions frequent. The surface and soil are very various. On either border of the principal range of hills are poor sandy tracts, some covered with heath; and few parts of Germany are worse cultivated or more thinly inhabited than that between Schwerin and Güstrow, a distance of nearly 40 miles. To the south of this district the soil is somewhat better; and beyond Güstrow, towards what was formerly Swedish Pomerania, the sand gradually changes into a fertile loam, well adapted to the growth of rye and wheat. Near the Baltic the soil is, for the most part, a meagre sand, intermixed with stripes of loam. With the exception of the sandy heaths, the face of the country is cheerful and pleasing; the land is mostly enclosed; the woods, which are extensive, are scattered over the country, and on the borders of the lakes good meadow lands occasionally present themselves. Mecklenburg is essentially an agricultural country. It is generally divided into large estates. The demesnes of the sovereign comprise four tenths of the land, and those of the nobility, knights, &c., nearly five tenths; leaving about one tenth in the possession of the municipalities and a few monastic institutions. Farms are generally very extensive; they vary from 300 to 1,000 or 1,900 acres. About one fourth part of the province is cultivated by proprietors resident on their own estates, and who are fre-

* This is Sir Joshua Reynolds's statement. Mr. Murray, on the contrary, says that this is the altar-piece of the cathedral! *Non nobis*, &c.

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quently very intelligent and well-informed; about a half is occupied by farmers, and a quarter by peasants or boors. The severity of the winter makes it necessary to have farm buildings sufficient to accommodate the live stock, in addition to the corn, hay, &c.; and hence a gentleman's house has near it, besides labourers' cottages, more than five times the extent of barns, stables, cow and sheep houses, &c., that would be required in England for the same extent of land. Farms, when let, are usually held by tenants on leases, varying from seven to 21 years. The rent varies, of course, according to the quality of the soil, situation, &c. It is uniformly almost paid in money, and the rotation of crops prescribed in the lease must be strictly adhered to. The best farms brought, in 1827, according to Mr. Jacob, about 13s. an acre; the medium lands from 6s. 4d. up to 8s. 4d., and the sandy districts in the south from 2s. to 3s. 2d. an acre; but he thinks that the larger portion of land in the grand duchy did not then produce more than 5s. an acre. Taxes are lower than in most parts of the continent. The various taxes and other out-goings borne by the proprietor may be estimated at about 1d. an acre. The stock on the larger farms usually belongs to the tenants; but that on the smaller farms, held by peasants, usually belongs to the landlords.

The cultivation of wheat (especially the red variety) has increased greatly of late years, and Mecklenburg is now one of the principal countries of Germany for the export of wheat. Rostock wheat is, however, inferior to either English or Danzig wheat; so much so, that while wheat is being shipped from Rostock at 18s. a quarter, it will fetch 27s. or 28s. at Danzig. Next to corn, peas, beans, potatoes, and turnips are principally grown. Hemp and flax are reared, but in no great quantities, and the culture of tobacco has very much diminished. Of late years horses, instead of oxen, have been employed in field labour. The system of cultivation corresponds with that of Holstein and Sleswick. After a year's fallow, three corn crops, usually rye, barley, and oats, are taken in succession, the land being sown down with grass seeds; along with the third corn crop, a crop of hay is taken in the fifth year, and the sixth and seventh years the fields are in pasture. (*Jacob's Second Report*.) The climate is too cold for the vine, though lately it has been raised to some extent at Crevitz, and some bad wine has been produced. The horses and horned cattle, which are both numerous and excellent, find a ready sale in every part of Germany, and are a source of great profit to the landed proprietors. The breed of horses has been much improved, by means of the grand ducal stud at Rodeba and several private studs. Sheep have been a good deal increased of late: the stock in the grand duchy is now estimated at about 1,300,000, and wool has become a principal article of export. Herds of hogs and flocks of geese are met with in every part of Mecklenburg. The former wander, nearly wild, through the forests, feeding on acorns and roots, and the geese literally cover the banks of the lakes and rivers. The latter supply a considerable part of Europe with quills; and their breasts, smoked and cured like bacon, are much esteemed as a delicacy.

The population has increased very rapidly within the last 25 years, a consequence partly of the breaking up of the old feudal system, and partly of the introduction of the potato, &c. The number of inhabitants, in 1818, was 377,954, whereas, in 1837, it was 476,499, being an increase of 26 per cent. During the 10 years previous to 1833, the deaths amounted to 10,069, and the births to 16,070 a year. Mecklenburg is still, however, the least populous portion of Germany; there being only 99 inhabitants to the English sq. m. Till within the last 20 years the peasants were in a state of mitigated slavery. They could acquire, enjoy, and transmit property, but they were *ascripti glebe* and bound to the soil, so as to be sold or let with it. The government took measures, on the restoration of peace, to abolish this relic of the feudal ages; and, about 1820, all the peasants who still remained in the condition of serfs (for many of the proprietors had previously emancipated those on their estates) were declared free, though their actual manumission did not take place till about 1825. They are now, however, quite free, and may labour where and under whatever conditions they please to stipulate with their employers. Previously to the emancipation of the peasantry, a man was estimated to cost during harvest 1s. 4d., during hay-making, 1s. 1d., and at other periods from 6d. to 1s. a day. Probably but few changes have yet taken place, either in the condition or appearance of the peasantry. The country, at a passing view, seems, from the magnitude of the farm-buildings and the number of enclosures and woods, to be more prosperous than, on a closer examination, is found to be the case. "On a nearer approach, it is scarcely possible to avoid feeling disgust at the miserable filthiness and apparent poverty of the peasants' dwellings and of their clothing; though a difference may be discerned on the several properties, according to the greater or less degree of

prudence and kindness of the various proprietors." (*Jacob's Rep. on Agric.*)

The condition of the peasants, of whom a large proportion are noble, appears, in fact, to be much depressed. The author of *Germany and the Germans*, in 1835-36, says, "The landman, unlike his neighbour in Holstein, is poor. I sought in vain for the appearance of comfort and plenty which had delighted me in Holstein; and yet, like the latter, Mecklenburg is one of the most fertile provinces in the N. of Germany, and exports provisions in large quantities to Prussia and Hamburg, while the natives are obliged to content themselves with potatoes, horse-beans, and *sauerkraut*. During my tour through the more remote villages, I found it impossible to procure a comfortable dinner. Fresh meat was entirely out of the question; the general bill of fare at the inns consisted of potatoes, bread, butter, and eggs, and those of a superior class added bacon and *sauerkraut*. My drink was confined to wretched beer or champagne; and, when I demanded wine, they looked at me as if my intellects were deranged. My bed was not unfrequently a straw palliase, and the only covering a feather bed, enveloped in a gay-coloured cotton cover; the whole supported on a bedstead, 5 feet long, composed of deal boards nailed together, in form not unlike a packing-box. These miserable arrangements are common to all the remote districts of Mecklenburg, Pomerania, and Prussia.

"As Germany supplies Europe with princes and princesses, it would appear as if Mecklenburg alone were sufficient to furnish it with nobles; for it is reckoned that the nobility include the half of the population, the possessions of 6,800 of these dignified persons being limited to their genealogical trees. During my progress through the country, I met with a *herr* (baron) who exercised the profession of relieving men's chins of what is sometimes considered an innumerable; and at one of the inns I found a *herr graf* (count) for a landlord, a *fräulein gräfin* (countess) for a landlady; the young *herren gräfin* filled the places of ostler, waiter, and boots, while the fair young *fräulein gräfinen* were the cooks and chambermaids. I was informed that, in one village, the whole of the inhabitants were noble except *hans*, and these were married to noble *fräuleins*." (*Germany, &c.*, l. 43, 44.)

In Mecklenburg the general principle is, that every place shall provide for its own poor, either separately or in common with others. All proprietors are bound to provide for the poor on their estates; and, in furtherance of this object, are entitled to levy a sum of about 8d. a year from the day-labourers, and 4d. from the maid-servants, &c., on the estate, though but few avail themselves of this privilege. When crown lands are let, there is always a clause in the contract regulating what the farmer, the dairy farmer, the smith, and the shepherd are to pay for behoof of the poor. The higher classes, public officers, &c., should pay one per cent. of their income to the poor's funds. All poor persons have a legal claim to assistance, and such work must be found them as they can perform.

About 80,000 cwts. of salt are obtained annually; but, with the exception of lime, minerals are of little importance, and mining is quite neglected. Manufactures are not very considerable. The principal are those of woollen and linen fabrics; but the former employed, in 1834, only 1128 hands, who produced goods of the value of about 271,000 dols. about 1-5th part of which was exported. Mecklenburg is famous, even in Germany, for the distillation of corn spirit. Every one may carry on the business of distiller without any restriction of any kind; and this facility has, no doubt, tended to increase that taste for ardent spirits which unhappily distinguishes the peasantry. A few cotton, paper, glass, tobacco, soap, and wax-light factories, with breweries and tanneries, complete the list of manufacturing establishments. The government is, however, devoting a good deal of attention to the improvement and diffusion of manufactures, and at least one school of arts and trades is now established in every town. Mecklenburg has an extensive trade in farm produce, which is facilitated by the proximity of the Elbe and the Baltic, especially the former, the principal part of the foreign commerce of the duchy being carried on through Hamburg. The value of the exports is estimated, at an average, at about 4,000,000 dols. a year, of which, corn, pulses, &c., furnish 2,300,000, wool 800,000, butter and cheese 400,000, and cattle 250,000 dols. The import trade is also considerable; but no accurate statement can be made, either of the exports or imports, from the want of custom-house accounts. The commercial policy of Mecklenburg is as liberal as can be desired; she has no duties on imports, except a trifling excise at her ports; nor any frontier-duties beyond a trifle in the shape of a road-tax, which does not, however, appear to be strictly enforced. The only commercial towns and ports of any consequence are Rostock and Wismar. The other towns have merely a retail trade, a large part of which is in the hands of Jews. In the S. Prussian money and measures are current: but the Han-

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long measures of length and the Lübeck measures of capacity are in use, in most parts of the grand duchy. The Mecklenburg rod is larger than the Rhinish, in the proportion of 1 to 389; the *mergen* varies from 300 to 400 square rods. The pound is to that of Hamburg as 401 to 406: the *summer* = 9 *hemp*land = 113 lb.; but in Rostock the *hemp* has 16 lb.

The government is intimately connected with that of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Each grand duchy has its separate states, which, also, meet separately; but the states of both grand duchies assemble once a year, alternately at Stierburg and Malchin. The joint assembly has the right, in conjunction with the grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to make laws for and impose taxes on the whole of Mecklenburg; it consists of the landed proprietors among the nobility, and of deputies from towns, &c., in all amounting to between 300 and 600 members. When the states are not assembled, a committee sits at Rostock. The executive power is entrusted to a *directorium*, consisting of eight grand-ducal councillors, three heads of noble families (*Erb-Landmarschälle*), and a deputy from the town of Rostock, which is itself a sort of little republic, or *imperium in imperio*. The grand duchy is divided into five principal districts—the duchy of Schwerin, or circ. of Mecklenburg, the duchy of Gommow, or circ. of Wenden; the district of Rostock; the principality of Schwerin, and the lordship of Wiemar; beside which, there is a small extent of territory, which sends no representatives to the states, and over which three conventional establishments have jurisdiction.

Justice is administered in primary courts in the towns and villages, in patrimonial courts on the estates of the nobility, with courts of secondary jurisdiction at Schwerin, Gommow, and Rostock, and a high court of appeal at Parchim, which is the supreme legal tribunal for both grand duchies. With the exception of between 3000 and 4000 Jews, the inhabitants are nearly all Lutherans. There are upwards of 1000 primary schools, about 40 superior public schools (*Bürger-schulen*), five gymnasia, and the university of Rostock, with several ecclesiastical and other special seminaries. Previously to 1825, there was but one book-selling establishment in the grand duchy; but, since that period, the diffusion of education and the cultivation of literature has led to the establishment of 11 others, besides 13 printing-offices. (*Berg-haus*.)

The public revenues of the grand duchy amount to 4,000,000 fr. per annum, and the public debt to 18,000,000 fr. The dukes of Mecklenburg had formerly five votes in the college of princes, in the diet of the empire. Since 1815, Mecklenburg-Schwerin has held, with Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the 14th rank in the Germanic confederation. They have conjointly two votes in the general assemblies, but only one in the committee of the diet. Mecklenburg-Schwerin furnishes a contingent of 3280 men to the army of the confederation.

Schwerin is the political capital; but Ludwigslust, a town with a population of about 5000, 14 m. S.W. Parchim, is the usual summer residence of the grand duke. The palace, which is a large fine edifice, has a cabinet of pictures and a collection of Slavonic antiquities; the surrounding grounds so well laid out; but the neighbourhood is dull and not very healthy.

1. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (GRAND DUCHY or), a state of N. Germany, consisting of two separate territorial divisions; the first and largest, or the duchy of Stargard, lying between lat. 53° 9' and 53° 47' N. and long. 19° 40' and 13° 57' E. having W. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and surrounded on all other sides by the Prussian territories; and the second, or principality of Rostock, between lat. 53° 40' and 53° 54' N. and long. 10° 39' and 11° E. United area, 907 sq. m. Pop., in 1840, 60,338. The general features of the country are the same as those described in the above article; in mean elevation is, however, somewhat less than that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, though the Heiligerberg, near Wakenitz, rises to 640 feet above the sea. The chief river is Stargard in the Havel, and in Ratzburg the Stepenitz. The land is divided among the sovereign, the nobility, and the towns, in the proportions of about 7-10ths to the first, 3-10ths to the nobles, and 1-10th to the municipalities. Nearly 1-4th part of the grand ducal property consists of forest lands. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are the chief branches of industry here, as in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The manufactures are even more insignificant than the latter grand duchy, and almost confined to leather, beer, and spirits, with copper wares in Ratzburg. There is a brick-works in rural production. New Brandenburg is, next to Gussow, the largest wool-market, and Old Strelitz the largest mart for horses, in Mecklenburg. Fürstenburgh has some trade in timber and butter.

The government is a limited monarchy, as in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Justice is administered in eight courts of primary jurisdiction, the superior courts of Recksticht and Ansbürg, and the court of chancery in New Strelitz, from

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which appeal lies to the supreme tribunal at Parchim. The principal public schools are, the *Gymnasium Carolinum* at New Strelitz, the high schools at New Brandenburg, Friedland, and Ratzburg, and the school of arts (*Bildungsschule*), at Mirow. New Strelitz is the capital and residence of the grand duke. The other chief towns are New Brandenburg, Friedland, and Old Strelitz, Mecklenburg-Strelitz holds, with Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the 14th place in the German confederation, and has also, with it, one vote in the committee, having in the full diet one vote independently. It furnishes 718 men to the army of the confederation.

Mecklenburg has been several times conquered and disposed of by foreign powers; as by Henry the Lion, in the 13th century by Ferdinand II., who gave it to Wallenstein, and by Napoleon; but it has always reverted to its original dynasty. The reigning family is the only sovereign house of Slavonian origin, and is one of the most ancient in Europe, with all the principal reigning families of which it has been allied. The separation of Mecklenburg into two states took place in 1761, and both were recognised as grand duchies in 1815. (*Berg-haus*, *Allg. Länder*, &c., iv., 395-411; *Stein*, *Handbuch der Geog.*; *Jacob's Second Report on Agriculture*; *Parl. Papers*, 1836; *Almanack de Gotha*, 1841; *Germany and the Germans*, &c., *passim*.)

MECKLENBURG, county, Va. Situated on the S. part of the state, and contains 640 sq. m. Watered by Roanoke river, formed in the W. part of this county by the union of Staunton and Dan rivers. Bounded N. by Meherin river. It contained in 1840, 13,938 neat cattle, 14,100 sheep, 31,968 swine; and produced 77,444 bushels of wheat, 473,345 of Indian corn, 324,107 of oats, 35,107 of potatoes, 4,194,131 pounds of tobacco, 19,054 of cotton. It had 30 stores, one furnace, 17 flouring-mills, 32 grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, four tanneries; one college, 80 students; seven academies, 186 students; 15 schools, 334 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7754; slaves, 11,915; free coloured, 1055; total, 20,724. Capital, Boydton.

MECKLENBURG, county, N. C. Situated towards the S. part of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Bounded W. by Catawba river, by branches of which it is watered. It contains several rich gold mines. It had in 1840, 18,541 neat cattle, 19,519 sheep, 33,065 swine; and produced 76,315 bushels of wheat, 3005 of rye, 586,998 of Indian corn, 61,407 of oats, 14,443 of potatoes, 1,595,397 pounds of cotton. It had 32 stores, two smelting houses for gold, 11 flouring-mills, 23 grist-mills, 39 saw-mills, nine tanneries, 15 distilleries, one printing-office, one blindery, one weekly newspaper; one college, 81 students; five academies, 181 students; 25 schools, 475 scholars. Pop.: whites, 11,250; slaves, 6322; free coloured, 101; total, 18,973. Capital, Charlotte.

MEDFIELD, p. t., Norfolk co., Mass., 21 m. S.S.W. Boston, 425 W. bounded W. by Charles river. It contains, one mile E. of the central village, one of the oldest houses in New-England, which was known to be standing in 1676, when the town was burned by the Indians. It has three churches, a Congregational, Unitarian, and Baptist, two stores, six grist-mills, five saw-mills; three schools, 190 scholars. Pop. 863.

MEDFORD, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass., 5 m. N.W. Boston, 445 W. Watered by Mystic river, which is navigable to this place. Vessels are built here, and floated down the river, without being loaded. The Middlesex canal and the Lowell railroad pass through the town. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Unitarian, Methodist, and Baptist; nine stores, two lumber-yards, capital \$35,000, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one oil-mill, one tannery, one distillery, one pottery; one academy, 48 students; eight schools, 579 scholars. Pop. 2478.

MEDINA, or MEDINET-EL-NABI, "the town of the prophet," one of the sacred cities of Arabia, the burial-place of Mohammed, and next to Mecca, the great centre of attraction to Mohammedan pilgrims, in the prov. el-Hedjaz, 100 m. N.E. its port of Yembo on the Red sea, and 960 m. N. Mecca. Lat. 25° 13' N. long. 40° 3' 15" E. Pop. of town and suburbs, according to Burckhardt, 18,000. This celebrated city stands in a plain, close to a chain of hills which bounds the great desert westward. It is not open, like Mecca, but surrounded by a wall about 40 feet high, and flanked by 30 towers; it was additionally fortified with a ditch by the Wahabees; but this is in most places nearly filled up. It is entered by three fine gates; one of which, towards the S., called Bab-el-Maary, is said by Burckhardt to rank second only to the noble gates of Cairo; a fourth gate, in the S. wall, was closed by the Wahabees, and has not since been re-opened. The houses are well built, of a dark gray stone; but it has a desolate appearance, owing to the lessened resort of pilgrims. Ruined houses and towering walls are seen in every part of the town; and "Medina presents the same disheartening view as most of the eastern towns, which now afford but faint images of their ancient splendor." (*Burckhardt's Arabia*, II., 150.) The principal street, in

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which are most of the shops, leads from the Cairo gate to the great mosque; another, of respectable size and breadth, runs from the mosque to the Syrian gate; but many of its houses are in ruins, and there are few shops. No shops or bazars, however, are found in other parts of the town; and, in this respect, Medina differs from Mecca, which is one continued market. The suburbs cover more ground than the city itself, from which they are separated by an open space, narrow on the S., but widening on the W., before the Cairo gate, where it forms a large public place called *Mawazik*, always crowded with camels and Bedouins. Provisions are sold here in sheds erected for the purpose, and the numerous coffee-huts are beset the whole day with visitors. The greater part of the suburbs consist of large court-yards, built round with low houses, tenanted chiefly by the humbler classes. Each *hauk*, or court yard, contains 30 or 40 families; the cattle belonging to the little community occupy the centre of each; and the only gate of entrance is regularly closed at night. Opposite, however, to the gate of Cairo are several regular and well built streets, with houses similar to those within the town; one of these, called El-Ambrury, comprises some of the handsomest residences in Medina, besides two rather large mosques, all now remaining, except the great temple, out of 14 mentioned by the Arabian historians. The town is supplied with good water, both from wells and open streams.

The glory of Medina, and that which places it as a sacred city, almost on a level with Mecca, is the possession of the tomb containing the remains of the prophet. This tomb, with the tombs of Abou-Beker and Omar, the friends and immediate successors of the prophet, are inclosed within the great mosque, situated at the E. end of the town. Though smaller than the mosque at Mecca, it is built upon the same plan, with minarets at the angles, and forms an open square, surrounded on all sides by covered colonnades. The tombs are enclosed within a curtain, in a square building of black stone, detached from the walls of the mosque, and surrounded by a close iron railing. People of rank are admitted gratis within the sacred precinct, called *El Hadjra*; and any one, indeed, who has money to spare, finds but little difficulty in being admitted. The ridiculous stories, long current in Europe, as to Mohammed's coffin being suspended in the air by a loadstone, are unknown in the East; and most part of the statements that have been put forth, as to the richness and magnificence of the tombs and the great mosque, have been absurdly exaggerated. The tomb of Fatima, the favourite daughter of the prophet, and the wife of Ali, is also within the great mosque; but it is doubtful whether it really encloses her remains. The lofty dome, which rises above the tombs, is seen at a great distance from town. The ceremonies observed by persons visiting Medina are somewhat different from those customary at Mecca; nor is it absolutely required of the hadjis to visit the prophet's tomb; hence it is that the enjoined religious duties are considerably less tedious. The building lighted at night with lamps and candles, sent either from Cairo or Constantinople. The mosque has four gates, of which the principal, by which the pilgrims first enter, called Bab Merouan, is certainly very superior in beauty to any of the gates at Mecca. The police, cleansing and lighting of the mosque, are entrusted to about 40 eunuchs, somewhat similar to those of the Beitullah at Mecca, supported, like them, by salaries from Constantinople, and by fees and presents from the hadjis. Besides these, and the Imams, Mueddins, and Olemas, who are as indispensable here as at Mecca, there are upwards of 500 inferior servants. The mosque, founded by Mohammed himself, immediately after his flight from Mecca, on the spot where his camel first rested in the town, was enlarged by Omar after the prophet's entombment, and surrounded with walls by Othman. Subsequent caliphs and nobles of Arabia greatly embellished it; but the whole edifice was burned down A.D. 1506; and so complete was the destruction, that only the interior of the tomb was spared. The present building was erected, in 1514, by Kayd Beg, then king of Egypt; since whose time only a few immaterial improvements have been made by the Othman emperors of Constantinople. (*Burckhardt's Arabia*, ii., 161-305.) The burial ground of Medina, called *El Bekya*, is another object of extreme veneration, in consequence of its containing the tombs of Ibrahim, Othman, Abbas, the aunts of Mohammed, &c. Another place of pilgrim-resort is Djebel-Ohod, about 2 m. from the town; the scene of a conflict between the small army of Mohammed, and a very numerous band of idolatrous Koreysh, under Abu Sofyan. The prophet's uncle, Hamza, fell in the engagement, with 75 others, all of whom are buried in this mountain, the exact spot being marked by a mosque.

The people of Medina, like those of Mecca, are chiefly either foreigners or of foreign extraction, drawn thither by the prophet's tomb, and the gains which it ensures to its neighbours. The number of sherifs, indeed, descended from Hassan, the prophet's grandson, is very considerable;

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but most of them come from Mecca, or elsewhere, and nearly all are olemas, or clergymen. The population presents, therefore, as motley a race as that of Mecca; and Arabians of every district, Egyptians, Africans, Syrians, and Turks of Asia Minor, are found here, more or less assimilated by intermarriage; those long settled being characterized, as at Mecca, by the Arab face, expressive cast of features, and stout thick-set person.

With respect to commerce, Medina widely differs from Mecca; for, while the latter is enriched by a transit trade scarcely inferior to that of any great city in the east, the trade of the former is merely for the consumption of the town and its neighbourhood, the articles being chiefly received from Egypt, by way of Yembo. The provision trade is a lucrative branch of traffic; and the richer merchants often realise enormous profits when the caravans stay for any considerable time, and exhaust the stores of the smaller dealers. The Bedouins supply the town with sheep, butter, honey, and charcoal, taking in return corn and clothing; but the trade is subject to great fluctuations, in consequence of continual enmities between the tribes. The date and lotus fruit are produced in large quantities in the neighbouring gardens, the former of these being the prime article of food, and brought thither from all the surrounding country. As respects native industry, Medina is as ill situated as Mecca; wanting the commonest mechanica, and not even possessing a pottery. Weaving, dyeing, and tanning are arts wholly unknown, nor is there a single person in the whole city capable of making either a nail or a horse-shoe, unless it be at pilgrim-time, when many of the poorest hadjis endeavour by hard labour to earn the money necessary for their journey homewards.

The climate of Medina is, during the winter, much colder than at Mecca. Rain falls irregularly at that season; often in violent storms, lasting for two or three days, but in some years so sparingly as to cause a general dearth, from the want of proper irrigation. The summer heat is alleged to be greater than in any other part of the Hedjaz; and the salt-marshes, stagnant pools, and exhalations from the neighbouring date-groves, are powerful agents in producing those intermittent fevers, which are so common, and often fatal, in the city, especially to visitors. The deaths, indeed, are reckoned by Burckhardt (though, no doubt, very vaguely) at 1800 annually; which, assuming the population at 18,000, is one in 15; and if this be near the truth, it is clear it must long ago have been depopulated, but for the continued supply of inhabitants from other countries!

Medina, though, probably, not entitled to rank as one of the cities of what, by the best authorities, is considered the Hedjaz, has always, since the establishment of Mohammedanism, been considered as a separate principality, and is dependent even of Mecca. The governor has, till recently, been appointed by the grand seignor; but, in the absence of precise information, it is believed that Mehmet Ali now exercises supreme power over both the holy cities of the Mohammedan world. (*Burckhardt*, vol. ii., 145-222; *Med. Trav.*, &c.)

MEDINA, county, O. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 450 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Black and Rocky rivers. It contained in 1840, 19,965 neat cattle, 31,450 sheep, 30,980 ewine; and produced 219,439 bushels of wheat, 5339 of rye, 188,400 of Indian corn, 5339 of buckwheat, 3175 of barley, 133,563 of oats, 113,064 of potatoes, 325,501 of sugar. It had 31 stores, one furnace, eight fulling-mills, one woolen factory, 14 grist-mills, 51 saw-mills, 17 tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; two academies, 90 students; 97 schools, 373 scholars. Pop. 18,352. Capital, Medina.

MEDINA, p. t., capital of Medina co., O., 117 m. N.E. by N. Columbus, 351 W. The village is situated on elevated ground, and contains a handsome brick courthouse, in which the county offices are kept, a brick jail, two churches, 10 stores, one fulling-mill, three grist-mills, four saw-mills, one distillery; two schools, 147 scholars. Pop. 673. The township, exclusive of the village contains one store, two fulling-mills, one woolen factory; five schools, 199 scholars. Pop. 896.

MEDINA, p. t., Lenawee co., Mich., 81 m. S.W. Detroit, 510 W. It has three stores, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; six schools, 165 scholars. Pop. 760.

MEDINO DEL CAMPO, a town of Spain, kingdom of Leon, prov. Valladolid, on the Zapardiel, a trib. of the Douro, 27 m. S.S.W. Valladolid, and 83 m. N.W. Madrid. Pop. 3000. The town on both sides the river (crossed here by a stone bridge), has a neat square, with a handsome sculptured fountain in its centre. The houses are mostly very old, and many of them quite in ruins. A collegiate and six other churches, several monasteries (now uninhabited), and two hospitals, one of which has considerable architectural merit, are its chief public buildings; but most of them show, by their dilapidated appearance, the degraded condition of the place. The inhabitants are chiefly es-

MEDINA DE RIO SECO.

played in agriculture. It has two weekly markets, and a fair in February, well attended by traders from Toledo, Segovia, Cuenca, &c.

Medina del Campo occupies the site of the ancient *Mediæ Campæstris*, and was formerly a place of considerable importance; but in the 17th century, after the discovery of America, a large part of its population emigrated, and its decay has since been hastened by the internal troubles of the country. (*Mifano*.)

MEDINA DE RIO SECO, a town of Spain, kingdom of Leon, prov. Valladolid, on the Sequillo, a trib. of the Douro, 52 m. S.E. Leon, and 128 m. N.W. Madrid. Pop. 4700. It stands in an open plain, W. of the river, crossed here by three bridges, and has narrow, badly-paved streets, and shabby houses; there are three churches, four monasteries, two hospitals, and a castle; but, with the single exception of the church of St. Maria, all the public buildings are in a ruinous condition. The inhabitants were once so celebrated for their industry and the variety of manufactured goods exhibited at its fairs in April and September, that the district acquired the name of *India chica* (the Little Indies); but every trace of its former prosperity has now disappeared, and the population ranks at present among the most degraded and least industrious in Spain. (*Mifano*.)

MEDINA SIDONIA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cadix, 59 m. E. by S. Cadix, and 65 m. S. Seville. Pop., according to Mifano, 9337. It is an old walled town, beautifully situated on the brow of a rocky eminence, looking eastward over a fine champagne country. A castle, two parish churches, six monasteries (now unoccupied), and two hospitals, are all the public buildings. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the manufacture of earthenware, which is conducted on a large scale, furnishing the principal supply for Cadix, Seville, and, indeed, the whole of Andalusia. The neighbourhood is celebrated for its fine pastures; and the rearing of cattle forms the chief occupation of the rural population.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA (the *Mare Internum* of the ancients, and more recently, the *Mare Mediterraneum*), a large and very important inland sea, bounded N. by Europe, E. by Asia, and S. by Africa, communicating at its W. extremity, by the straits of Gibraltar, with the N. Atlantic ocean, and at its N.E. extremity, by the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, with the Black or Euxine sea. It extends, in a general sense, from lat. 30° to nearly 46° N., and from long. 50° 54' W. to 30° 8' E. Greatest length, 3300 m.; breadth, from Venice to the bay of Sidra, 1900 m.; estimated area (according to Stein), nearly 690,000 sq. m. It is of an oblong, but very irregular shape, especially on its N. side, into which project southward the two large peninsulas of Italy and Greece, which thus divide the Mediterranean into three basins, the most westerly of which is included between the straits of Gibraltar and the passage, only 73 n. broad, between C. Boeo in Sicily and C. Bon in Africa; the central part extending eastward from the last-mentioned points to the meridian of C. Matapan in the Morea; while the E. basin, called the Levant, comprises the Grecian Archipelago and the sea that washes the coasts of Karamania, Syria, and Egypt. The principal inlets of the W. basin are the bays of Lyons, Genoa, and Naples; it contains, also, the three large islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily; the Lipari, and other islands on the W. side of Italy; and the Balearic group, off the coast of Spain. The central basin has a large arm projecting N. under the name of the Adriatic sea; its smaller inlets being the gulfs of Taranto in Italy, Lepanto in Greece, and Cabea and Sidra an. the two *Syrtes* in Africa; Malta, the Ionian Isles, and the numerous rocky islets skirting the shores of Dalmatia, are its chief islands. The portion of the E. basin or Levant, which stretches N. from the Isle of Candia to the coast of Macedonia, is called the Archipelago, and is remarkable, not only for the extreme irregularity of its coastline, but for the numerous clusters of volcanic islands and rocks that stud its surface; its chief gulfs are those of Egina, Salonika, Canea, and Smyrna; and its largest islands are Lemnos, Mytilene, Thasos, Scio, and Naxos. The great sand of Cyprus lies in the angle between the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria.

The coast of the Mediterranean is as remarkable for difference of altitude as for variety of outline. Its N. shores, might be inferred from their jagged outline, are generally steep and bold; but in parts, as in Spain and France, near the mouths of the Ebro and the Rhone, and in Lucca, Tuscany, the Papal states, and Naples, as far S. as C. Cambricella, the shores are low and gently shelving, varied only by a few bold rocky headlands. The S. side of Sicily and the W. shores of the Adriatic, are, also, with a few exceptions, flat and sandy; but in Istria, Dalmatia, and, in short, all along the E. side of the Adriatic, the coast is bold, broken, and irregular, often presenting cliffs rising between 50 and 700 feet in perpendicular height, with deep sound-

MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

ings close to the shore. The shores of the Archipelago partake, more or less, of the same bold character, except in a few bays, where rivers, by the constant deposition of alluvial soil at their mouths, have formed low beaches, extending considerably beyond the high rocks usual to this coast.

The S. coast of Anatolia, which has a less indented line of shore, though by no means low, is much less craggy and precipitous; extremely high promontories here and there stretch out into the deep sea; but beaches, more or less shelving, of shingle, gravel, or sand, are by far the most common on this coast. The cliffs about Iskenderoon are of great height, running round the bay, and furnishing complete security for shipping, except from the E., or land, breezes, which are both violent and dangerous. The shores of Syria are mountainous between Tripoli and Tyre, but present, in many places, a large extent of low and flat coast, especially towards the S. extremity.

Near the mouth of the Nile the country presents a low uninteresting flat, with rocky reefs and shoals, projecting from 5 to 7 m. from the shore; and this continues so far W. as long. 37° E., beyond which a series of not very high cliffs, varied here and there by sandy bays (the largest being those of Sidra and Cabea), marks the whole African coast as far as C. Spartel. Submarine rocks and projecting shoals of mud and sand, not less than the roving piratical habits of the Moors, render the navigation of these shores both difficult and dangerous; and, in this respect, the S. side of this sea presents a striking contrast to the N., where, generally speaking, deep soundings may be had close in shore; while, in parts, particularly between Nice and Genoa, and near Gibraltar, no soundings can be found under 1000 fathoms and upward. The in-shore navigation presents some difficulties, in consequence of a few hidden rocks; but the chief skill of the mariner is required in the Archipelago, where, though there be few hidden dangers, it requires first-rate experience of its shifting winds and currents to guide him safely through its many intricate channels. (*Purdy's Sailing Dir. for the Med.*, part II., p. 61; *Lyell's Geology*, i., 347.)

It is a curious fact, that, though the Mediterranean generally be so deep that soundings, even where possible, are of no practical utility, except in some of its bays and harbours, the depth of the channel between Sicily and Tunis, according to Sonniel and Smythe, nowhere exceeds 30 fathoms, the average not being greater than the depth of the straits of Dover between England and France. (*Smythe's Hydr. Maps of Sicily and Africa*, and *Memoir*.) The temperature of its waters is, at an average, from 75° to 76°, or 54° Fahr. higher than the W. part of the Atlantic ocean; but it does not appear, from the experiments of Marcet and Woollaston, that its density exceeds that of many ordinary samples of sea-water. (*Lyell's Geology*, ii., 17.) The chief feeders of the Mediterranean are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile, with the various waters brought from the Black sea by the strong current that sets W. through the Dardanelles. But, notwithstanding this vast supply, the evaporation is so rapid, that water constantly passes in through the straits of Gibraltar, to restore the equilibrium. The Mediterranean has long been considered a tideless sea; but this is not strictly true: for, in the Adriatic, as well as between that sea and the coast of Africa, tides rise from 5 to 7 feet, and their influence is felt, more or less, along the shores of Sicily, and on the W. side of the Morea. The existence of this tide, indeed, may suggest an explanation of the loss of so many vessels in that region of mist and terror, the gulf of Sidra, where there is always a lofty swell and accumulation of waters during the prevalence of N.W. winds. A tide of 8 or 9 feet also ebbs and flows at pretty regular intervals in the smaller gulf of Cabea, on the same coast. In the straits of Messina and Bonifacio, at Naples, in the narrow channel of the Euripus, and on both shores of the straits of Gibraltar, there is an ebb and flow amounting to 3 feet and upward; but whether these movements are to be attributed to lunar influence, or to other causes, has not been determined. (*Purdy*, part II., p. 9; *Lyell*, i., 375.) The currents peculiar to this great inland sea vary in its different parts: a current sets E. along the African shores, which is turned northward along the coast of Syria, and then westward along that of Cyprus and Karamania; the current in the Archipelago sets almost continually to the S., being increased or retarded, according to the winds; in the Adriatic, the current runs N.W. up the coast of Albania, and S.E. down the Italian shores, bringing with it the waters of the Po. A strong current runs through the Faro of Messina (the Scylla and Charybdis of antiquity), and, by meeting a lateral current, causes numerous eddies and whirlpools. (*See SCYLLA and CHARYBDIS*.)

But this strait, notwithstanding the statements in the classics, presents no real danger; and, in the late war, it was traversed by the fleet under Lord Nelson. (*Smythe's Sicily*, p. 110-113.) In the straits of Gibraltar, the main

current sets eastward, at a rate varying from 3 to 6 m. an hour: it is true that an under-current has long been supposed to run in an opposite direction; but the fallacy of this hypothesis has been fully shown by Mr. Lyell; and it seems that the only outlet for the superfluous water is by the lateral current, which runs westward close to the African shore. (*Geology*, ii., 19.) With respect to the winds of the Mediterranean, it may be observed that the prevalent winds, except during spring, vary between N.W. and N.E., while those in spring are from S.E. to S.W. But the winds are extremely variable, and it is said that three or four vessels may occasionally be seen carrying different, and sometimes opposite, winds at the same time. The *Bora*, a violent N.E. wind in the Adriatic, the *Etesias*, or N.E. winds (called also *Tramontane*), which blow for several months together in the archipelago, and the *sirocco*, or *solano*, are peculiar to this sea. The last of these is described by Capt. Smythe as being extremely troublesome, and producing great dejection and lassitude. "At its commencement," he observes, "the air is dense and hazy, with long white clouds floating just above, and parallel to, the horizon. The thermometer rises to 90° or 95°, sometimes 100°, and the barometer gradually sinks to about 29.60". It generally continues during three or four days; during which period, such is its influence, that wine cannot be fined, or most effectually salted: oil-paint laid on during its continuance will seldom harden. But, though blighting in its general effects during summer, it is favourable to the growth of many useful plants in winter, when, indeed, it has few disagreeable qualities." (*Sicily*, p. 6.)

Waterpouls are of very common occurrence, especially on the coast of Asia-Minor, where as many as sixteen have been seen at one time. Many volcanic phenomena have also been observed in this sea; among which may be mentioned the sudden appearance, in 1831, of an island, about 30 m. S.W. of Sicca in Sicily, and its equally sudden disappearance, three years afterwards. These movements may result from the close proximity of the large igneous region of Italy and Sicily. The presence of electric fluid in the atmosphere is also proved by the play of flame round the mast-heads, called by sailors "the fire of St. Elmo." Several springs of fresh water rise in different parts of the Mediterranean: the largest of these is in the port of Tarento, near the mouth of the Galesus, where the fresh water ascends in such a volume, and with such impetuosity, that it may be taken up at the surface without the least impregnation of salt; but the most celebrated of these fountains is that of Arethusa, in the harbour of Syracuse. (*See ARISTOTELIS*, i., 146.)

The Mediterranean abounds with fish of many different varieties, as well as with mollusca. The tunny and anchovy fisheries are a source of great profit on the coasts of Italy and Sicily: the sword-fish is very common; and the *muræx purpura* supplies the fine Tyrian dye, now, as anciently, celebrated for the brightness of its red colour. Coral is found on many parts of the Barbary coast, and in some of the bays of Corsica and Sardinia. The chief fishery, however, is in the straits of Messina, where there is a coral-ground upward of 6 m. in length.

In the Scriptures, the Mediterranean is called "the Great sea" (Num. xxiv., 6). Herodotus calls it (i., 185, "the Sea," and Strabo, "the Sea within the Columns" (*Σελαρρα ἡ τῶν στῆλῶν*). It is probable that it witnessed the first rude attempts at navigation. "Having," as Dr. Smith has justly observed, "no (perceptible) tides, nor, consequently, any waves, except such as are caused by the wind only, the Mediterranean was, by the smoothness of its surface, as well as by the multitude of its islands, and the proximity of its neighbouring shores, extremely favourable to the infant navigation of the world; when, from their ignorance of the compass, men were afraid to quit the view of the coast, and, from the imperfection of the art of ship-building, to abandon themselves to the boisterous waves of the ocean." (*Wealth of Nations*, book i., cap. 3.) At all events it was navigated, and its islands occupied, in the remotest antiquity: it subsequently was traversed in all directions by the ships of the Phœnicians, and their descendants, the Carthaginians; and, at a later period, by those of the Greeks and Romans. During the middle ages, and down to the discovery of America, it was the grand centre of the commerce and navigation of the old world; and the Venetians and Genoese, by whom its trade was for awhile principally engrossed, attained, in consequence, to great wealth and consideration. The discovery of America, and of a route to India by the cape of Good Hope, opened new and far more extensive channels for maritime enterprise. But we incline to think that the depression of the Mediterranean trade, in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, was principally owing to the circumstance of the countries round the Black sea, the Levant, and the whole N. shore of Africa, having been shortly before subjugated by the Turks, the implacable foes of art, civilization, and refine-

ment. Happily, however, their empire has been, to a considerable extent, dismembered; and, within the course of the present century, the trade of the Mediterranean has begun to resume something like its former importance. The opening of the Black sea, and the rise of Odessa and other towns on its shores, the renewed intercourse with India by Alexandria, the occupation of Malta by the English, and of Algiers by the French, the independence of Greece, and the establishment of steamers between the principal ports of the sea, have prodigiously extended its commerce and navigation. And when the old, worn out, imbecile despotism of the Turkish government has been overthrown, and the fine and fertile countries, now under its degrading yoke, have been emancipated, a vast additional stimulus will be given to its commerce; so that the fair presumption seems to be, that the ancient importance of the Mediterranean, as a field for the successful prosecution of commercial navigation, is destined, at no very distant period, to be again equalled, and, most probably, surpassed.

The Mediterranean has on its shores the capital cities of Naples, Palermo, Athens, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers. Among its principal emporiums may be specified Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, Venice, Trieste, Smyrna, Alexandria, Malaga, and Barcelona. Its most important naval stations are those of Malta and Toulon: Gibraltar is, as it were, the key of the sea.

To the scholar and classical traveller the Mediterranean has the most powerful attractions. Her shores were the earliest seats of art, science, and civilization. She has been surrounded and occupied by the most renowned nations of antiquity; and her coast and islands have still to boast the ruins of some of the noblest and most splendid cities of the ancient world. In short, to use the language of Dr. Johnson, "the grand object of all travelling is to see the shores of the Mediterranean. On those shores were the four great empires of the world; the Assyrian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. All our religion, almost all our laws, almost all our arts, almost all that sets us above savages, has come to us from the shores of the Mediterranean." (*Purdy and Norrie's Sailing Directions; Smyth's Sicily, and Hydro. Charts; Beauport's Kermansia, and Charts; Dict. Geog.* &c.)

MEDWAY, an important river of England, which has its embouchure in the estuary of the Thames. It rises in the S.E. corner of Surrey between the N. and S. chalk ranges; being joined at Penhurst-place by streams from the S. of Sussex. Its course is thence N.E. to Maidstone, and then N. to Rochester and Chatham, about two miles below which it turns nearly E., expanding at the same time into a wide estuary. Interspersed with islands. After prosecuting an easterly course for 8 or 10 m., it turns once more to the N., uniting with the estuary of the Thames at Sheerness. The tide is interrupted by locks, otherwise it would flow up the river to Maidstone. In consequence of works begun in the reign of Charles II., and resumed at different periods, it has been rendered navigable as far as Tonbridge; affording a channel of communication of much importance to the surrounding country. From Sheerness to Chatham there is water to float the largest ships; and the ground being soft, and the reaches short, it forms an admirable harbour for men-of-war, many of which are usually laid up here when out of commission. (*See CHATHAM*, i., 605.) The Medway was called by the ancient Britons *Faga*, to which the Saxons prefixed the syllable *Med*, signifying mid or middle, because it ran through the middle of the kingdom of Kent: hence it came to be called Medweg, and latterly Medway. Considering the shortness of its course, the Medway is one of the deepest of European rivers. (*Hasted's Kent*, i., 278, 6vo ed.; *Statistical Account*, &c., i., 33.)

MEDWAY, p. t., Norfolk county, Mass., 28 m. S.W. Boston, 418 W. Watered by Charles river. It contains four churches, two Congregational, a Unitarian, and Baptist, eight stores, six cotton factories with 2850 spindles, four grist-mills, eight saw-mills; three academies, 150 students, eight schools, 493 scholars. Pop. 3043.

MEERUT, a district of British India, presid. Agra (Ben gal), chiefly between lat. 29° 30' and 29° 30' N., and long. 77° and 78° E., having N. the collectorate of Mozaffargarh, E. that of Moradabad, S. Boolundshahur, and W. Paniput, &c. Area, 2250 square miles. Land revenue, in 1822, 14,04,316 rup. The chief towns are Meerut, Sirhind, Kattoli, and Hushinapur.

MEERUT, a town of British India, presid. Agra, cap. of the above district, in an extensive grassy plain, 30 m. N.E. Delhi. This, which, like Cawnpore, is a military station, is a much more agreeable residence than the latter. The town is surrounded by a dilapidated brick wall, and has a raised fort or citadel. The streets are narrow and mean, and the houses mostly of mud; but it has some good architectural remains of mosques and pagodas; and without the

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walls are various Mohammedan tombs, built of red stone. A small stream, which swells into a river during the rainy season, is here crossed by a handsome bridge. The castlements are at some distance N. of the town, from which they are separated by a long and busy bazaar. The barracks are one story in height, and disposed in regular ranges, at intervals along a space about two miles in length: the hangings of the officers are surrounded with gardens, enclosed by tall hedge-rows. The church of Meerut is probably the largest in British India, being 150 feet in length, by 84 feet in breadth, and capable of accommodating 3000 people. There is a good free school here, with about 100 native pupils. Meerut was a city of some consequence before the Mohammedan invasion of India. It was taken by Mahmood, of Ghaznee, in 1018, and by Timour in 1399. It was occupied, with its district, by the British in 1803, and is now the residence of a revenue collector and a judge, and the head-quarters of a fannce of about 90,000 men, of whom about 3300 are Europeans. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*, *Modern Trav.*, x. 5, 2, *Farr. Reports*, 4c.)

MEHERRIN RIVER, Va., rises in Charlotte county and enters N. C., and unites with Nottaway river, to form Chowan river.

MEIGS, county, O. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 423 sq. m. Organized in 1819. Watered by Shade and Leading creeks. Bounded E. and S.E. by Ohio river. It contained in 1840, 9747 neat cattle, 14,800 sheep, 12,497 swine; and produced 95,595 bushels of wheat, 193,367 of Indian corn, 75,050 of oats, 24,908 of potatoes. It had 35 stores, one fulling-mill, two flouring-mills, 91 grist-mills, 39 saw-mills, nine tanneries, one distillery; 82 schools, 3601 scholars. Pop. 11,493. Capital, Chester.

MEIGS, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 215 sq. m. Bounded N.W. by Tennessee river. It contained in 1840, 5163 neat cattle, 6349 sheep, 17,141 swine; and produced 98,985 bushels of wheat, 3193 of rye, 207,739 of Indian corn, 51,363 of oats, 4068 of potatoes, 19,565 pounds of tobacco, 10,778 of cotton. It had 19 stores, one forge, 15 grist-mills, nine saw-mills, seven tanneries, 39 distilleries; 14 schools, 945 scholars. Pop. whites, 4493; slaves, 284; free coloured, 12; total, 4794. Capital, Decatur.

MEIGS, T., Adams co., O. Watered by Brush creek. It has five stores, one furnace, one flouring-mill, two grist-mills; one school, 94 scholars. Pop. 1063.

MEIGS, T., Muskingum co., O. It has nine schools, 270 scholars. Pop. 1333.

MEIGSVILLE, T., Morgan co., O. It has six schools, 175 scholars. Pop. 1150.

MEININGEN (SAXE), or **SAXE-MEININGEN-HILD-RUGHAUSEN (DUCHY OF)**, an indep. state of Central Germany, consisting of a crescent-shaped territory, between the 50th and 51st degs. of lat., and long. 10° 10' and 11° 25' E.; enclosed on the S. by the territories of Cobourg and Bavaria, on the other sides by the dominions of Coburg, Schwartzenburg, Prussia, Hesse-Cassel, and Weimar. Area, 986 sq. m. Pop. (1840), 148,078. This duchy comprises a portion of the Thuringian forest mountains; one of which, the Dolliner, rises to 2376 feet above the sea. The remainder of Saxe-Meiningen is chiefly comprised in the vale of the river Werra, by which it is traversed in a N.W. direction. This last portion of the duchy, though one of the most fertile districts in Germany, does not, however, produce enough of corn for the consumption of its inhabitants. Tobacco, turnips, and fruit are staple products; and the forests and cattle of the duchy are among its most important sources of wealth. Mining is pretty actively pursued; iron, a little copper, coal, alum, vitriol, &c., being produced: it has also marble quarries, and furnishes about 120,000 cwt. of salt a year. The manufacture of hardware and the weaving of flens and woollens are the chief remaining branches of industry; but a number of hands are also employed in making various wooden articles, toys, &c.

The government is a limited monarchy, and, in nearly all respects, similar to that of Saxe-Weimar (which see). The high court of appeal in Jena is the supreme tribunal for this duchy. The inhabitants, who are nearly all Lutherans, are quite as well educated as those of the rest of Saxony. Primary schools are numerous; there are superior schools, or colleges, in all the towns, and the state has a considerable share in the direction and patronage of the university of Jena and of the Prussian gymnasium at Schliengen, near Erfurt. Public revenue, in 1840, 1,147,000 florins, which was about equal to the expenditure. The public debt, at the same time, amounted to 5,000,000 florins. Saxe-Meiningen has one vote in the full council of the German confederation, and a vote in the committee, conjointly with Saxe-Weimar, Cobourg, and Altenburg, together with which it holds the 14th place in the diet. It furnishes 1150 men to the army of the Confederation. Adelaide, queen dowager of Great Britain, relict of

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William IV., is a sister of the present sovereign of Saxe-Meiningen.

MEININGEN, a town of Central Germany, capital of the above duchy, on the Werra, here crossed by two stone bridges, 31 m. S.N.E. Fulda. Pop. about 6000. It is encircled by wooded hills, is well built and laid out, and surrounded with ramparts and ditches. In the palace, which has been the residence of the dukes since 1891, are collections of paintings, engravings, natural curiosities, the archives of Meiningen and Weimar, and a library of 24,000 volumes. The house of assembly for the states of the duchy, the *bertholdium*, or gymnasium, the female seminary, riding-school, theatre, and hospital, are the other principal edifices. It has some manufactures of woollens, linens, and mixed fabrics, with tanneries, breweries, &c., and has some of the best public gardens in Germany. (*Bergkass. Allg. Lander*, &c. iv. 361-9; *Stein's Handb. der Geogr.*, *Alm. de Gotha*, 1841.)

MEISEN, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, prov. Meissen, on the Elbe, here crossed by a handsome bridge, 144 m. N.W. Dresden. Pop., in 1837, 7839. "The castle, the Gothic church, and the lofty houses, perched high upon a rocky eminence, have a most imposing effect as you approach Meissen; but the streets are narrow, and the town has internally a gloomy appearance, which is considerably increased by the smoke constantly issuing from the porcelain manufactory." This establishment occupies the castle, built it is said, by the emperor Henry I. "The beautiful pottery ware that goes by the name of Dresden china, is all manufactured here; and though the Meissen potteries are now rivalled by those of Berlin and Vienna, they were at one time the first, and may still be considered the most celebrated, in Europe." (*Strang's Germany* in 1831, i. 84, 85.) The Gothic cathedral is remarkable for the fine open-work of its spire and the elegance of its interior. In it are several antique monuments of the Saxon princes, and some fine old paintings by Albert Durer and Cranach: the latter has introduced into the altar-piece the portraits of Luther, his wife, and his friend, the Elector of Saxony. The neighbouring convent of Agra has been converted into a royal school. The chapter-house, three hospitals, and the orphan asylum, are the other chief public establishments. Besides the porcelain factory, founded by a chemist named Böttcher, in 1710, Meissen has manufactures of hats, stockings, leather, colours, &c., though none is very considerable. (*Bergkass.*; *Stein*, 4c.)

MELCOMBE-REGIS. See **WYRMOUTH**.

MELFI, a town of the Neapolitan dom. prov. Basilicata, on a lofty and remarkable volcanic mountain, overlooking the plain of Capitanata, 34 m. S. Foggia. Pop. about 7000. Like most other towns in an elevated situation, Melfi loses somewhat on a nearer approach. It is encircled by old ruined walls. The streets are narrow, ill-paved, and dirty; and most of them, as the town is built on the side of a steep acclivity, are impracticable for carriages. Many of the houses, however, have a respectable appearance; which they owe more to the solidity of their masonry than to their magnitude. The principal object is its castle; which, though partly fallen to decay, and partly restored in very bad taste, retains a venerable and imposing aspect. It stands at the higher extremity of the town, from which it is separated by a kind of platform, commanding a view of the opposite slopes of mount Volturne. Considerable historical interest is attached to it from its being the principal, and probably the first, fortress built by the Normans after their conquest of this portion of the kingdom. The large hall in which the meetings of the Norman confederates were held, and which afterwards accommodated the council of prelates, held here in 1059, and the parliament summoned by Frederick of Swabia, has been converted into a theatre. One only of its towers remains entire; but it affords, in height and solidity, a good specimen of the general structure.

The cathedral has attached to it a high tower, erected in 1151; which, like most of our English belfries, has small Saxon arches for windows. There are eight other churches, with numerous convents, a magnificent bishop's palace, some excellent public cisterns, and a good private collection of the minerals of the neighbourhood. The atmosphere is damp, and the town is said to be at times unhealthy. "The population appears lively, industrious, and active; though there are no particular manufactures. Many of the inhabitants deal in cattle and wine, which last is somewhat less sweet and heavy than the produce of the surrounding towns: it constitutes an abundant article of commerce with the whole of the adjoining province of Capitanata, where, under the name of *Vino di Melfi*, it is sold, and held in general use." (*Craven's Abruzzi*, &c., ii. 204; *Swissburne*, i. 409.)

MELFORD, LONG, a market town and par. of England, co. Suffolk, hund. Babergh, 174 m. W. Ipswich, and 51 m. N.E. London. Area of par., 4290 acres. Pop., in 1841,

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1907. The town is very pleasantly situated in a picturesque and well wooded country, and consists chiefly of one main street, nearly one mile in length. A handsome Gothic church, two places of worship for dissenters, and an almshouse (founded in 1573) for 12 poor men and two women, are the only public buildings. Spinning, woollen weaving, and retail trade, are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The weekly market once held here has been discontinued for some years. Cattle and sheep fairs, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in Whitson-week.

MELKSHAM, a market town and par. of England, co. Wilts, hund. its own name, 26 m. N.W. Salisbury, and 66 m. W. London. Area of par., 8090 acres. Pop., in 1841, 6236. The town, formerly much more important than at present, on an acclivity rising from the Avon, consists principally of one long street, with stone houses. The church is a large, old, embattled building, with a central tower and two transepts, both on the S. side: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Salisbury. There are, also, places of worship for Independents, Baptists, and the society of Friends. Two mineral springs, one a strong chalybeate and the other a saline aperient, have been discovered about half a mile from the town; but though they are reported to be as efficacious as those of Cheltenham, they have not led to any great accession of visitors. The staple business of Melksham is the manufacture of woollen cloth; but it has greatly declined, in consequence of the superior facilities enjoyed by the clothing district of Yorkshire. In 1830, two woollen-mills employed 162 hands; besides which there are about 80 handloom weavers, whose weekly wages vary from 8s. 2d. to 14s. (*Hand-loom Weaver's Rep.*) Petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Markets for cattle, &c., on alternate Thursdays; fair for horses, cattle, and farming stock, July 27. (*Parl. Papers*, &c.)

MELROSE, a village of Scotland, co. Roxburgh, beautifully situated at the N. foot of the Eildon Hills, on the Tweed, 31 m. S.E. Edinburgh. The village has only about 700 inhabitants, and would be unworthy notice, were it not for its possessing the finest monastic ruin in Scotland. The abbey of Melrose, originally founded by David I., in 1136, for Cistercian monks, was destroyed by the English forces, under Edward II., in 1322. The structure, of which the mutilated remains still attest the grandeur and magnificence, was founded by Robert Bruce, the hero of Bannockburn, in 1236. It was finally completed, in the perpendicular Gothic style, in the reign of James IV.; and must, when entire, have been one of the noblest structures of the kind in the kingdom. This splendid edifice was well nigh demolished by the barbarous zeal of the early reformers. In fact, with the exception of a part of the cloister walls, the abbey has been wholly destroyed; but fortunately a considerable part of the church has been preserved. The great altar or eastern window, 36 feet in height by 16 feet in width, is unrivalled for its fine proportions, the richness of its tracery, and the beauty and delicacy of its workmanship. It has been admirably described by Scott:

The moon on the east arched above,
Through slender shafts of shapely stone,
By King's tracery combined;
Then would'st have thought some fairy hand
Twixt poplars straight the airy wand,
In many a freakish knot had twined;
Then fram'd a spell when the work was done,
And chang'd the willow-branch to stone.

Minstrel, canto ii., st. 11.

The south transept window and door is, perhaps, the most perfect part of the ruin. It is in the decorated style, with crockets and creeping foliage. The compartment of the nave, from the screen work to the cross, was roofed over, and fitted up, in 1618, for the parish church. But this roof does not harmonise with the rest of the fabric; and it is obvious that the stones of which it consists had been quarried from other parts of the building! A great tower rose from the centre of the cross, of which a portion, 84 feet in height, still remains; but the spire by which it was surmounted is entirely gone. The decorated work and masonry of the building have been most admirably executed; the mouldings are still as sharp as if they were fresh from the chisel.

In the centre of the village is a cross, said to be coeval with the abbey: a small property in the village is held on condition of the proprietor keeping up this fabric. The abbey is no longer used as the parish church, a handsome new edifice having been constructed for that purpose some years ago. Abbotsford, the seat and creation of Scott, is situated about three miles W. from Melrose; and Dryburgh abbey, where the great minstrel is buried, is about three miles E. from the village. (See *Monastic Annals of Tiviotdale*, a learned and able work; *Border Antiquities of Scotland*, &c.)

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a market town and par. of England, co. Leicester, hund. Framland, on the Wreak (a trib.

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of the Boar), crossed here by three stone bridges, 14 m. N.E. Leicester, and 92 m. N. by W. London. Area of par., 3570 acres. Pop., in 1841, 3037. The town has of late years been much improved and enlarged; the houses are generally well built, the streets are well paved, watched, and lighted, and there are some excellent hotels. The church is a large and somewhat striking cruciform Gothic building, with a highly ornamented pinnacled tower, rising at the intersection of the nave and transepts: the living is a vicarage, in private patronage. There are places of worship, also, for Wesleyan-Methodists and Independents. Three Sunday schools give religious instruction to upwards of 500 children; and two free schools, supported from the town's estate, are attended by about 400 children of both sexes. (*Educ. Rep.*, 1836.) Melton-Mowbray enjoys a small share of the hosiery and bobbin-net trade, which furnishes employment to many thousands in the county; but the chief business and celebrity of the town is attributable to its situation in the centre of a fine hunting country, and to its being, as it were, the hunting metropolis. The hunting season lasts from the beginning of November to the end of March; and during this time the town is frequented by the leading sportsmen of England, who resort thither from all parts of the country, and a few even from the continent. The stabling is excellently arranged, as well as very extensive, there being accommodation for upwards of 800 horses, with their grooms, helpers, &c. The town supports a good subscription library and news-room; and there is a temporary theatre, in which performances are held during the hunting season. Melton has water-communication with Leicester by the Wreak and Boar, and with Oakham by a canal. Petty sessions are held here; and this town is one of the polling places for the N. division of the county. It is likewise the chief place of a poor-law union, comprising 34 parishes, and has a very large and well-arranged workhouse. Markets, well attended, for cattle and provisions, on Tuesday, horse fairs, Monday and Tuesday after Jan. 17; cattle fairs, March 13, Holy Thursday, Whit Tuesday, Aug. 21, and Sept. 7. (*Parl. Papers*; *Sporting Review*, 1840, &c.)

MELUN (an. *Melodunum*), a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, of which it is the cap.; on an island in and on both sides the Marne, 25 m. S.E. Paris. Pop. in 1836, 6538. It is badly laid out, but is tolerably well built; and, being pleasantly situated, has a prepossessing appearance from without. The different parts of the town are connected by two bridges, one of which admits of the passage of boats. The part of the town built on the island is the most ancient; it has a large central prison for five departments, the most conspicuous edifice in the town; and on its E. side are the remains of a palace, inhabited by several of the French kings. The portion on the right or N. bank of the Marne, called St. Aspais, is the most extensive: it is built on the declivity of a hill, and has a spacious square, an old Gothic parish church, with some fine stained glass, the prefecture, formerly a Benedictine abbey, a theatre, some vapour-baths, and the remains of the abbey of St. Pierre, founded under the Merovingian dynasty. The portion on the left bank of the river is less than either of the others; it comprises the cavalry barracks. Melun has a communal college, a public library, with 10,000 volumes; a society of agriculture, arts, and sciences, a school of drawing, &c., with manufactures of woollen cloths, printed cotton and linen goods, and glass, and some trade in corn and other products destined for the Paris markets. Melun is mentioned by Caesar in his Commentaries: it was taken by his lieutenant Labienus. In the middle ages, it was several times captured by the Normans and English, and was held by the latter from 1419 to 1430. (*Hist. an. Seine-et-Marne*, &c.)

MEMEL, a fortified seaport town of the Prussian dom. being the most northerly of any size in the kingdom, and one of the principal shipping ports on the Baltic, prov. Prussia, gov. Königsberg, on the N.E. side of the entrance to the great salt lake, or lagoon called the Kurische Haif, but within the bar, 50 m. N.W. Tilsit, and 74 m. N.N.E. Königsberg; lat. 55° 49' N., long. 21° 8' 14" E. Pop. in 1838, 9034. It consists of the portions called the Old town, New town, and Federick's town, and has several suburbs. It was surrounded by walls in the time of the Teutonic knights, and has a citadel, founded in 1520, now partly used as a prison. It has four churches (two Lutheran, one Calvinist, and one Roman Catholic), a synagogue, arsenal, a change, theatre, high school, school of industry, female seminary, school for neglected children, a hospital, and various charitable institutions. It is the seat of a council for the circle (Landraths-amt), of judicial tribunals for the circle and town, a board of taxation, police commission, &c.; and it has manufactures of woollen cloth and soap, with docks for ship-building, sawing works, distilleries, &c. The harbour is large and safe, with deep water; but the bar, at the mouth of the Kurische Haif, has seldom more than 17 feet water, and

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sometimes not more than 12 or 14 feet; so that ships drawing more than 15 or 16 feet water are frequently obliged to load and unload a part of their cargoes in the roads, where the anchorage is but indifferent, particularly when the wind is at N. or N.W. A lighthouse, originally 73 feet, but now 100 feet high, has been erected on the N.E. side of the entrance to the harbour. The light, which is fixed and powerful, may be distinguished, in clear weather, at more than 20 m. distance. Timber, particularly oak-plank and fir, of the very finest quality, is the great article of export from Memel; but corn, staves, flax and hemp, linseed for crushing, hides, bones, bristles, wool, &c., are also largely exported. Timber, hemp and flax, and most other articles shipped from this, and, indeed, from most Baltic ports, are *bracketed*; that is, they are inspected, and assorted into three qualities, according to their degrees of goodness, by persons appointed by government for the purpose. (See art. *Pasarsburg*, in this Dict.) Despite the serious difficulties which our corn laws and timber duties throw in the way of the trade with Prussia, we have a pretty considerable intercourse with Memel, especially when there is a demand for foreign corn in England. We send to it small quantities of colonial produce, cotton stuffs and yarn, and cutlery, and considerable quantities of coal, which, however, is reckoned merely as ballast. The trade of ship-building has recently been carried on to a considerable extent at Memel; and, in 1830, 64 vessels, of the aggregate burden of 19,773 lasts of 4000 lbs. each belonged to the port. The present average export of timber is reckoned at about from 75,000 to 80,000 loads fir timber, 5,800 loads oak timber and plank, 700 mail-oak pipe-staves, and about 600,000 ft. planks. The exports of other articles are so very fluctuating as hardly to admit of their being reduced to an average. In 1837, of 603 vessels which cleared out from the port, 103 were laden with corn, 50 with linseed, eight with flax and hemp, five with bones, &c., the rest being laden with timber, or in ballast. Of these ships 136 belonged to England. In 1838, 901 English ships cleared out from the port. (*Zeitung, der Preussische Staat; Berowing's Report on the Prussian Commercial League*, &c.)

MEMMINGEN, a town of Bavaria, and formerly a free city of the empire, circ. Swabia, cap. distr. on a tributary of the Iller, 40 m. S.W. Augsburg. Population, 7,000. It is walled, and has a handsome town-hall, an arsenal, barracks, a lyceum, an academy of instrumental and vocal music, &c. It has manufactures of woollen, cotton and linen stuffs, stockings, ribands, oil-cloths, copper and iron wares, &c., with tanneries, linen and cotton printing and dyeing establishments; and an active trade in the products of these, and in salt, wool, corn, hops, &c., which it sends to Switzerland and Italy. (*Berghaus, Allg. Länder*, iv. 158.)

MEMPHIS, p. v. Shelby co. Tenn., 230 m. W.S.W. Nashville, 915 ft. situated on an elevated bluff on the Mississippi, immediately below the mouth of Wolf river. It is built on the site of Old Fort Pickering, and is regularly laid out. It contains four churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic, an academy; 53 stores, three printing offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 550 dwellings, and 3300 inhabitants. Its commerce is extensive, being equal to that of any town between St. Louis and New-Orleans. Its growth has been exceedingly rapid. A railroad is in operation to Lagrange, intended to be a part of the Charleston and Memphis rail road.

MEMPHREMAGOG, lake, Vt., is from 30 to 40 m. long, and from two to three broad, and lies mostly in Canada. About seven or eight m. of the S. part extend into Vt. It contains about 15 sq. m. in Vt., and receives Clyde, Barton and Black rivers. It discharges its waters through St. Francis river into lake St. Peter, an expansion of St. Lawrence river, 15 m. below the mouth of Richelieu river. On an island, on W. side, at the mouth of Fitch's bay, 3 m. N. of the Canada line, is a quarry of *sassaparilla*, known by the name of "Magog oil stone," which have been prepared and vendued in various parts of the United States, and is considered not inferior to the Turkey oil stone.

MENALLEN, p. t. Adams co. Pa., 48 m. S. W. Harrisburg, 60 W. It contains six stores, one fulling-mill, eight flouring-mills, eight grist-mills, 23 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one distillery; 11 schools, 440 scholars. Pop. 3200.

MENARD, county, Ill., situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 290 sq. m. Watered by Sangamon river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 7,096 neat cattle, 6244 sheep, 23 swine; and produced 21,671 bushels of wheat, 399,900 of Indian corn, 35,150 of oats, 13,339 of potatoes, 2,190 pounds of tobacco. It had six stores, two woolen factories, three flouring-mills, seven grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, three distilleries; 17 schools, 407 scholars. Population, 4,431. Capital Petersburg.

MENAI STRAIT, a strait or channel of N. Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from Caernarvon: it runs N. E. and S.W. about 14 m., varying in width from about 200 yards to about 2 m. Parliament having contributed a sum

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of money to assist in improving its navigation, the dangerous rocks, by which it was formerly encumbered, have been removed, so that vessels of moderate burden are able to pass without difficulty through the strait, when it would not be possible for them to double Holyhead. But the Menai Straits is now principally celebrated for the magnificent hanging bridge by which it has been recently crossed. Holyhead being the nearest port to Ireland, and the most convenient place at which to ship and receive the Dublin mails, it became of great public importance that the access to it should be rendered as safe and expeditious as possible. The usual ferry across the strait was in the vicinity of Bangor; and this being frequently attended with both danger and delay, it was resolved to erect, nearly at the same place, a chain bridge, elevated sufficiently above the water to allow ships to pass freely underneath. This great undertaking was begun in 1819, and completed in 1825. There are seven stone arches, each of 52½ feet span; and the length of the catenary, or chain part, is 579 feet. The bridge cost in all £311,791. Its elegance and solidity reflect great credit on the engineer, Mr. Telford; but it is to the parliamentary commissioners for the Holyhead road, or rather their chairman, Sir Henry Parnell, that the public is mainly indebted for this signal improvement.

MENTE, a town of France, dep. Lozère, of which it is the cap., on the Lot, 48 m. E.N.E. Rodez. Population, in 1836, 5700. It is badly built and laid out, but is well supplied with water by numerous public fountains, and surrounded by a boulevard, forming a public promenade. The cathedral, a Gothic building, has two light spires. The old episcopal palace, now the prefecture has a gallery and hall, enriched with many paintings by Benard, an artist of the French school. It has also a public library of 6,600 volumes, a communal college, a court of primary jurisdiction, a society of agriculture, science and arts, a chamber of manufactures, &c. Its inhabitants fabricate coarse woollen cloths, called *serges de Mente*, which are sent into Spain, Italy, and Germany.

Mende is a town of considerable antiquity. For at least 600 years its bishops possessed the privilege of coining money, and other rights of sovereignty, which, however, they began to share with the French kings in 1306. (*Hugo, art. Lozère*.)

MENDHAM, p. t., Morris co. N. J., 56 m. N. Trenton, 230 W. Drained by branches of the N. branch of Raritan river and of Whippany river. It contains a Presbyterian church, four stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, one cotton factory with 308 spindles, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, two tanneries, four distilleries; three academies, 95 students; five schools, 183 scholars. Population 1378.

MENDON, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 33 m. S.W. Boston, 406 W. Watered by Blackstone and Mill rivers. Blackstone canal crosses the S.W. part. It contains nine churches, three Congregational, two Restorationist, one Free-will Baptist, two Friends, one unoccupied; 10 stores, five fulling-mills, four woollen factories, six cotton factories with 19,008 spindles, five grist-mills, six saw-mills, one printing office, one weekly newspaper; two academies, 58 students, 10 schools, 915 scholars. Pop. 3524.

MENDON, p. t., Monroe co. N. Y., 12 m. S. Rochester, 210 W. by N. Albany, 356 W. Drained by Homeoye and Ironsquoit creeks. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Baptist; seven stores, one fulling-mill, two woollen factories, one furnace, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, two tanneries; two academies, 309 students, 22 schools; 1178 scholars. Pop. 3425.

MENIN (Flemish *Mormen*), a town of Belgium, prov. W. Flanders, cap. cant. on the Lys, immediately within the Belgian frontier, and 64 m. S.W. Courtrai. Population, in 1826, 7,394. It is well fortified, and tolerably well built; is the residence of a military commandant; and has manufactures of woollen yarn, and table and other linen cloths, lace, soap, linseed and other oils, &c., with tanneries, breweries, and large bleaching grounds. It has also a considerable trade in horses, cattle, and agricultural produce, and two large annual fairs. (*Vandermaelen, Dict. Geog.*)

MENTOR, p. t., Lake co. O., 169 m. N.E. Columbus, 355 W. Bounded N. by lake Erie. First settled in 1797. It has two saw-mills; 13 schools, 556 scholars. Population 1,345.

MENOMONEE, r., Mich., has a course of 100 m. and enters Green Bay, bounding the upper peninsula of Michigan on the S.

MENTZ, or **MAINZ** (Fr. *Mayence* an. *Moguntiacum*), a strongly fortified city of Germany, the bulwark of the German Confed. towards the W., in the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Rhenish Hesse, of which it is the cap., on the left or W. bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite its junction with the Mayn, 18 m. W.S.W. Frankfurt, and 38 m. S.E. Coblenz; lat. 50° 0' 3" N., long. 8° 16' 41" E. Pop., estimated at 40,560, including its garrison of about 6,000 men. It is built

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partly on level ground, and partly on the declivity of a hill, in the form of a semi-circle, the Rhine forming the basis of the arch. It is surrounded by strongly-built bastioned walls; and is further defended by extensive outworks, including a citadel, lunettes, and six forts. A bridge of boats across the Rhine, 1,666 Rhenish feet in length, protected by a *Ville de pont*, connects Ments with its fortified suburb of Castel, a town of 2,900 inhabitants, near which is an island in the river, that is also strongly fortified. A garrison of 39,000 men would be required for the proper defence of the various works. The city is entered by 10 gates, five on the land side, and five along the river; all which, except on special occasions, are closed at 10 P. M. It has several good streets and squares, which present various indications of improvement; generally, however, it is in most parts irregular, and the streets, which are narrow and dirty, are rendered darker by the loftiness of the houses, many of which have strongly-stanchioned windows: the appearance of the town is, in fact, that of an ancient city, converted into a modern fortress; but it is, notwithstanding, interesting from its antiquity, and its numerous public edifices. The cathedral, built in the massive round-arched Gothic style, was commenced in the 10th, and finished in the 13th, century. Like the cathedral of Worms and Spire, it has a double choir, and a high altar at both the E. and W. extremities. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1190, and suffered greatly during the siege of the town by the Prussians, in 1793; but, of late years, extensive repairs have been made upon it, by the aid of voluntary contributions; the nave has been newly roofed with slate, and the great E. tower has been surmounted with an iron cupola 70 feet in height. The interior has numerous monuments of the former archbishops of Ments, who were sovereign princes, and electors of the empire. It has also monuments of various other historical personages. The side chapels abound in fine old carvings; the doors, of solid brass and great height, opening to the market-place, were cast by the founder of the cathedral, and have engraved on them the charter given to the city by Archbishop Adalbert, in 1135. There are six other Roman Catholic parish churches, several conventual churches, and a Calvinist church, most of which deserve notice. On the quay beside the river are two large red buildings: one of which, the ancient electoral palace, has been converted into the custom-house; and the other, the Teutonic-house, once occupied by Napoleon, is now the residence of the military governor. The former palace of the Prince Dalberg, nearly destroyed by fire in 1793, is used for the courts of justice. The arsenal, on the bank of the Rhine, the theatre, a new and handsome edifice, and the episcopal and vice-governor's palaces, are among the remaining principal public buildings. But Ments derives its principal celebrity from its having been the residence of Gutenberg, and the cradle of the art of printing. The house in which Gutenberg lived has been taken down, and its site is occupied by a casino, belonging to a literary club. In an adjacent court is a statue of Gutenberg, in bronze, from a model by Thorwaldsen; but this work is said (by Chambers) to be clumsy, gigantic, and tasteless; and it is proposed to raise a monument more commensurate with the signal merits of the individual in whose honour it is to be erected. Ments has a gymnasium, an ecclesiastical seminary, schools of medicine and veterinary surgery, a public library of 90,000 volumes, in which are preserved some of the earliest extant specimens of printing; a museum of natural history, antiquities, coins, &c. Outside the walls are some fine gardens along the bank of the river.

Ments, formerly the first ecclesiastical city of the empire, is now of importance chiefly as its strongest fortress and principal military post. A mighty revolution has taken place since the visit of Dr. Moore, towards the end of last century, when the abbes, with their handsome equipages, lorded it over the well-behaved troops. "The chapter and the grenadiers have now precisely changed places. You see the meagre occupants of the stalls skulking to mass in threadbare *soutanes*, their looks preclaiming them no longer the monopolisers of the old hock of the neighbourhood; while the Austrian and Prussian soldiers are parading about in the insolence of military superiority. The cafes, the billiard-rooms, the promenades, are thronged with these smoking and swaggering guests, who impart a sort of unhallowed vivacity to the gloomy haunts of superstition and monachism. The university building is converted into barracks, and hospitals and guard-rooms strike one at every corner." (*Autumn on the Rhine*, p. 5.) Ments is garrisoned by a nearly equal number of Prussian and Austrian troops, and is commanded by a governor, elected alternately every five years from either nation. It is the seat of a military tribunal, and the high court of justice for Rhenish Hesse; its civil authorities being appointed by the government of Hesse-Darmstadt. The town is so environed, on the river side, by its fortifications and other erections, that the Rhine is but little available for commercial purposes, and the ac-

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commodation for craft is very inferior. Nevertheless, Ments is the chief commercial town in the grand duchy (see also HESSE-DARMSTADT, l. 1089.), and, next to Cologne, the chief mart for Rhenish produce in Germany. It has a considerable trade in corn, wine, timber, &c.; and manufactures of leather, soap, hats, glue, vinegar, tobacco, musical instruments, &c.; steam-communications with Mannheim and Holland, and a steam-navigation insurance-company.

Though Ments abounds in historical associations, its existing vestiges of antiquity are very few. Agrippa, the general of Augustus, established an entrenched camp on the site where Drusus Germanicus, about anno 10 B.C., erected a fort called *Mogontiacum*. Drusus afterwards founded a second fort (*Castellum*) on the opposite bank of the Rhine; and the two were at a subsequent period connected by a Roman bridge, portions of some of the piers of which may still be seen when the water is low. (*Schreiber*.) In the citadel is the Eichelstein, a stone tower, alleged to have been erected by Drusus. At Zählbach, not far from Ments, are the remains of an ancient aqueduct; and, between this two, a Roman cemetery has been discovered. The city, which was almost wholly destroyed in the wars at the fall of the Roman empire, was restored by Charlemagne, who erected a church, and rebuilt the bridge with timber. In the 13th and 14th centuries Ments was a place of some note for literature and the arts. In 1631, it was taken by the Swedes; in 1644, 1693, and 1792, by the French; it was bombarded and taken by the Prussians in 1793; but, being re-taken by the French in 1797, it became during their ascendancy, the cap of the department of Mont-Tonnerre. (*Schreiber, Guide du Rhin*, p. 136-136; *Autumn near the Rhine*, p. 13; *Bergman, Allg. Länder, &c.*, iv. 358, 359; *Chambers's Tour*, &c.)

MENTZ, N. Cayuga co. N. Y. 8 m. N.N.W. Auburn, 156 m. W. Albany. Watered by Owaseo inlet, and Seneca river, which bounds it on the W. and N. The Erie canal passes through its centre, crossing Owaseo inlet by a stone aqueduct. Montezuma salt works, lie a little N. of the canal, and are connected with it by a side cut. It contains two commission houses in foreign trade, 35 retail stores, four fulling-mills, two woolen factories, three grist-mills, 10 saw mills, two hatteries, one distillery; 20 schools, 1,336 scholars. Pop. 4,915.

MEQUINEZ, a large city of Morocco, and one of the residences of the emperor, 70 m. E. Salce, and 235 m. N.N.E. Morocco; lat. 33° 56' N. long. 5° 59' W. Population, differently estimated, at from 50,000 to above 100,000. It stands in a beautiful, well-watered, and very fruitful valley; and is surrounded by a wall about six feet high, built for a defence against the marauding Berberes. It owes its present extent and consequence to the late sultan, Muley Ismael; who, after having secured to himself the undisputed sovereignty of the kingdoms now forming the empire of Morocco, made Mequinez one of the capitals, considerably enlarged it, and erected a fine palace, which, owing to its having only one story, is of great apparent extent. In the centre of the enclosure, which contains several well laid-out gardens, is the emperor's harem, formed by a four-sided colonnade, above which are various apartments for the women, eunuchs, and female attendants. The rooms are each about 90 feet long, by 12 feet broad, and 16 feet high: the walls are inlaid with red and blue tiles, and the light is communicated by means of two large folding-doors. Between the chief apartments are paved courts of chequered marble, in the centre of most of which is a fine marble fountain. The houses of Mequinez are better than those of Morocco; but the streets are not paved; and hence in rains they are infested with mud, and in dry weather with dust. The millah, or Jews' quarter, is walled round, extensive, and in good repair; but the Negroes' quarter is now a mere ruin. About a century ago a convent was formed here by the king of Spain, for the relief and spiritual comfort of Roman Catholic captives and Christian travellers; but it was deserted by the monks, previously to the accession of the late emperor, Muley Soliman. The inhabitants are described as being more courteous than those more to the E.: they are hospitable to strangers, invite them to their gardens, and entertain them sumptuously. The women are beautiful, and have fair complexions, with black eyes, white teeth, and dark hair; and have a suavity of manners rarely to be met with even in the most polished nations of Europe. (*Jackson's Morocco*, p. 136-139; *Geog. Jour.*, vol. 1.)

MERCER, county, N. J., situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Delaware river. Watered by Assumpink creek, and a head branch of Millstone river. It contained in 1840, 8096 neat cattle, 8,643 sheep, 12,758 swine; and produced 43,496 bushels of wheat, 48,306 of rye, 179,730 of Indian corn, 32,852 of buckwheat, 1,767 of barley, 216,888 of oats, 57,581 of potatoes. It had 106 stores, eight lumber yards, three furnaces, five fulling-mills, four woolen factories, seven cotton factories

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with 6500 spindles, four dyeing and printing works, nine flouring-mills, 98 grist-mills, 93 saw-mills, three oil-mills, three paper-mills, one rope-walk, 13 tanneries, 11 distilleries, one brewery, six printing offices, four binderies, three weekly and one semi-weekly newspapers; eight academies, 260 students; 69 schools, 1472 scholars. Pop. 21,502. Capital, Trinton.

MERCER, county, Pa., situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 850 sq. m. Watered by Shenango, Nesbanneck, and Wolf creeks. It contained in 1840, 33,296 neat cattle, 63,367 sheep, 47,006 swine; and produced 310,015 bushels of wheat, 89,877 of rye, 254,318 of Indian corn, 112,817 of buckwheat, 1294 of barley, 442,885 of oats, 331,655 of potatoes, 121,214 pounds of sugar. It had 95 stores, 19 fulling-mills, five woolen factories, one flouring-mill, 73 grist-mills, 198 saw-mills, 35 tanneries, 12 distilleries, three potteries, three printing-offices, three weekly newspapers; two academies, 150 students; 207 schools, 1,746 scholars. Pop. 32,872. Capital, Mercer.

MERCER, county, Va., situated toward the S.W. part of the state, and contains 540 sq. m. Bounded E. by New river and drained by its branches. It contained in 1840, 2900 neat cattle, 3625 sheep, 5166 swine; and produced 12,220 bushels of wheat, 4711 of rye, 56,254 of Indian corn, 1175 of buckwheat, 98,265 of oats, 7901 of potatoes, 3373 pounds of tobacco, 2943 of sugar. It had one store, 13 grist-mills; one school, 94 scholars. Population, whites, 2,127; slaves, 98; free coloured, eight; total, 2,233. Capital, Princeton.

MERCER, county, Ky., situated centrally toward the E. part of the state, and contains 350 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Kentucky river, E. by Dicks river. Drained by branches of Salt river. It contained in 1840, 16,778 neat cattle, 29,052 sheep, 49,038 swine; and produced 99,395 bushels of wheat, 34,431 of rye, 3,397,406 of Indian corn, 181,030 of oats, 22,531 of potatoes, 64,747 pounds of tobacco, 12,314 of sugar. It had 35 stores, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, three cotton factories with 1040 spindles, nine flouring-mills, 49 grist-mills, 21 saw-mills, one powder-mill, nine tanneries, six distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; two colleges, 34 students; three academies, 140 students; 30 schools, 796 scholars. Population, whites, 13,061; slaves, 5896; free coloured, 373; total, 18,790. Capital, Harrodsburg.

MERCER, county, O., situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Drained by St. Mary's and Wabash rivers, and their tributaries. It contained in 1840, 4963 neat cattle, 1440 sheep, 6907 swine; and produced 12,206 bushels of wheat, 154,068 of Indian corn, 31,937 of oats, 11,948 of potatoes. It had 94 stores, one woolen factory, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries; 12 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 8977. Capital, Celina.

MERCER, county, Ill., situated toward the N.W. part of the state, and contains 550 sq. m. Bounded W. by Mississippi river. Drained by Edwards, and Pope rivers, and the N. fork of Henderson's river. It contained in 1840, 3072 neat cattle, 1698 sheep, 9330 swine; and produced 37,103 bushels of wheat, 1701 of rye, 111,439 of Indian corn, 20,506 of oats, 11,852 of potatoes, 1735 pounds of sugar. It had 10 stores, two woolen factories, two grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, one distillery; 15 schools, 320 scholars. Pop. 2322. Capital, Millersburg.

MERCER, p. t., Somerset co., Me., 34 m. N.N.W. Augusta, 627 W. Watered by Sandy river. It has two stores, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; 11 schools, 616 scholars. Pop. 1432.

MERCER, p. b., Springfield t., capital of Mercer co., Pa., 57 m. N. by W. Pittsburg, 234 m. W.N.W. Harrisburg, 277 W. Incorporated in 1814. It contains a courthouse, jail, four churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, Associate Reformed, and a Union, 18 stores, two tanneries, one pottery, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one academy, 100 students, four schools, 128 scholars. Pop. 761.

MERCER, t., Butler co., Pa. It has six stores, one woolen factory, four grist-mills, two saw-mills, two tanneries, two distilleries, one pottery; eight schools, 406 scholars. Pop. 1233.

MERCERSBURG, p. b., Montgomery t., Franklin co., Pa., 15 m. S.W. Chambersburg, 62 m. S.W. Harrisburg, 85 W. Situated on a branch of Conococheague creek. It has four churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, German Reformed, Associate Reformed, six stores, 200 dwellings and 1143 inhabitants. It is the seat of Marshall college, founded in 1836, which has four professors or other instructors, and 49 students. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in August. The b. has one academy, 54 students, seven schools, 307 scholars.

MERDIN (an. *Merde*), a city of Asiatic Turkey, at the N.W. extremity of the pach. of Bagdad, 50 m. S.E. Diarbekir, lat. 37° 19' N., long. 40° 20' E. Population about 11,000, of whom 1500 are Armenians, and 900 Jews. It is situated on the slope of the Karadja-dagh, or ancient

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Mount Merina, and overlooks a very extensive and fertile tract of country. It is commanded by a castle, crowning the summit of a rock, and is very difficult of access, the best road to it leading up a steep about 1½ m. in length. The houses are all built of hewn stone, and appear to be very old; the windows are small, grated with iron, the streets narrow, and the buildings, being on an acclivity, seem to rise one on the top of the other. The walls are kept in tolerable repair, and a few old pieces of cannon are mounted on the towers of the castle. Merida is the frontier town of the pacheba towards Constantinople, and the residence of a mutsallim appointed by the pacha. The industry of the inhabitants is confined to the manufacture of cotton fabrics and Turkey leather; but it has little external trade, in consequence of not being on any of the great caravan-routes. The neighbourhood produces an abundance of cotton, grain, and fruits, which find a ready sale in the market of Merdin. (*Olivier*, tom. iv., p. 242-245; *Kincaid* p. 266.)

MERE, a small market town and par. of England, co. Wilts, bund. its own name, 30 m. W. Salisbury, and 96 m. W. by S. London. Area of par., 7400 acres. Population in 1831, 2708, of whom 1493 belong to the town-tything. The town is very indifferently built, having in its centre an ancient cross, the interior of which serves as a market-house. The church is large, with a square tower at its W. end: the living is a vicarage in the gift of the dean of Salisbury. The Wesleyan-Methodists, also, support a place of worship and attached Sunday-school. A silk-mill has recently been erected, and, in 1839, employed 71 hands. Dowias, also, and bed-ticking, are made here on a small scale; but the town (formerly of considerable importance, having a castle on an adjacent eminence) is now in a miserably decayed condition.

MEREDITH, t., Belknap co., N. H., 29 m. N. Concord. Bounded E. by Winnepesaukee lake. A part of Great South bay of the lake, extends into its S. part. It contains two Congregational, two Baptist, and several Free-will Baptist churches, 20 stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, three tanneries; 20 schools, 787 scholars. Pop. 3351.

MEREDITH, p. t., Delaware co., N. Y., 6 m. N. Delhi, 70 m. W.S.W. Albany, 345 W. Drained by Oulcote creek, flowing into Susquehanna river, and branches of the W. branch of Delaware river. It contains three churches, two Baptist and a Presbyterian, three stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; 14 schools, 530 scholars. Pop. 1640.

MERGUL, a town of the Tenasserim coast, in India-beyond-the-Brahmaputra, capital of the British province of Mergul, on the river Tenasserim, at its mouth, in lat. 12° 12' N., long. 98° 25' E. Population probably from 6000 to 7000, including natives and British residents, with Chinese, Siamese, Peguans, and descendants of Portuguese. It is built along the declivity and skirts of a steep hill, and, when taken by the British, was surrounded by a wooden stockade. But it is not a place of any strength, being accessible to ships, and commanded by a high island in front. The streets are wide, but badly paved; and they would be much filthier than they are but for the situation of the town on a slope, which facilitates their being cleaned by the rain. The houses are nearly all of bamboo, reeds, matting, and other fragile materials. A mean brick gateway stands at the entrance to the town from the river side, which, with some bastions at the angles of the works, a few small pagodas, and some houses erected by Europeans, are the only structures of any solidity. The harbour is safe for small vessels, having 12 feet water over the bar at low water, with 18 feet rise at springs. The climate is mild and salubrious: European invalids, sent thither from Rangoon during the war, speedily recovered their health. Mergul was taken by storm by the British in 1824. (*Low Hist.*, &c., in *Journ. of the Royal Asiatic Soc.*, ii. 256-259; *Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

MERGUT ARCHIPELAGO. See TENASSERIM PROVINCES.
MERIDA (an. *Augusta Emerita*), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the N. bank of the Gadiana, 29 m. E. Badajoz, and 176 m. N.E. Madrid. Pop., according to Mifano, 4890. It is situated close to the river, on a slight eminence, in the midst of an open and gently undulating country, naturally very fertile, but almost uncultivated, and unhealthy in summer. Its chief public buildings are two parish churches, eight ruined monasteries, two hospitals, and a prison: it is, in fact, one of the most decayed towns in the peninsula, and is wholly unimportant, except for its antiquities. But the remains of the power and magnificence of its Roman masters render it an object of great interest. These are scattered in all directions: in the walls, the houses, the churches, and even in the pavements of the streets are discovered fragments of columns, bases, capitals, friezes, statues, and inscriptions. Similar vestiges, and in a more perfect condition, are to be seen in the suburbs. The principal ruins comprise an amphitheatre (used also as a

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naumachia), circus, theatre, triumphal arch, baths, &c. The seats of the amphitheatre appear quite perfect; the vaulted dens for the beasts are uninjured; and the conduits by which the arena was filled with water are still distinctly visible. In one of the streets may be seen a large triumphal arch, 150 feet high, but without any inscription or sculptures. The baths are surprisingly perfect, but not large; and round the top of the bathing-rooms runs a cornice of most curious and delicate workmanship, almost as perfect as if it had recently been executed. The bridge over the Guadiana is of stone, and portions of it may be of Roman architecture; but the greater part of the Roman bridge was swept away by a flood in 1610, and the present bridge has been constructed since. Two arches of this structure were blown up, in 1812, by the British troops under the Duke of Wellington. There are likewise two aqueducts, one of Roman, and the other of Moorish architecture, of brick and granite, the former having three, and the latter two tiers of arches.

Augustus Emerita was founded by order of Augustus, *anno* 25 B.C., who planted in it some of his veterans, called *emeriti*, whence its ancient and modern names. Though its ancient magnitude appears to have been greatly exaggerated, it was, no doubt, one of the largest Roman cities in the peninsula, and became the metropolis of Lusitania. From the Romans it passed, in 713, to the Moors, who destroyed and altered many of its old buildings. In 1338 it opened its gates to Alphonso IX., after his signal victory over the Moors in the contiguous plain of Matanzas; and from this period downwards it has been attached to the kingdom of Castile and Leon. (*Recollections of the Peninsula*, p. 178-181; *Cook's Spain*, l. 143-144; *Milano's Ancient Universal History*, xlii. 492, 8vo. ed.)

MERIDA, a town of S. America, repub. Venezuela, dep. Zulia, cap. the prov. Merida, on the Chama, 330 m. S.W. Caracas, and 325 m. N.E. Bogota. Previously to 1812, when it was destroyed by an earthquake, this was the largest city in Venezuela, and had a population of 12,000. It continued, for some years, to be little better than a heap of ruins; but it has been again rebuilt, and is now, probably, become more populous than before. It has a cathedral, several chapels, convents, &c., an ecclesiastical seminary, a college for philosophy, civil law, &c. The inhabitants are said to be, for the most part, in good circumstances. The coloured races dye wool and manufacture carpets and other woollen and cotton fabrics. (*Geog. Account*, &c., 270-74; *Med. Trav.* xvii.)

MERIDEN, p. t., New Haven co., Ct., 16 m. S. by W. Hartford, 331 W. Incorporated from Wallingford in 1806. Watered by Quinnipiac r. and its branches. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Episcopal, and Baptist; a bank, eight stores, two fulling-mills, two woollen factories, two grist-mills, nine saw-mills, two paper-mills, one tannery, one distillery; two academies, 50 students; 12 schools, 367 scholars. Pop., 1880.

MERIONETH, or MERIONYDD, a marit. co. of N. Wales, having N. the cos. of Caernarvon and Denbigh, E. and S. those of Montgomery and Cardigan, and W. St. George's Channel. It is of a triangular shape, and contains 494,390 acres. This, next to Caernarvon, is the most mountainous county in the principality. Among the principal summits are those of Aran-Fowdy, Cader-Iddra, and Arre-nig; respectively 2,955, 2,914, and 2,809 feet above the sea. It has, however, some fine vales, especially that of Festiniog, celebrated for its romantic scenery. There are some considerable tracts of low swampy land along the sea-coast; and in parts considerable tracts have been gained by embankments. The soil is very various; but, generally speaking, it is poor, and suited only for pasturage. Oats is the grain principally cultivated; but wheat and barley are also raised, though in no great quantities. Agriculture is in a very backward state; and little or no attention is paid to a rotation of crops, and it is a frequent practice here, as well as in Denbigh, to burn the surface for manure. In some parts of the county potatoes are pretty extensively cultivated. The principal dependence of the farmer is, however, on his cattle and sheep, of which great numbers are fed on the mountains, and in the valleys not fitted for husbandry. The small native Welsh ponies, called *Merfins*, are now rarely met with, except in this county and Montgomery. They are sure-footed and exceedingly hardy. Dairy farming is carried on to a considerable extent. Farms usually small; and being mostly held at will, without any conditions as to management, the low state of agriculture need not be wondered at. Average rent of land, in 1810, 3s. 11d. an acre. Speaking generally, the cottages are wretched in the extreme; though happily they have been a good deal improved in some parts of the county. The minerals seem to be of less consequence than might have been supposed: lead and copper are raised, though in small quantities; large quantities of lime are produced at Corwen, and slates are quarried in different places. The manufactures, which also are unimportant, consist principally of coarse flannels, produced

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on the domestic system, at Dolgelly, Towyn, and a few other places. The Dee has its source in this county; and it is also watered by the Dyfl, Maw, Dyfnwy, &c., flowing W. Bala, the largest lake in the principality (*see* BALA), is in this county. Harlech is the county town. Merioneth is divided into six hundreds and 37 parishes. It sends one member to the House of Commons for the county. Regis. electors, in 1830-40, 1369. In 1831, the county had 6063 inhabited houses, 7358 families, and 35,315 inhabitants: of whom 17,164 were males, and 18,151 females. Sum expended for the relief of the poor, in 1833-36, 13,167l.

MERMENTAU, r., La., drains the extensive prairies of south western Louisiana. After a southerly course of 900 miles, it enters the gulf of Mexico, 900 m. W. of Mississippi river. It passes through a lake of the same name, and has not more than four feet of water on the bar at its mouth. Live oak is found on its borders.

MERRIMAC, r., N. H., is among the large rivers of New-England. Its longest branch is Pemigewasset river, which rises near the Notch of the White Mountains. After running S. about 70 m., it receives Winnipiscogee river, in Franklin township, the outlet through Great bay of Winnipiscogee lake, and below that it takes the name of Merrimac river. It then flows S. by E. until it enters Massachusetts; it then turns E. and N.E. for 50 m., until it enters the Atlantic, a little below Newburyport. It is navigable for vessels of 300 tons to Haverhill. By means of the Middlesex canal from Chelmsford to Boston harbour, and canals and locks around the falls in the river, a boatable communication is opened from Boston to Concord, N. H. *See* canal, a few miles below Concord, with four locks, overcoming a fall of 35 feet, was completed in 1812, and cost \$65,000; 6 m. further down, Hooksett canal, with three locks, overcoming a fall of 17 feet, cost \$15,000; 8 m. below Hooksett is Amoskeag canal, with nine locks, overcoming a fall of 45 feet, and cost \$50,000. It is the greatest work of the kind on the river. Below Amoskeag canal, the river, for 9 m., is converted into the Union canal, overcoming six distinct falls, with slack-water navigation, and seven locks, and cost \$50,000; 5 m. below are Cromwell's falls, made passable by a canal, the expense of which is included in Union canal; 15 m. below, in Massachusetts, Wicasset canal cost \$14,000, 3 m. below which is the entrance of the Middlesex canal. A number of bridges cross Merrimac river. Its principal tributaries on the W. side are Contoocook, Piscataquog, Souhegan, and Nashua rivers; and on the E. side are Soucook, Suncook, and Beaver rivers. It has several important places on its banks, the principal of which are Newburyport, Haverhill, and Lowell, in Massachusetts, and Concord in New-Hampshire.

MERRIMAC, co., N. H. Centrally situated toward the S. part of the state, and contains 816 sq. m. Organized in 1823. Watered by Merrimac r. and its branches. It contained, in 1840, 35,911 neat cattle, 80,506 sheep, 12,395 swine; and produced 60,612 bushels of wheat, 46,706 of rye, 183,384 of Indian corn, 6868 of buckwheat, 5351 of barley, 173,322 of oats, 685,370 of potatoes, 62,940 lbs. of sugar. It had 113 stores, 12 fulling-mills, three woollen factories, 3 cotton factories, with 11,768 spindles, one glass factory, 43 grist-mills, 105 saw-mills, one oil-mill, five paper-mills, 35 tanneries, two distilleries, three potteries, 10 printing offices, six distilleries, six weekly newspapers, and one periodical; 10 academies, 1604 students; 573 schools, 10,369 scholars. Pop. 36,553. Capital, Concord.

MERRIMAC, p. t., Hillsborough co., N. H., 29 m. S. Concord, 453 W. Bounded E. by Merrimac river. Watered by Souhegan river and its branches, which afford extensive water-power. Incorporated in 1746. It contains a Congregational church, four stores, six grist-mills, six saw-mills; nine schools, 351 scholars. Pop. 1114.

MERRIMAC, t., St. Louis co., Mo. Pop. 1782.

MERRIMAC, t., Crawford co., Mo. Pop. 1111.

MERRIWETHER, co., Ga. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 400 sq. m. Bounded E. by Flint river, and drained by its branches, and by branches of Chattahoochee river. It contained, in 1840, 18,563 neat cattle, 6121 sheep, 41,844 swine; and produced 86,480 bushels of wheat, 1040 of rye, 256,115 of Indian corn, 58,779 of oats, 93,370 of potatoes, 5,660,328 lbs. of cotton. It had 11 stores, nine grist-mills, five saw-mills, three tanneries; four academies, 155 students; nine schools, 265 scholars. Pop.: whites 8,725; slaves 5,201; free coloured 16; total, 14,132. Capital, Greenville.

MERSEBURG, a town of the Prussian dom., prov. Saxony, cap. reg. Merseburg, on the Saale, 56 m. S.E. Magdeburg; lat. 51° 23' 1" N., long. 12° 0' 35" E. Pop., in 1837, 9413. It is walled, and is old and irregularly built. It has several suburbs, a cathedral, a castle, a gymnasium, a hospital, and various other public institutions. Merseburg is the seat of government for the regency, of the council and court of justice for the circle and town, a board of forests, &c.; and has manufactures of woollen and linen

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cloth, paper, tobacco, and vinegar. The beer of Merseburg is celebrated as the best in Saxony. (*Von Zedler, Der Preussische Staat*, ii. 323; *Berghaus*, &c.)

MERSEY, a river of England, which has its embouchure on the W. coast of the island, in the Irish sea. Though not large, the Mersey has, from its flowing through the principal manufacturing district of the empire, and giving its name to the gulf or estuary between Lancashire and Cheshire, become, in point of commercial importance, second only to the Thames. It has its sources in the great central ridge, or Pennine chain, on the confines of Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire. After receiving the Goyt from the S., and flowing W. through Stockport, it is joined by its important affluent the Irwell. The latter, which has its source in the Lancashire moors, near Haslingden, flows S. through Bury to Manchester, where, being joined by two smaller streams, it takes a westerly course, till its confluence with the Mersey. After being still further increased by the Bodes from Macclesfield, the Mersey passes Warrington, a little below which it expands into a magnificent estuary, having the great commercial port of Liverpool on its N. side, near its junction with the Irish sea. The Mersey and Irwell have been rendered navigable from Sankey bridge to Manchester; and projects are now on foot for improving and deepening the navigation. (*See MANCHESTER*.)

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, a par. bor., market-town, and par. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, hund. Caerphilly, on the Taff, 19 m. N. by W. Cardiff, and 140 m. W. by N. London. Pop. of par. bor., which includes nearly all the par. of Merthyr-Tydvil, and the entire par. of Aberdare, with a small portion of the par. of Vainor, 37,480 in 1831, but in 1841, 34,577. "The town lies on the E. side of the valley, down which the Taff descends to Cardiff, scattered in detached masses about the valleys and on the hills, sending forth branches in different directions; and fresh groups are continually rising in the neighbourhood of the great iron-works, so that it is somewhat difficult to point out where any collection of houses ends or begins." (*Bond. Rep.*) The houses, generally speaking, are mean-looking, comprising "labourers' cottages, or small ale-houses, beer-shops, or retail shops;" but in the centre of the town there are three tolerably respectable streets, forming a triangle, at one point of which is the parish church, a modern and well-built structure; the living is in the gift of the marquis of Bute. There is, also, a chapel-of-ease, besides several places of worship for dissenters; and the various Sunday schools of the town give religious instruction to nearly 6,000 children of both sexes. National, Lancastrian, and other subscription schools have likewise been formed, and are well attended. A philosophical society and several book-clubs have been established; and there is abundant proof that education is advancing among all classes. A theatre has been built within these few years, and there are two good hotels. In the environs are many handsome seats, belonging to the wealthy iron-masters; and three miles N. of the town, on an insulated hill, stand the ruins of Morlais castle, a very ancient building, demolished during the late civil wars.

The rise of Merthyr has been rapid, almost beyond belief. Towards the middle of last century it was an insignificant village: in proof of this, it is sufficient to state, that, in 1755, the leads and mines for several miles round the village, the seat of the great works now erected, were let for 99 years for 200*l.* a year. It is wholly indebted for its prosperity to its rich mines of coal, iron-ore, and limestone. The stratum of coal, which is of excellent quality, is accompanied by parallel veins of argillaceous iron, penetrating to a great depth, and yielding, at an average, about 35 per cent. of metal. The iron works are on a vast scale; those of Sir John Guest and Co. at Downia, of the Messrs. Crawshaw at Cyfarthfa and Hirwaun, having actually raised up very populous townships; the Pen-y-darran and Plymouth iron-works are also very extensive. In all, about 150,000 tons of iron a year are produced in the immediate vicinity of the town. Of this, a large proportion goes through the various processes of refinement and rolling into bars, previous to being shipped at Cardiff. The furnaces, reboeries, and rolling-mills employ a great many persons; the wages for men ranging from 1*2s.* to 6*0s.*; of women, from 6*s.* to 10*s.*; and boys, 7*s.* to 11*s.* per week. The trade is of a very fluctuating character, and great numbers of workmen are often thrown out of employment by the stoppage even of two or three furnaces. Distress, however, is less permanent here than in many other districts, as "the work is one requiring less experience than many other manufactures; so that a demand for labour is readily met by a supply; while, on the other hand the labourers feel no great reluctance to transfer themselves to fresh employments." (*Bond. Rep.*) It is said by Mr. Nicholson, in the last edition of the *Cambrian Guide*, that "there is a marked improvement in the houses of the workmen; most of them have good oak chests of drawers, bright as silver; cupboards, with a display of family china cups and glasses; some of the younger women

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have a veneered work-box; and all these little things die play an attention to the lesser comforts and luxuries of life, of which, a few years ago, they had no idea. On the whole, there is a decided improvement in the general condition and circumstances of our workmen." (P. 421.)

But, notwithstanding their comparatively comfortable condition, and the great increase of temperance societies, it would seem that Chartist doctrines have made a very considerable progress among the labourers in this district, a circumstance for which it is not very easy to account. A large portion of the Chartists engaged in the outbreak at Newport, on the 4th of November, 1839, were understood to be from Merthyr and the adjoining iron-works. It is to be hoped that the severe, but wholesome, chastigation they received on that occasion may not have been thrown away; and that it may help to disabuse them of their prejudices, and hinder them from again becoming the dupes of designing demagogues.

The communication with Cardiff is effected by means of the Glamorgan and Swansea canal (completed in 1794), which commences at Merthyr, and ends, after a course of 25 m., in the tideway of the Taff, near its entrance into Penarth harbour, the entire descent being 611 ft. (*See CARDIFF*, i. 552.) In 1836, 118,000 tons of iron were sent down this canal. The late improvements of the marquis of Bute in the port of Cardiff have also been of essential advantage to the export trade of Merthyr-Tydvil. The Taff-vale railway, for which the act of parliament was procured in 1836, and which is intended to connect the mining district of Merthyr with Cardiff, was opened as far as Newbridge, 14 m. N. Cardiff, in October, 1840; and it is stated that the traffic, as well as the number of passengers, already exceeds the original estimate. This railway, when completed, will, with its various branches, have a length of 25 m.: the capital is estimated at 620,000*l.*

The Reform Act created Merthyr a parliamentary borough, with the privilege of sending one member to the House of Commons; the electoral limits comprising the parish of Merthyr-Tydvil, except parts of the hamlets of Forest and Taff and Cynon, the entire parish of Aberdare, and the hamlet of Cefn-Coed-y-Cunner, in the parish of Vainor. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 592. Merthyr is also one of the polling-places at elections for the county. Petty sessions are held here for the upper division of hundred Caerphilly; and a court of requests sits monthly for the recovery of debts not exceeding 5*l.* An act was passed in 1830 for the better security of life and property in this district; and the three parishes of Merthyr-Tydvil, Aberdare, and Gellygare are under the superintendence of a stipendiary police magistrate, having a salary of 600*l.* a year, half of which is levied on the furnaces within the limits of his jurisdiction, and half on the inhabitants of Merthyr alone. Markets on Wednesday and Friday; cattle fairs May 14, the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in August.

MESAGNE, or **MESSAGNA**, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Otranto, cap. tant., 8 m. S.W. Brindisi. Pop. 5,000*+* It has several convents, an hospital, and a fine palace, belonging to the Francavilla family. It manufactures kitchen utensils; and has some trade in oil and grain, considerable quantities of which are grown in its vicinity. Mesagne is supposed by many Italian authors to be the representative of the ancient town of *Messapia*, but this is doubtful.

MESHED, a city of Persia, the cap. of Persian Khorassan, and esteemed as "holy" from its containing a very superb sepulchre, enclosing the remains of Imam Reza and the caliph Haroun al Raschid, 455 m. E. by N. Teheran; lat. 36° 17' 40" N., long. 50° 35' E. Pop., according to Kliner, 50,000. It stands in a rich and well-watered plain, is surrounded with a strong wall, and is divided into 12 quarters, of which five are in ruins. The houses are meanly built of sun-dried bricks, and the ark or palace is unworthy of its name. There were formerly 16 medrassas or colleges; but most of them are either deserted or in ruins. Indeed, the city has now little worth notice, except its fine and well-supplied bazaar, and the mausoleum of Imam Reza, the magnificence of which, with its silver gates, jewelled doors, rails once of solid gold, glittering domes and minarets, and handsome arcades, is almost unequalled in Persia. It has, however, been often plundered; and its resources are said by Mr. Fraser to be greatly reduced. Meshed carries on a considerable trade with Bokhara, Balkh, Candahar, Yezd, and Herat; and many of the inhabitants are employed in weaving velvet and making fine pelisses, both of which are much esteemed throughout Persia. (*Kliner's Persia; Fraser's Khorassan*, &c.)

MESSINA (an. *Zancle* and *Messana*), a celebrated city and seaport of Sicily, ca.p. Intendency, near the N.E. extremity of the island, on the strait of its own name, 8 m. N.W. Reggio, 564 m. N.N.E. Catania, and 190 m. E. by N. Palermo; lat. (of its lighthouse) 38° 11' 30" N., long. 15° 34' 40" E.

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E. Pop. in 1831, including that of its canton, 83,772.* The city has a most imposing appearance from the sea, forming a fine circular sweep, about 3 m. in length, on the W. shore of its magnificent harbour, from which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; and being built of white stone, it strikingly contrasts with the dark forests that cover the mountains in the background. Prior to 1783, the harbour was fronted by a magnificent terrace of lofty houses, called the *Palastrata*, having in front a broad quay decorated with statues and fountains. But the great earthquake of that year laid the city almost entirely in ruins; and though the terrace still exists, it is shorn of its former grandeur. The quay in its front, called the *Marina*, has now, as formerly, numerous fountains, and is the favourite promenade. Ruined buildings, and other vestiges of the earthquake, occupy a considerable portion of the city; and few houses have now more than two stories. Swinburne, who visited Messina before 1783, complained that its interior was dirty, with narrow streets, gloomy houses, little bustle of trade, and still less show of luxury. According to Smyth, however, the modern city is regularly built, well paved with square blocks of lava, and several of its streets are wide and handsome, ornamented with numerous churches, convents, statues and fountains. The square in front of the cathedral, and that of *San Giovanni di Malta*, are both well built and handsome. The fountain in the centre of the former ranks with the finest in Sicily. The cathedral, erected soon after the conquest of Sicily by the Normans, has been repeatedly damaged by earthquakes. It is a Gothic building, with a heavy and gloomy exterior: the interior, though devoid of taste, is richly ornamented. The principal entrance is handsome; and the nave is supported by luminous granite columns taken from the ruins of a temple of Neptune. The great altar and the roof of the choir are set off with mosaics and precious stones: the carved work of the pulpit is said to be a *chef d'œuvre* of the Sicilian sculptor Gaggini. The church of Monte Virgine has some good paintings in fresco, and that of St. Giorgio is very rich in marbles and inlaid work, and has some tolerable pictures. Adjacent to the viceroy's palace, a noble building at the S. extremity of the city, is a large open space planted and laid out in public walks. The other public buildings include a large hospital, several asylums of various kinds, two theatres, town-hall, exchange, bank, college, &c. Messina is surrounded by an old irregular wall, finished by Charles V. The citadel, a pentagonal fortress, erected on the S. side of the harbour, is constructed according to the principles of Vauban; but though well provided with bomb-proof quarters and stores, it is badly situated and commanded in almost every part. Two strong and well-built forts have, however, been constructed on eminences above the town, that would greatly annoy and harass an enemy during any operation against the citadel. The town is further defended by a fort placed so as to command the mouths of the *Flumare*, which are the only places where an enemy could land with cannon. The port, to which Messina is wholly indebted for her prosperity, and even existence, is formed by a lengthened curved tongue of land, that might almost be supposed to be an artificial circular mole, projecting first N. E. from the main land, and then bending round to the W. in the form of a sickle.† The entrance on the N., about 700 yards across, is defended on the W., or main-land side, by the bastion of Porto Reale, and at the extremity of the curved promontory by Fort Salvatore. A lighthouse has been constructed on the extreme E. verge of the promontory. The noble basin thus enclosed is about 4 m. in circuit, and, having deep water throughout, is capable of accommodating the largest fleets: it is, in fact, not only the finest harbour in the Mediterranean, but one of the finest of which we have any certain knowledge. Men-of-war moor in the centre of the basin in about 35 fathoms; but merchantmen lie alongside the quay, and have every facility for loading and unloading. The practice-office, the fish-market, and the custom-house, are all on the *Marina*. The lazaretto, the best establishment of the kind in Sicily, is in the E. angle of the harbour. The situation of Messina, on the strait between Italy and Sicily, and her admirable port, give her great advantages as a commercial entrepôt; and were Sicily and Naples subject to an enlightened government, able and willing to put down abuses, and to call into activity their long dormant energies, Messina would certainly be one of the greatest emporiums of the Mediterranean. Even as it is, her trade is very considerable. Her exports consist principally of oranges and lemons, olive oil, silk, laseed, wines and spirits, shumac, liquorice, rags, corn, salted fish, &c. Almost all the silk exported from Sicily is shipped here. The imports consist of colonial produce, and cotton and woolen fabrics, hides, hardware, &c. (*Macgregor's Re-*

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ports on Sicily; Smyth's Sicily, p. 113-123; *Russell's Italy*, p. 280-281, &c.) We subjoin an

Account of the quantities and value of the principal articles exported from Messina in 1830.

Articles.	Quant.	Total Value.
Angels and cream of tartar	cwt.	4,361 6,588
Barilla	ditto	1,109 2,362
Bromatone	ditto	1,109 2,362
Cashmere	ditto	1,109 2,362
Fine, grain, and palm	qrs.	4,500 1,280
Lotion wood	cwt.	370 99
Essences	lbs.	24,375 7,724
Fish, salted	cwt.	4,667 11,040
Fruit, dry and pickled	ditto	2,300 3,000
Oranges and lemons	boxes	204,384 75,000
Lemon juice	galls.	224,367 4,315
Laseed	qrs.	25,364 14,100
Other seeds	cwt.	11,495 1,700
Liquorice, pale	ditto	4,400 1,000
Oil olive	galls.	240,320 40,300
Manna	cwt.	260 6,000
Rags	ditto	13,123 3,075
Silk	lbs.	600 1,000
Shumac	cwt.	19,177 4,500
Silks	lbs.	20,000 40,000
Salt	No.	227,710 7,100
Wine and spirits	galls.	734,380 40,000
Other articles		60,000
Total value		600,000

Messina is the see of an archbishop, and the residence of a Greek *protopapas*, with authority throughout Sicily, but who is nominated by the pope. It is the seat of a royal court of appeal, and of criminal, civil, and commercial tribunals; and has a municipal bank, several *monti di pietà*, or government loan banks, and other benevolent institutions. Next to commerce, its inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the tunny and other fisheries; and in the manufacture of silk stuffs, especially damasks and satins. It has an ecclesiastical seminary, a lyceum, a royal college for law and medicine, and an extensive public library; but Simond says that Messina appears to have made slow progress in refinement, compared with Catania or Palermo. "The education of young people is more neglected; very few in the lower ranks can read; and the nobility do not in general reside in Messina: in short, it is neither fashionable, nor learned, nor rich; nor is it, I think, particularly hospitable." (*Simond's Italy*, &c., 523.) But, how deficient soever in these respects, Messina has advantages of another sort that entitle her, in the estimation of her citizens, to look down with contempt on most other places. These consist in the possession of an autograph letter of the Virgin Mary, addressed to the Messinians, and assuring them of her special protection; and what is, if possible, still more precious, a lock of the Virgin's hair, given by her to persons entrusted with the conveyance of the letter: To question the genuineness of these valuable relics would in Messina at least, be rather hazardous; and, under such circumstances, we need not wonder that it is firmly believed that, on one occasion, the city was saved from famine by the opportune arrival of a supply of corn, sent by the Virgin. The only wonder is, that she has allowed it to be so often brought to the brink of destruction by earthquakes, and devastated by the plague. A splendid *fête* is annually given in the great square in honour of the exalted protectress and benefactress of the city. Very few vestiges of the ancient city remain; a consequence, no doubt, of the numerous earthquakes by which it has been visited.

The accounts of the origin and early history of Messina differ considerably. It is admitted on all hands to be very ancient; and most probably derived the name it has so long borne from a settlement having been made in it by a body of emigrants from Messene, in Greece. Having been seized by the Mamertini, it became, under them, one of the most populous, wealthy, and powerful cities of Sicily. It was the first town of the island that came into the possession of the Romans. (*Callisti Orbis Antiqui*, l. 178; *Ancient Universal History*, iii. 512, 8vo. ed.)

The principal political events in the history of Messina, in modern times, are its successful resistance to Charles of Anjou, by whom it was besieged, after the *Melissani* Vespers; and its revolt against the Spaniards in 1674, followed in the ensuing year, by the defeat of the latter in its vicinity by a French force. In 1743 the plague broke out in Messina, with the most destructive violence, sweeping off the greater number of the inhabitants.

METHUEN, p. L. Essex co., Mass. 36 m. N. by W. Boston, 454 W. Bounded S.E. by Merrimack river. Watered by Spicket river, which has a fall of 30 feet, two miles above its entrance into Merrimack river, and affords great water power. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Baptist and Universalist, four stores, two cotton factories with 4588 spindles, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, two paper-mills; 10 schools, 650 scholars. Pop. 2861.

* According to the official returns, the population, in 1793, was only 46,058, so that it would appear to have nearly doubled in the interval.

† This, in the old Sicilian language, was called *Zazzàq*, whence the original name of the town. (*Phlegyades*, lib. vi. cap. 6.)

METZ.

METZ (an. *Diodorum*, afterwards *Mediomatrici* and *Matis*, whence its present name), a strongly fortified city of France, dep. Moselle, of which it is the capital, at the junction of the Moselle and Seltz, 80 m. W.N.W. Strasbourg, and about 180 m. E.N.E. Paris; lat. 49° 7' 5" N., long. 6° 1' 15" E. Population, in 1836, 42,793. "Metz is a fine old city; but, like most fortified places, the streets are narrow, and the houses lofty. Near the river it is more open, the quays are broad, and the bridges magnificent. The river is clear and rapid, and swells to an expanded stream where not confined by the embankments, as it is within the fortifications." (*Jacob's View of Germany*, &c., p. 68.) Metz was fortified by marshals Vauban and Belleisle: it has several strong outworks, and a citadel on the Moselle; but the latter was partly dismantled during the revolution, and its esplanade has been laid out in public walks, which command a noble view of the valley of the Moselle and its bounding hills. The city has nine gates and drawbridges, but only six are in use. The most conspicuous public building is the cathedral, a vast pile, commenced in 1014, but not finished till 1546. It is about 390 feet in length, the height of the nave being about 140 feet, and that of the tower about 400 feet.* The latter, which is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, has in it a bell weighing 36,000 lbs. The whole edifice is remarkable for lightness. Mr. Jacob says that the cathedral of Metz was the most perfect Gothic structure he saw on the continent; and that, though not so old as Westminster Abbey, it may vie in external beauty with that venerable pile. The military hospital, built in the reign of Louis XV., is a noble edifice, consisting of two ranges of building, and capable of easily accommodating 1500 patients. The *Hôtel du Gouvernement*, a large, though rather heavy fabric, fronts the esplanade; it is appropriated to the courts of justice and the city library; the latter has above 30,000 volumes, among which are numerous works printed in the 15th century, and about 800 MSS., some of the 10th century. (*Guide du Voyageur*.) The barracks, military magazines, prefecture, townhall, and mint, several of the churches, the new market, the theatre, with a portico of the Tuscan order, &c., are among the other edifices. The Moselle and the Seltz, in and near the city, are crossed by at least 30 bridges. The principal school of artillery and military engineering (*École de Génie d'Application*) in France is established here. Its library has a choice collection of about 10,000 volumes of military and scientific works, with sundry MSS. of Vauban and other distinguished persons. Exclusive of the above, Metz has two other public libraries, with several convents and charitable asylums, a Protestant church, a synagogue, a royal college, a university academy, an ecclesiastical school, and other seminaries; a school for the fine arts, a royal society of arts and *belles lettres*; an agricultural society, a society for the encouragement of primary instruction, and collections in natural history, mineralogy, and chemistry; a botanic garden, a lying-in hospital, a savings' bank, a *mont-de-piété*, &c.

Metz is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a royal court for the depts. of Moselle and Ardennes, and of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and a chamber of commerce, and the head-quarters of the third military division of France. "It is also a manufacturing city, in which are made woollen goods of various kinds, hosiery, cotton goods, table-linen, printed paper, musical instruments, starch, and gunpowder; it has, besides, several extensive tanneries. Much trade originates here from the produce of the vines, some portion of which is converted into wine, but more into brandy and vinegar; and Metz is celebrated for the preparation of various kinds of confectionary. It is encircled by hills, covered from the bottom to the top with fruit-gardens and vineyards. The vineyards are mostly in small divisions, and principally cultivated by small proprietors, who are extremely poor, and almost all involved in debt to the capitalists of the city, who take from them their wine, brandy, and vinegar as soon as it is made." (*Jacob's View of the Agric. of Germany*, &c., 426-428.)

The royal gunpowder factory, on an island in the Moselle, near the city, is superior to most others in the kingdom. Metz has also a royal cannon foundry, a saltpetre refinery, and produces leather, cotton yarn, military and other hats, muslins, beet-root sugar, chlorey, nails, and other articles of hardware, cutlery, buttons, glue, &c.

This is a very ancient city. It still possesses several ruins belonging to the Roman period, among which are the remains of an aqueduct, that appears to have conveyed water to a *mansuetudo* near the S. extremity of the city. The site of the latter is now occupied by outworks belonging to the fortifications. Parts of an amphitheatre and of a Roman palace are still traceable in the city. It suffered considerably, about a.d. 70, from some excesses of the

MEUSE.

troops of Vitellius (*Taciti Hist.*, lib. I, cap. 73), and was nearly destroyed by the savage barbarism of Attila in 452. It had, however, recovered a large portion of its former prosperity in the middle ages, and became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia. From the 11th century to 1559, when it was taken by Henry II., it was an independent flourishing city. In the same year that it was taken by Henry, it was besieged by the emperor Charles V., with an army of 100,000 men, but the Duke of Guise successfully defended the town, and Charles was obliged to relinquish the siege. It was finally annexed to the French crown by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. (*Hugo, art. Moselle; Guide du Voyageur*, &c.)

MEURTHE, a dep. of France, reg. N.E., formerly part of the prov. of Lorraine, between lat. 48° 30' and 49° N., and long. 5° 40' and 7° 30' E., having N. the dep. Moselle, E. Bas Rhin, S. Vosges, and W. Meuse. Length, E. to W., 74 m.; average breadth, about 35 m. Area, 608,933 hectares. Population, in 1836, 694,366. The Vosges mountains run through the E. part of the dep., the surface of which is mostly covered with their ramifications, though these rise to no great elevation. The dep. belongs almost wholly to the basin of the Moselle, which river intersects it, W. part from S. to N., and is joined, within its limits, by the Meurthe. The latter rises in the dep. Vosges, runs generally in a N.W. direction, and after a course of between 70 and 80 m., unites with the Moselle about 5 m. below Nancy, to which it is navigable. Besides Nancy, St. Die and Lunéville are on its banks; and it receives the Mortagne, Vesouze, and Mesulle. The Seltz and Sarre are the other chief rivers of the dep. There are numerous small lakes, one of which occupies an area of 632 hectares. In 1834, it was estimated that 303,636 hectares of the surface were arable, 71,851 in pasture, 16,371 in vineyards, 116,309 in woods, and 6236 in orchards, &c. The land is very unequal in point of fertility, and is very indifferently farmed; but more corn is grown than is required for home consumption. The total produce of the harvest of 1835, was estimated at 3,434,500 hectolitres, chiefly wheat and oats: in the same year, the crop of potatoes was estimated at 2,142,000 hectolitres. Before the revolution, the culture of the vine was limited to the declivities of hills with a southern aspect; but its culture has since been very much extended, the quality of the produce being less regarded than the quantity. About 550,000 hectolitres of wine are supposed to be produced annually, of which the greater part is consumed in the dep. The wines are generally inferior, though the growths of Pagny, Thiaucourt, Arnayville, Bandonville, and others, may be classed among the secondary qualities of *vins ordinaires*. (*Jutien, Topographie*, p. 46.) Dried plums and preserved apricots form important articles of commerce; and the forests, which are more extensive than in most depts., furnish a good deal of timber. The pastures are naturally good, but receive little attention from the farmer. In 1830, there were estimated to be 84,000 head of black cattle, and 167,000 sheep, in the dep., but both are of indifferent quality. The breed of horses has been improved by the fine stud of Rosières. Hogs of an improved breed are numerous, and their flesh and lard are sent to distant parts of France. A great many poultry are reared. Property is much subdivided. In 1835, of 171,692 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 100,343 were assessed at less than five francs, and 24,437 at from five to 10 francs. Turf and lime are among the chief mineral products; there are some quarries of marble and alabaster, and a few iron mines: but the latter have been abandoned. The salt mines and springs at Dieuze, Vic. Moyency, &c., yield about 45,000,000 kilogrammes of salt, and 1,000,000 do. of soda a year. About 22,000 hands are said to be employed in the manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn, woollen stuffs, glass, and earthenware, and in embroidery, dyeing cotton stuffs, tanning, &c. At Baccarat is a large glass manufactory, employing a great many hands.

Meurthe is divided into five arrondis: chief towns, Nancy the cap., Toal, Château Salins, Barrebourg, and Lunéville. It sends six members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors, in 1836-39, 1219. Total public revenue, in 1831, 16,794,392 francs. (*Hugo, art. Meurthe; Official Tables*.)

MEUSE, a dep. of France, reg. N.E., formerly part of the province of Lorraine, chiefly between lat. 49° 25' N., and 49° 35' N., and long. 5° and 6° E.; having N. Dutch Luxembourg and the depts. Ardennes and Moselle, E. Moselle and Meurthe, S. Vosges and Haute Marne, and W. Marne and Ardennes. Length, N. to S., 86 m.; greatest breadth, about 40 m. Area, 620,555 hectares. Population, in 1836, 314,588. Surface generally hilly, the hills being ramifications of the Vosges and Fossiles mountains, with an average height of from 1000 to 1300 feet, though they sometimes reach an elevation of 1600 feet. The Meuse traverses the dep. in its entire length; the other principal rivers are the Ornain, Chiers, and Aire. The plateau, in the E., separating the basins of the Meuse and the Moselle, and other

* There is some discrepancy in the authorities as to these measures; but the above must be nearly accurate.

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portions of the surface, are not very productive; but there are, notwithstanding, about 225,000 hectares of rich soil in the dep., chiefly in the valleys of the Meuse and Ormain. In 1834, according to the official tables, 335,190 hectares were arable, 49,472 do. in meadows, 13,540 do. in vineyards, 7387 do. in orchards, &c., and 137,755 do. in woods. The produce of corn in 1835 was estimated at 2,440,000 hectolitres, of which 1,192,000 were wheat. Potatoes, oleaginous plants, hemp, and flax, are among the other articles of culture. Gooseberries are extensively cultivated in the gardens round Bar-le-Duc, and enter largely into the confectionary, for which those towns are celebrated. The produce of wine is estimated at about 400,000 hectolitres a year. The wines of Bar-le-Duc, Bussey-la-Côte, Preu, Ligny, &c., are delicate light wines, ranking in the first class of *vins ordinaires*; but they do not keep above two years, and do not bear carriage. (*Jullien*, 43.) Along the Meuse are rich pasture lands; and at Vold, cheese, similar to that of Gruyère, and excellent butter, are made. A good many cattle and sheep are reared in the dep.; but live stock is in general indifferent. The produce of wool is estimated at upwards of 140,000 kilogrammes a year. In 1835, of 137,180 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 89,586 were assessed at less than five francs, and 52,160 at from five to 10 francs. Iron, slates, and good building-stone, are the chief mineral products. There are between 30 and 30 iron furnaces (*hauts fourneaux*) in the dep.; and the establishments at Thounelle and Stenay produce each about 1,500,000 kilogrammes of iron a year. About 500,000 kilogrammes a year of cotton yarn are made at Bar-le-Duc, which, also, has fabrics of paper, glue, &c., and is the *entrepôt* of a large trade in timber from the forests of the dep. There are numerous glass-works, with lime kilns, potteries, beet-root sugar factories, &c. Many working cutlers, shoemakers, and other artisans, emigrate for a part of the year from this into other parts of France, and even to the adjacent foreign countries, with the products of their industry, or in search of employment. Meuse is subdivided into four arrondis; chief towns, Bar-le-Duc, the cap., Commercy, Montmédy, Verdun. It sends four members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors, 1838-30, 1186. Total public revenue (1831) 9,071,543 francs. (*Hugo*, art. *Meuse*; *Official Tables*, &c.)

MEUSE OR MARNE (Dutch *Maas*, an. *Moos*), a river of W. Europe, flowing through the N.E. part of France, Belgium, and the S. of Holland; its basin being situated between those of the Marne and Scheldt to the W., and of the Moselle to the E. It rises in the dep. of Haute Marne, in France, 10 m. N.E. Langres, in about lat. 48° N., long. 50° 30' E., and runs at first generally N. through the dep. of Haute Marne, Vosges, Meuse, and Ardennes. Near Charlemont it leaves France, but it continues its previous direction to Namur, where it receives the Sambre from the W. It here makes a sudden bend to the N.E., in which direction it continues through the provinces of Namur, Liege, and Limburg, to about lat. 51° 30' N. It afterwards curves to the W., flowing between N. Brabant and Guelderland; and finally at Woudrichem, in lat. 51° 40', and long. 50°, enters the Rhine or Waal, which loses its own name to assume that of the Maas. (See *REIN*.) Its entire course may be estimated at 400 m.; nearly the half of which is in France. It is navigable for three fourths of this extent, or as far as Verdun, dep. Meuse. Its chief affluents are the Bar in France, the Lesne, Sambre, and Ourte in Belgium; and the Roer and Niers in Holland. Proceeding from its source to its mouth, the chief cities and towns on its banks are Neufchâteau, Verdun, Sedan, Mézières, Charlemont, and Givet in France; Dinant, Namur, and Liege in Belgium; and Maastricht, Roermond, Venlo, and Grave in Holland, before its junction with the Rhine.

The Meuse communicates with the Aisne, and thence with the Seine and Somme by the canal of Ardennes; with the Scheldt by means of the Sambre and the Charleroi canal; and with both the Scheldt and the Rhine by the various branches of the Great North canal; in addition to which, many other canals connected with it are in progress. (See also *BELOIUM*, i., 316-17, 328.)

MEXICO (UNITED STATES OF), a federal republic of N. America, lying between the 15th and 33d parallels of N. lat., and 97° and 113° W. long., being bounded N. and N.E. by the W. districts of the United States of N. America and that wild region called New California, E. by the gulf of Mexico and the Republic of Texas, S. by Guatemala, and W. and S.W. by the Pacific ocean. The line dividing Mexico from Texas commences with the river Nueces, which it follows up to its source, and then runs N. to the head of the Colorado, whence it stretches W., forming the N. boundary of the confederation. The line of separation on the side of Guatemala is very irregular, commencing E. with the river Saratón, which it follows to its source, and then takes a N. direction to lat. 17° 30' N.; it thence runs W. and S.W. to lat. 15° 45', where it assumes a N.E. course,

including the province of Chiapa. Greatest length from N.W. to S.E., 1700 m.; greatest breadth about 600 m. Area estimated at 1,230,442 sq. m. Nothing can be more satisfactory than our acquaintance with this vast country: few even of the principal towns and rivers are correctly laid down, except, indeed, within the small circle personally visited by Humboldt, so that not even the elements of a good map exist; and, with respect to population, and other statistics, the unsettled, disorderly, and almost lawless state of the country makes inquiry all but impossible. The following table has been printed in the American edition of *Murray's Encyclopedia of Geography*, and some other works, and, though little dependence can be placed on it, it is probably as near an approximation to the truth as can, at present, be arrived at:

States.	Extent in sq. m.	Pop. in 1837.	Pop. to sq. m.	Capital Cities.
Chiapas	14,750	92,000	4.9	Ciudad de los Rios.
Chihuahua	107,600	190,000	1.8	Chihuahua.
Cobahulla	193,800	90,000	0.5	Saltillo.
Durango	54,400	120,000	2.2	Victoria.
Guamtuato	8,600	500,000	60.6	Guanajuato.
Idroca	26,450	1,400,000	63.3	Tamora.
Michoacan	22,480	480,000	20.6	Valledad.
New Leon	31,000	100,000	3.2	Monterrey.
Oaxaca	82,800	680,000	20.2	Oaxaca.
Puebla	18,440	900,000	48.9	La Puebla.
Queretaro	7,500	100,000	13.3	Queretaro.
San Luis Potosi	19,000	300,000	15.8	S. Luis Potosi.
Sonora and Sinaloa	254,700	200,000	1.4	Villa del Paraiso.
Tabasco	14,670	75,000	5.1	Villa Hermosa.
Tamaulipas, or New Santander	35,100	168,000	4.2	New Santander.
Veracruz	37,880	180,000	4.8	Salina.
Yalisco	70,000	370,000	18.4	Guadalajara.
Yucatan	78,500	670,000	7.2	Merida.
Zacatecas	19,830	850,000	10	Zacatecas.
Federal district	-	200,000	-	Mexico.
Total of States	1,080,442	1,557,000	7.3	
Territories.				
New Mexico	260,000	700,000	9.3	Santa Fe.
Colima	-	70,000	-	Colima.
Tlaxcala	-	700,000	-	Tlaxcala.
Total	1,340,442	7,728,000	6.3	

The most populous cities are Mexico (150,000), Guadalajara (60,000), San Luis Potosi and La Puebla (55,000 each), Oaxaca and Queretaro (40,000 each), Guanajuato (34,000), and Merida (33,000).

Of this great tract of country, which is about one third as large as Europe, the portion lying S. of the tropic of Cancer, and comprising a large part of the long and narrow isthmus that connects the American peninsula, and separates the Atlantic from the Pacific ocean, is by far the most populous and rich, both in mineral and vegetable productions; and nearly all the information gained respecting Mexico has been collected in that part, to which, consequently, it is primarily applicable. The regions N. of the tropic become less populous as we proceed northward; and many large districts claimed by the republic, and divided into states and territories, are almost unknown, being inhabited only by wild Indian tribes, baffling all the attempts of their nominal masters to civilize or subdue them.

The surface of Mexico is extremely varied; and in this circumstance, nearly as much as to the difference of latitude in so extensive a country, may be attributed that singular variety of climate by which it is distinguished from most other regions. The Cordillera, or chain of mountains generally regarded as a portion of the great chain of the Andes that enters Mexico on the S., where it borders with Guatemala, diverges, as it proceeds N., into two great arms, like the upper part of the letter Y, following the line of the coasts on either side. The most westerly of these chains, or that parallel to the shores of the Pacific ocean, has some very high summits; and preserves its mountainous character till it joins, on the border of the United States, with the Oregon, or Rocky mountains. The other, or eastern arm of the Cordillera, begins to subside after reaching the 21st or 23d degree of latitude, and ultimately subsides about the 26th or 27th degree of latitude, into the vast plains of Texas. Now, the whole of the vast tract of country between these two great arms, comprising about three fifths of the entire surface of the republic, consists of a central table-land, called the Plateau of Anahuac, elevated from 6000 to upwards of 8000 feet above the level of the sea! Hence, though a large portion of this plateau be within the limits of the torrid zone, it enjoys a temperate climate; inclining, indeed, more to cold than to excess of heat. Some very high mountains are dispersed over the surface of the central table-land; and it is also traversed in parts by pretty well defined ridges, which divide it into extensive sub-plateaus, to which different names have been given. But the surface is interrupted by few transverse valleys; and in some directions it is quite unbroken, either by depressions or by hills. Thus, it is mentioned by Humboldt, that carriages proceed from the capital, in the centre of the plateau, to Santa Fe, in New

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Mexico, a distance of 1400 m., without any important deviation from an apparent level. (*Essai sur la Nouvelle Espagne*, i., 254.) The most remarkable tract in this elevated region is the plain of Tenochtitlan (in which is the capital), surrounded by ridges of porphyritic and basaltic rocks, running S.E. and N.N.W. It is of an oval form, 55 m. long and 37 m. broad, occupying an area of 1700 sq. m., of which about 160 sq. m. are covered with water. Its S.E. side is that most elevated, and here are seen towering above the plain the volcanoes of Popocatepetl 17,716 feet, Iztacihuatl 15,700 feet, Citlalpetl or Orizaba 17,390 feet, and Nauchcampetl or the Cope de Perote 13,416 feet above the sea. The waters of the valley are deposited in five principal lakes situated on different levels: that of Tezcuco, which is near the centre of the valley, and covers 70 sq. m., is the least elevated. Farther N. are the lakes of St. Christoval and Tonalila: while S. is the lake Chalco, occupying an area of 50 sq. m.; and these three are five feet higher than lake Tezcuco. The most elevated, however, of the whole, though the smallest, is the lake Zimpane, the level of which is 50 feet above that of Tezcuco. These lakes are fed by small rivers, and, having no natural outlet, are drained by the Desague of Huchuetoca, an artificial canal cut through the rock, 12 m. in length, 150 feet deep, and 300 feet wide; having its embouchure in the river Panuco, which flows into the gulf of Mexico. This great work, completed in 1789, at an expense of £1,902,000, was undertaken to obviate the frequent inundations, some of which did great damage to the capital. The water of lake Tezcuco is salt, that of the rest is fresh; but from those to the S. sulphuretted hydrogen gas is copiously disengaged, the smell of which is often perceptible at Mexico.

Besides the volcanoes already noticed, those of Tuxtla, Jorullo, and Colima, in the table-land, are at present in a state of activity, and there are several others now extinct. Jorullo, which stands W. of the city of Mexico, first broke out in 1739: when a tract of ground, from 3 to 4 m. square, swelled up like an inflated bladder, emitting flames and fragments of rock through a thousand apertures. These active volcanoes seem to be connected with others parallel to them, and obviously of similar origin. Earthquakes are frequent in Mexico, but they seldom do much mischief.

The geological formation of the Mexican Cordilleras differs considerably from that of the great mountains of Europe and Asia, in which granite is overlaid by gneiss, mica, and clay-slate; for here we seldom meet with granite, as it is covered with porphyry, greenstone, amygdaloid, basalt, obsidian, and other rocks of igneous origin. Granite, however, appears on the surface in the chain bordering the Pacific, and the port of Acapulco is a natural excavation in that species of rock. The great central plateau of Anahuac, between lat. 14° and 20° N., is a mass of porphyry, characterized by the constant presence of hornblende, and the entire absence of quartz; and in it are contained large and valuable deposits of gold and silver. These ores, however, are found in various rocks: in the mines of Comanja rich veins of silver occur in syenite; in those of Guanajuato, which are the richest in Mexico, the metal lies in a primitive clay-slate passing into talc-slate; and those of Real del Cardonal, Xacala, and Lomo del Toro are situated in a bed of transition limestone. Humboldt says that there were, at the time of his visit, 3000 mines of gold and silver in Mexico; but the ignorance and misrule which prevail in the country have greatly diminished their importance as a source of wealth.

Rivers.—Mexico suffers serious disadvantages from the want of water, and the rivers, as compared with the extent of territory, are few and unimportant. The Rio Grande del Norte, indeed, has a course of more than 1300 m., and the Colorado runs about 700 m. into the gulf of Mexico. The Rio Grande de Santiago, called by the natives Tototlan, rises in the centre of Mexico, not far from the capital, and, after traversing the lake Chapala, falls into the Pacific at San Blas. The Balsas, or Zacatula, and the Xopez, are the only other rivers on the W. side of the plateau, and on the E. side are the Tula and Tampico and the Tabasco, flowing into the gulf of Mexico; but they have bars at their mouths, which prevent the entrance of large vessels. The other rivers are short, and might more properly be called torrents. The lakes are numerous and extensive; and the principal, besides those in the plateau of Tenochtitlan, already mentioned, are Chapala, in Xalisco, which, according to Humboldt, covers an area of 1300 sq. m.; Pascuara in Michoacan, Mexitlan, Cayman, and Ferras, the last two being in the tract called the Bolson de Mapimi.

Climate.—The temperature and climate of Mexico is, of course, extremely various; owing, not only to its great extent from N. to S., but also to the rapidity of the slope both on the E. and W. side. The climates, especially on the E. side, are more distinctly marked by the vegetation. On the ascent from Vera Cruz, says Humboldt, climates succeed each other in la ers; and the traveller passes in review, in

the course of two days, the whole scale of vegetation, from the parasitic plants of the tropics to the pines of the arctic regions. (*Essai Pol. sur la Nove. Espagne*, i., 370-389.)

Mexico is divided, as respects climate, into the *tierras calientes*, or hot regions, the *tierras templadas*, or temperate regions, and the *tierras frias*, or cold regions. The first, or the *tierras calientes*, include the low grounds, or those under 2000 feet of elevation, on its E. and W. coasts, comprising the greater part of the states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and the peninsula of Yucatan, on the former. The *tierras calientes*, on the W. coast, are less extensive, the eastern arm of the Cordillera approaching nearer to the sea. The mean temperature of this region, or, at least, of that portion of it between the tropics, may be estimated at about 77° Fahr., being from 14° to 16° above the mean temperature of Naples. It is especially suited for the growth and cultivation of sugar, indigo, cotton, and bananas, which flourish in the utmost luxuriance.

This region labours under the serious disadvantage of being nearly inaccessible by sea for half the year, and of being extremely unhealthy during the other half. The winter, on the E. coast, extends from about October to the vernal equinox; and during this season, in the gulf of Mexico, N. or N.W. winds (*los nortes*) are extremely prevalent, blowing with more or less violence. Frequently, especially in the month of March, the N. winds approach to the strength of a hurricane, and continue to blow with the utmost violence, and without intermission, for three, and, sometimes, even for 10 or 12 days together. During the whole of this season the navigation of the gulf is exceedingly dangerous; but on shore the heat is moderate, and the coast free from fever and tolerably healthy. Unluckily, however, it so happens, that during the other half of the year, or from the vernal equinox to October, when the N. winds are comparatively rare, and the ports are easily accessible, the heat is oppressive, a great quantity of rain falls, and the coast becomes the seat of pestilential fevers. A European arriving for the first time at Vera Cruz, or any other part of the coast between the tropics, in August, September, or October, has but little chance of escaping the *vomito prieto*, or yellow fever; and individuals who have merely landed at Vera Cruz, and posted on immediately for Xalapa, have, notwithstanding, caught the infection. The scourge, however, does not extend its ravages beyond the low grounds on the sea-coast; and at the height of 2000 or 2500 feet above the sea it is wholly unknown. The ports of Acapulco and the low grounds along the W. coast are also extremely hot and unhealthy; and, owing to the prevalence of strong gales, approaching to hurricanes, during the months of July, August, September, and down to October, the navigation is then extremely dangerous.

The *tierras templadas*, or temperate regions, which are of comparatively limited extent, occupy the slope of the mountain chains, or barriers, which bound, on either side, the central table-land. It extends from about 2500 to about 5000 feet of elevation. The mean heat of the year is from 60° to 70° Fahr., and the extremes of heat and cold are here equally unknown. The Mexican oak, and most of the fruits and cereals of Europe, flourish in this genial climate. The cities of Xalapa, on the E., and of Chilpancingo, on the S.W. slope, are in this region, and are famous for their salubrity and for the abundance of their fruit trees. The frequency of fogs, and the consequent humidity of the atmosphere, is the greatest drawback on the climate of the *tierras templadas*; but this, how injurious soever in some respects, produces great beauty and strength of vegetation.

The *tierras frias*, or cold regions, include all the vast plains elevated 5000 feet and upward above the level of the sea. In the city of Mexico, at an elevation of 7400 feet, the thermometer has sometimes fallen below the freezing point. This, however, is a rare occurrence, and the winters are there usually as mild as in Naples. In the coldest season the mean heat of the day varies from 53° to 70° Fahr.; while in summer the thermometer seldom rises in the shade above 75°. The mean temperature of the city is about 64°, and that of the table-land generally may be taken at about 62°, being nearly equal to that of Rome. But, whenever the table-land rises to more than 8000 feet above the sea, it has, though between the tropics, a rude and disagreeable climate. Under the parallel of Mexico the limit of perpetual snow varies from about 12 to near 15,000 feet. Vegetation in the central plateau is not, owing to the rarity of the air, so vigorous as on the *tierras calientes*, or along the coasts, and the plants of Europe do not succeed so well as in their native soil. In the tropical and central region of Mexico, and as far N. as lat. 26°, there are only two seasons; that of the rains, lasting from July to the middle of September, and the dry season, continuing from October to the end of May. From the 24th to the 30th parallel the rain falls less frequently; but this deficiency is compensated by the abundance of snow during January and February.

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The climate of the table-land is, on the whole, favourable to human life. But, though intermittent fevers be of rare occurrence, the natives are occasionally visited by a peculiar epidemic, called by them the *matlazahuatl*; but it owes its origin more to the habits of the people than any other cause. Indeed, famine, and its concomitant privations, have thinned the population more than epidemic complaints. The indolence of the natives prevents all exertions to raise more food than requisite for the wants of a single ordinary season; and no one ever thinks, when there is a surplus, of laying up a stock against future contingencies. Hence, when droughts and severe frosts occur, they are compelled to seek their subsistence in the forests, where roots and wild berries constitute their sole diet; and multitudes are often carried off by hunger and unwholesome food.

Animals.—The zoology of Mexico is but imperfectly known. The domestic animals introduced by the Spaniards have on much increased, that vast herds range wild through these thinly inhabited regions. The wool of the sheep is of inferior quality; but this is attributable more to neglect and mismanagement than to nature: mules are much used in the mining districts. Buffaloes abound in the prairies bordering on the Arkansas and Red river, and during winter they migrate westward, in quest of pasturage, to the milder climate of the plains along the lower part of the Rio Grande del Norte. Curious animals are not numerous. Beem abound in the low country of Yucatan.

Agriculture.—Mexico, not only from its extent through 21 degrees of latitude, but also from the varying elevation of its surface, and consequent variety of climate, produces most of the plants peculiar to the tropics, as well as those belonging to the temperate regions of S. and middle Europe. "Indeed," says Humboldt, "there is scarcely a plant in the rest of the world which is not susceptible of cultivation in one or other part of Mexico; nor would it be an easy matter for the botanist to obtain even a tolerable acquaintance with the multitudes of plants scattered over the mountains, or crowded together in the vast forests at the foot of the Cordilleras." (*Essai*, tom. II., p. 370.) The soil also is, in most parts, extraordinarily fertile; and wherever water can be procured for irrigation, the most abundant crops may be raised with very little labour. This, however, is very far, indeed, from being an unimpaired advantage; and it is, in fact, more than doubtful whether a very fertile soil and a genial climate, that makes warm clothing and comfortable lodgings of comparatively little importance, be consistent either with active industry and exertion or with a high state of civilization. In most parts of Europe continuous industry is indispensable to existence; but it is otherwise in Mexico and many other countries, and it is found that industry is uniformly proportioned to the strength of the motives by which it is occasioned, and that, wherever the ordinary necessities and comforts of life may be procured with little labour, the mass of the people are invariably indolent. To suppose, indeed, that they should be otherwise, is to suppose what is contradictory and absurd. This effect of the peculiar nature of the soil and climate was less sensible in Mexico under the Spanish government, because it was then daily receiving adventurers from Europe, imbued with European notions, and anxious to accumulate a fortune. But now that the influx of such parties has nearly ceased, and that there are no such extrinsic and adventitious motives to prompt to activity and enterprise, everything appears to be falling into a state of apathy and languor; and indolence, with its necessary accompaniments of poverty, ignorance, and pride, bid fair to be, for a lengthened period, the distinguishing characteristics of the Mexicans.

We have stated, under the head of climate, how the more useful plants are distributed through the zones into which the country is divided. The banana, which flourishes up to the point where the mean temperature is 75° Fahrenheit, bears the same relations to the Mexicans, in the lower provinces, that the various cerealia bear to the inhabitants of Europe and W. Asia, and the different kinds of rice to the Bengalees and Chinese. About 450,000 sq. m. in the *tierras calientes* are said by Humboldt to be adapted for its cultivation. It is propagated by cuttings; and there is probably no other plant which produces on the same extent of land, and with so little labour, so great a quantity of food. Humboldt affirms that 4 hectare (about an acre) of land, planted with bananas, will furnish food for more than 50 individuals; whereas the same extent of land, if sown with wheat, in Europe, would not support more than two individuals! And all the labour required to raise this enormous produce is to cut off the stems when the fruit is ripe, and to give the earth a slight digging about the roots of the plant once or twice a year. Hence, says Humboldt, nothing strikes an European recently arrived in Mexico with more astonishment than the smallness of the patches of cultivated ground round cabins that swarm with children. It cannot be said of such a country;—

Platanus
Colombi hand faciliem esse vram velut.

But the ease with which subsistence may be procured, and the fewness of their wants, have made the natives in the last degree slothful. Indeed, Humboldt tells us that it has been gravely proposed, in order to stimulate their industry, and rouse their torpid faculties, to grub up and destroy the banana plantations! (*Essai*, &c., II., 226.) Such a project is, of course, impracticable and absurd; but the nature of the proposed remedy serves, at all events, to show the violence of the disease.

The same parts of the country which produce the banana produce also the casava, or manioc, the furca of which yields a very nourishing bread: It requires more care than the banana, somewhat resembles the potato, and arrives at maturity about eight months after the slips have been planted. The culture of maize is scarcely less important in the *tierras calientes* than that of the plant before named; it is not confined, however, to the low lands, but ascends as high even as the plain of Toluca (3100 ft. above the sea), the lowest average temperature favourable to its growth being about 49° Fahr. The plant, under favourable circumstances, rises to the height of 7 or 8 ft., and the returns, in common years, are most abundant; but they are more uncertain than those of any other kind of grain. Maize is the principal food of the people, as well as of most domestic animals; and a deficient harvest, whether from want of rain, or excess of cold, produces a general famine, and compels great numbers of the rural population to seek the deserts in search of wild plants.

There can be no doubt, however, that if agriculture were pursued with any spirit, and the system of irrigation generally introduced on corn lands, or even if there were the slightest degree of providence in the natives, those deaths would not occur that on several occasions have been so fatal, especially in the mining districts. The European cerealia, such as wheat, barley, &c., succeed best in the temperate regions, where the mean heat does not exceed 60° Fahrenheit: in fact, in the equinoctial regions of Mexico, these grains are not found under the level of 5200 ft. above the sea. The Mexican wheat is of excellent quality, equal, says Humboldt, to the best of the Andalusians: it is large, white, and nutritive. In well irrigated lands, and on good soils, the produce is said to average 24 for 1; but, since the revolution, this necessary branch of agriculture has been much neglected. Rye and barley resist cold better than wheat, and are cultivated in the highest regions; barley yielding abundant harvests, even where the thermometer indicates a heat during the day of only 57°. Oats are little cultivated. Among the other alimentary plants, most of which have been introduced by the Europeans, are the potato (confined chiefly to the table-land), the yam, common both to the high and low country, the cassava, raised in immense quantities for its sap, which is universally used instead of salt for seasoning food, beans, and various other garden vegetables common to Europe and America. Most of the fruits of Europe are common and plentiful; the olive and vine, introduced since the revolution, generally succeed well; and nowhere are there finer pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, alligator pears, &c. One of the most valuable plants in the country is the *maquy* (*Agave Americana*), which Humboldt not inaptly terms the vine of Mexico. The *maquy* plantations are principally found in the states of La Puebla, Mexico, and Guaxaca; but the plant is very hardy, and occurs in a wild state all over the country. Its growth is slow; but when matured at maturity, its leaves are from 5 to 8 ft. in length, and the stem often attains the height of 30 or even 50 ft. Its period of flowering is very uncertain, but once in 10 years may be considered a fair average. At the flowering season, when the plant first begins to be useful, the exact time is watched when the stem of the flower is about to shoot up; the sap is then cut off, so as to form a hollow, for the reception of the sap, which is regularly drawn off; and a vigorous plant will yield 15 quartillos daily for four or five months successively. The sap, which has a slight sub-pungent taste, ferments readily in three or four days, being in its vinous state, called *pulque*, a beverage which somewhat resembles cider, though with a disagreeable smell. Immense quantities of it are drunk by all classes, and many whites as well as Indians use no other liquor. A kind of brandy, called *mezcal* (very like whiskey), is made from the distillation of pulque. The *maquy* is useful, also, in many other ways: its fibres are converted into thread ropes and paper, its prickles serve for pins and needles, and its juice is effective in healing green wounds. Large quantities of sugar are raised in the neighbourhood of the capital, and the crops are very abundant. The lands are cultivated by free labourers, and the farming seems pretty good, though the process of refining is very clumsily conducted. In the commencement of the present century there was a large export of sugar; but this has for some years wholly dis-

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peared, and the present supply is barely sufficient for the home consumption. Vanilla is extensively raised in the *tierras calientes*, E. of the Cordilleras, particularly in the state of Oaxaca. The cultivation of coffee is on the increase, and the quality of that raised on the best soil near the coast is said to be equal to the best produced anywhere else. Tobacco is a government monopoly, and its growth is confined to a small district near Orizava and Cordova. Its quality is inferior to that of Cuba; and, as the consumption exceeds the growth, considerable quantities are imported from the Havannah.

On the whole, it might be fairly concluded, on general grounds, that agriculture in Mexico must have retrograded since the revolution. And such, in point of fact, has been the case, and to an extent that we should hardly have conceived possible. This is evident from the following statement by M. Chevallier*, who visited Mexico in 1835. "Agriculture," says he, "is neglected. No law, indeed, prevents the planting of the vine and olive tree; not only, however, has no advantage been taken of this change, but the very lands which were cultivated in the time of the Spaniards are now lying fallow. In a circle of a few leagues round Mexico, I have seen large villages almost abandoned. In this delightful climate, the only manure which the land ever requires, is water; this is rather scarce, yet many of the hydraulic constructions raised by the Spaniards at a great cost, are in ruins, and seem likely to remain so. The lands which, by means of this artificial irrigation, were the most fertile in the world, are gradually becoming completely sterile. Their ploughs, and other agricultural instruments, are of the rudest description. No one troubles himself to introduce European improvements, or even to import better tools from the United States. I made the passage from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz with General Arista, who had been exiled in consequence of some insurrection or other in which he was concerned. Wearied with the chances of revolutions, he had determined to devote himself to agriculture. He had scarcely, however, landed at Vera Cruz, when he was thrown into prison, under some vague pretext. He still continues under arrest, and his ploughs, harrows, and winnowing machines, remain under sequestration, suspected, probably, of abetting the general in some subversive designs."

Mining Industry.—The silver and gold mines of Mexico have always been deemed the main sources of its wealth; and, unquestionably, its mineral riches far exceed those of any part of America, except, perhaps, Peru. Before the war of independence, there were, in the 37 mining districts of New-Spain, somewhat more than 3,000 mines, producing annually about 21,000,000 dollars in silver, and about 2,000,000 in gold. Towards the close of the struggle, many of the mines had been deserted, and their produce had declined a half, and does not yet materially exceed that amount. Several of the so-called companies, formed in Great Britain for working the Mexican mines, during the memorable, and we may add, disgraceful era of 1894-96, were mere swindling engines, and fell to pieces in a very short while. There were others, certainly, that had a more solid foundation; but these were mostly gone into without due consideration, and without any practical knowledge of the country, of the practices that had been followed, and the difficulties to be overcome. We need not, therefore, be surprised at the enormous losses the companies sustained at the outset, and of their want of success in the first instance. But, had the Mexican government been able and willing to repress disorder, and to enforce the observance of contracts, it is probable that the produce of the mines would have been very different at this moment from what it really is. Unluckily, however, no government has yet been established in Mexico with power, even if it had the desire, sufficient to put down disturbances, or to enforce engagements. So long, indeed, as the companies were struggling to put their mines in order, they sustained comparatively little inconvenience from this circumstance; but, as soon as they had succeeded in bringing them once more into a productive state, and were beginning to have some prospect of a return for their enormous outlays, they were annoyed by questions as to title, and by the setting up of claims on the mines, of which they had never heard before. Owing to these causes, as well as the general insecurity of property, the bad condition of the roads, and imperfect mining processes, the results have, on the whole, been very unfavourable, notwithstanding the reduction of the export duty on specie from 10 to 3 per cent.

The following statement of M. Chevallier, as to the insecurity of the miners, in 1835, discovers a state of things

disgraceful to the government; and such indeed as could hardly have been credited upon any inferior authority. "How," asks he, "can the mines be worked with any feeling of security, when it requires a little army to escort the smallest portion of the precious metal to its place of destination? Between the mine of Real del Monte and the village of Tezeyuco is a mountain pass, where a grand battle was fought between the miners and the banditti of the country. The former were defeated, overpowered by numbers; but not without having sold their lives as dearly as possible. The mine is now guarded by artillery and grape-shot, and the Englishmen employed there are regularly drilled in the use of the musket." In such a state of things, the wonder is, not that the produce of the mines has declined, but that it continues to be so great as we find it to be. The mineral riches of the country are, however, inexhaustible; and there wants only a government able and willing to afford security, to make the produce of the mines greater than ever. The subjoined statement, which cannot, however, be altogether depended on, exhibits an

Account of the number of dollars coined at the different mints of Mexico during each of the four years ending with 1837; the proportion of gold to silver being as 1 to 25, nearly:—

Mines	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.
Mexico	864,000	67,187	761,520	556,325
Guatemala	2,763,000	8,557,000	2,511,978	3,000,000
Zacatecas	5,547,000	6,154,000	5,453,279	6,424,253
Guadalupe	715,000	902,200	563,731	779,601
Puebla	1,219,000	1,227,905	1,323,715	928,090
San L. Potosi	389,000	1,334,800	1,059,142	1,110,775
Chihuahua	-	-	204,475	345,169
Total	12,999,000	16,803,194	18,049,937	17,810,302

The theory of mining is little understood by the Mexicans, the oldest modes of working being still generally practised, notwithstanding the improvements that have been introduced by the English; and the machinery for draining the mines and raising the ore is of the most primitive description. Indeed, many of the mines have been abandoned, owing to the imperfections of the machinery, which, under more favourable circumstances, might be again worked with profit. The ignorance of the miners is only equalled by their obstinate adherence to old, and elsewhere long exploded, practices. But this should not be matter of surprise, if the testimony of M. Chevallier respecting the education of engineers may be depended on. The school of mines (*Mineria*), the mere building of which cost 120,000*l.*, is at present in the most pitiable condition, although the learned Andres del Rio is still one of the professors. It is unprovided with the means even of the most elementary instruction. It contains a vast chemical laboratory, but without the instruments requisite for the most simple experiments. The collection of minerals is in disorder, badly classed, and very incomplete; the library and the mechanical cabinet are deplorable. The school seems also to have shared the fate of the public treasury—of having been pillaged three or four times over. The very building seems on the point of falling to pieces—an appropriate emblem of the Mexican Republic. But it cannot surely be supposed that the anarchy which has led to such deplorable results is to continue forever. If nothing may be hoped for from within, it is to be wished that foreign interference may rescue this fine country from the barbarism in which it is now involved.

The quantity of silver annually extracted from the mines of Mexico very much exceeds that furnished by all the mines of Europe; but, on the other hand, the gold is not much more abundant than in Hungary and Transylvania; the proportion which the gold of Mexico bears to the silver being as 1 to 25, nearly. Little native silver is found in any of the mines; sulphuretted and black prismatic silver is both very common and exceedingly productive in the veins of Guanaxusto and Zacatecas, two of the richest mining districts: the murate abounds in the mines of Catorce and San Pedro, near San Luis de Potosi; and the martial pyrites of Pachuca yield three marks to the hundred weight. The Mexican ore, however, is poorer than that of Europe, 1000 oz. of ore yielding only about 4 oz. of silver. The gold is produced by washing the earth and sand in some few places; but in the province of Oaxaca occur veins of native gold, usually mingled with the silver veins: the returns, however, seldom exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to the cwt. (*Poinsett's Notes on Mexico*, p. 235.) Slave labour is not tolerated in the mines; but it would be difficult to find workmen so ignorant, brutalized, and wholly worthless, as the native miners. Indeed, the ill success of the English mining companies is owing, in part at least, to the want of honest and efficient labourers. The business of the mines is followed by the native tribes from generation to generation: they lead a migratory life; removing, with their families, to districts where they expect the greatest profit from their labour: they are always paid by a share

* The promised work of this able and intelligent traveller on Mexico has not yet appeared. We have borrowed the following extracts from letters addressed by M. Chevallier to his friends in France, that were published at the time in the Paris journals. The information they contain is by far the most important that has appeared respecting Mexico since the publication of Humboldt's work.

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in the produce; regular wages, however high, being invariably rejected. The principal mines are in the states of Guanajuato, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosí, Chihuahua, Durango, Guadalajara, and Mexico. The richest mineral tract lies between the 21st and 25th parallels of N. lat. Many of the mines have been very imperfectly wrought; and by far the larger part of the richest veins is yet unexplored. It is worthy of remark, also, that the ores appear to increase in richness on proceeding N. The mines in the confines of Durango and Sonora are peculiarly rich, lie near the surface, and hold out, wherever they have been tried, a promise of riches superior to any that Mexico has yet produced.

Iron is found in great abundance in Guadalajara, Mechoacan, and Zacatecas; but no mines of that metal were worked before 1825. Copper is raised in Mechoacan and Guanajuato. Large quantities of copper money have been coined in the mint in the city of Mexico, the total value, during the seven years ending with 1837, having amounted to 4,712,000 dollars, or 943,400*l*. Tin is obtained partly from mines, but principally from washings in the ravines. The lead mines, though rich, are quite neglected. Zinc, antimony, and arsenic, have been found; but neither cobalt nor manganese. A quicksilver mine is wrought in the state of Querétaro. Carbonate of soda, used for smelting the silver ore, is found in great abundance, crystallized on the surface of several lakes.

Manufactures.—The selfish policy of Old Spain, by which she endeavoured to keep her colonies as much as possible dependent on her own markets, or on supplies furnished by her, led to the enactment of laws prohibiting the rearing of silk-worms, and the cultivation of flax, and of the vine and olive. Coarse woollen and cotton fabrics, worth about 1,500,000*l*. were formerly made; but these have greatly diminished since the revolution. The system on which the cloth and other factories are conducted, is disgraceful to persons having the smallest pretensions to civilization, and is wholly subversive of all improvement. Each factory is, in fact, a prison, in which the work-people are treated with the greatest rigour, and from which there is no escape; the proprietor, instead of paying his workmen in money, supplies them with spirits, tobacco, and food, at prices fixed by himself. An intelligent German, who resided 40 years in Mexico, states, that the high walls, strong double doors, barred windows, and severe corporal punishments, common to these factories, make them as bad as the worst conducted jail in Europe. Criminals and insolvent debtors are condemned to work in the factories as a punishment. This state of things existed before the revolution, and we regret to say that it has not been at all improved by the free intercourse which the Mexicans have now for several years enjoyed with the manufacturers and capitalists of Europe and the United States. "One might," says M. Chevalier, "have supposed that when the ports were thrown open to the commerce of Europe, manufactures would soon have been established in a country where manual labour is cheap, where the workmen are submissive, and skilful at imitation, where the soil produces the raw cotton, where the Spaniards had multiplied their flocks of sheep to a great extent, and where the rearing of the silk-worm might be carried on with astonishing facility. The native Mexicans are, however, destitute of all spirit of enterprise, and strangers cannot attempt any permanent establishment in a country from which, during every session of congress, they are periodically threatened with expulsion. A more than ordinary display of industry would excite the jealousy of the natives; for nothing exasperates a Mexican more than to see Europeans and North-Americans growing rich before his face. A flourishing factory, established by a foreigner, would be very likely to be pillaged during the first popular tumult. Instances of the kind have already occurred. The only European manufactory existing at Mexico, is one founded by M. Dupont, a French merchant, for making *mantas*, a coarse cotton stuff much worn in the country. The looms were made at Paterson, near New-York. When the Mexicans had achieved their independence, and were organizing their government, they created a fund for the encouragement of national industry (*banco de avis*), and endowed it with an additional duty of 2½ per cent. on foreign importations. In this way a few hundred thousand piastres were soon procured, which were expended in the vain attempt to establish manufactures. At present, the receipts for this fund are thrown into the abyss of the national deficit, which every year increases in depth, and where they are lost like a drop of water in the sea." Cigars, hats, glass, and earthenware, are produced on a large scale; but the factories are, for the most part, extremely ill-conducted. Mexican leather is very indifferent; paper is of bad quality, and exorbitantly dear: the making of cutlery and hardware is scarcely attempted, and what is done, is badly executed; the use of cast-iron and tin for culinary utensils, is almost

unknown, and a very few years ago there was only one manufacturer of watches and optical instruments in the whole of Mexico. "The Spaniards," says Chevalier, "are bad mechanicians, and no efforts of foreigners have been able to prevail on the Mexicans to deviate from the routine of their forefathers. All their tools are wretched; the common wheelbarrow even is unknown. Some merchants had imported two models, to be used in moving the bales of goods at the custom-house, but the workmen refused to make use of them."

Commerce.—An individual, looking at a map of the world, would be apt to conclude that Mexico is one of the most favourably situated countries for commerce; and, in some respects, this is true. But her trade labours, notwithstanding, under some serious disadvantages. Though washed by the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, neither of her coasts is accessible for several months of the year. On the E. coast, or that bordering the gulf of Mexico, there is not a single good harbour; and during the season when the coasts are accessible they are extremely unhealthy. Owning, also, to the rapid ascent from the shores to the interior, the construction of roads, and the transport of commodities to and from the inner provinces, is alike difficult and expensive. No doubt, however, an efficient government and an industrious people would speedily, in a great measure, overcome these obstacles to an extensive intercourse with foreigners. But Mexico has neither the one nor the other; and, at present, her trade is confined within the narrowest limits. Down to 1778, when the Spanish government relaxed the old prohibitive system, the foreign goods legally imported into Mexico comprised only a few Chinese and European manufactures; the former brought annually in one galleon of about 1400 tons, and the latter sent *once in three years* exclusively in ships chartered by government from Seville or Cadiz! On the opening of the trade in 1778, private capitalists engaged in it, and after that period, at an average of 12 years before and after, the returns for exports alone rose from 11,000,000 to 19,000,000 of dollars, the difference being chiefly in the quantity of specie. How much greater would the increase have been, if the trade had not been fettered with various duties, 1. on articles of Spanish produce in the markets of Seville and Cadiz; 2. on shipping for Mexico; 3. at Vera Cruz; and, 4. with an *alcavala*, or transfer duty, at every step, from the merchant to the consumer? On the breaking out of the civil war, the ports of Tampico, Mazatlan, and San Blas were opened by the new government; and soon afterward foreign vessels were admitted into all the ports on the same terms as Spaniards. The Spanish capitalists retired to Cuba or Spain; and their places were supplied by British and American merchants, who established themselves in the interior, and supplied the inhabitants in return for dollars with manufactured goods, the superior quality and cheapness of which has, no doubt, had some influence in depressing native manufactures. The jealousy of the natives, however, and the absurd threats of the government against foreign artificers and traders, has tended to prevent their settling in the country, and engaging in any considerable undertaking, other than the mines; and the depressed state of the latter, which have always furnished the principal articles of export, has tended still farther to depress and paralyze commerce. The roads, too, instead of being improved, have been suffered to fall into a state of almost irreparable decay. In this respect, the evidence of M. Chevalier is decisive. "The splendid road which, during the domination of the Spaniards, was constructed across deserts and precipices, by the merchants of Vera Cruz, to the summit of the upper country, is a melancholy instance of the carelessness with which the public interests of the country are directed. During the war of independence, this road was cut up in various points; and, down to this day, the enfranchised Mexicans have not replaced a single stone, nor filled up a single trench, nor even cut down one of the trees, which, in the absence of any considerable traffic, and under the influence of a tropical sun, are rapidly growing up to a magnificent size in the very middle of the road. In the upper country nothing would be more easy than to open noble means of communication. The soil is naturally level; and basaltic rocks, particularly adapted for the construction of roads, are found in great abundance. But even where there are roads, the Mexicans make little use of them. They carry to a yet more extravagant length the inconceivable predilection of the Spanish race in favour of transporting their goods on the backs of animals. To expect to meet with carts and wagons: no such thing; every thing is conveyed on the backs of mules or Indian. Troops of little consumptive donkeys bring into the city parcels, not much bigger than a man's two flat, the charcoal required for the culinary operations of the inhabitants. The price of every bulky article is thus increased to an enormous degree. The interior districts are as inaccessible as if they were cut off by an enemy's army, and famine frequently ensues."

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The following table furnishes an official account of the vessels entering the ports of Vera Cruz, Tampico, San Blas, and Mazatlan during the year 1838, with the invoice value of their cargoes, &c.

Countries.	Inward.			Outward.		
	Ships.	Tons.	Value.	Ships.	Tons.	Value.
I. Vera Cruz :			£			£
British	6	1,338	167,780	7	1,531	Port blockaded by the French, and value not stated.
Mexican	92	1,590		19	1,308	
American	9	1,450		11	1,973	
French	5	1,153		8	2,113	
Others	2	269		2	269	
Total at Vera Cruz	44	5,879	167,780	47	7,312	
II. Tampico :						
British	25		225,198	27		1,183,938
Mexican	16	1,300	16,500	16	1,368	800
American	90	2,239	183,400	90	2,316	287,983
Others	9	992	104,908	7	695	7,000
III. San Blas :						
British	6	970	110,809	6	970	106,600
American	3	783	70,800	3	783	17,400
Spanish	2	492	18,800	2	492	2,800
Others	6	813	31,000	4	695	16,900
IV. Mazatlan :						
British	6	1,453	57,000	4	1,198	65,208
American	5	1,110	80,000	2	516	42,406
Others	5	2,907	78,000	4	715	1
	147	18,018	1,143,870	142	16,876	1,672,621

The above statement, though not complete, shows the comparative trade of different countries with Mexico, and proves that about half her imports come from Great Britain, which also takes off about five sixths of her exports, bullion, the chief article, amounting to about £1,900,000. The nature and amount of the direct trade with this country will be seen by the following statement of the different articles of home and colonial produce sent to Mexico in 1838:—

Articles.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
I. British produce and manufactures:—		£
Cotton fabric	3,426,364 yds.	260,320
hosiery		6,114
yarn and twist	311,900 lbs.	15,707
Linen fabrics	1,586,025 yds.	76,709
Woolen do	9,287 pieces	1,228
Do	25,106 yds.	37,300
Silk goods		8,989
Hardware and cutlery	1,120 cwt.	7,664
Iron wares and iron	267 tons.	8,268
Machinery		8,228
Tin and pewter wares		2,264
Earthenware and glass		4,778
Other articles		7,247
II. Colonial and foreign produce:—		
Quinquina	223,042 lbs.	300,638
Cinnamon	34,911 —	
Sugar	2,020 —	
Linen fabrics	2,150 pieces	
Wine	2,150 gallons	
Total of British exports to Mexico		800,539

These returns show a great apparent increase of trade since 1831, when the exports from Great Britain to Mexico amounted only to £160,753; but, instead of going direct, as at present, the exports then were mostly indirect, through America and other places. The foreign trade is in truth insignificant, regard being had to the extent and resources of the country and its population.

The Mexican congress has fixed a tariff regulating the duties on the chief articles of import, and all articles not decided pay an *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent.; quicksilver, wooden frames for houses, printed books, maps, and music, philosophical and musical instruments, artificers' tools, agricultural and mining instruments, seeds, and plants, are admitted duty free. All articles which are the growth and produce of Mexico may be exported duty free, except gold, in coin or wrought, which pays 2 per cent. *ad valorem*; silver, the duty on which is 34 per cent. *ad valorem*; gold and silver ore, ingots, or dust, are prohibited under penalty of seizure.

Government.—On the resignation of Iturbide, the Mexicans determined on establishing a federal government. The present constitution, dated October 4, 1824, is modelled on that of the United States; the republic was then divided into 19 states, each of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole were cemented together in one body politic by fundamental and constituent laws.

The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches—legislative, executive, and judiciary.

The legislative power was vested in a congress consisting of a house of representatives, a senate, and a president. Representatives, elected by each state at the rate of one member for 80,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are 25 years of age, and eight years' residence in the state. The senate consists of two members for each state, of 30 years of age each, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the state congress. The members of both houses receive salaries of 3000 dollars a year. The president and vice-president are elected by the congress of the states, hold office for four years, and cannot be re-elected for four years after. Congress sits annually from January 1 to April 15. A council of government, consisting of the vice-president and half the senate, sits during the recesses of congress. The city of Mexico is the seat of government. The legislatures of the 19 states are similar to that of the republic in general. But the federal has lately been consolidated into a central government with a single legislative body for the entire republic, the states being formed into departments with subordinate councils.

These arrangements appear, however, to be disliked by a large proportion of the people; at all events Mexico has continued, since the establishment of the federal government, to be little better than a theatre for insurrections. The testimony of M. Chevalier is conclusive with respect to the condition of the country in 1835, and there has been no material improvement in the interval. "I have only been two months in Mexico, and already I have witnessed five attempts at revolution. Insurrections have become quite ordinary occurrences here, and their settled forms been gradually established, from which it is not considered fair to deviate. These seem almost as positively fixed as the laws of backgammon or the recipes of domestic cookery. The first act of a revolution is called *pronunciamento*. An officer of any rank, from a general down to a lieutenant, *pronounces* himself against the established order, or against an institution which displeases him, or against anything else. He gets together a detachment, a company, or a regiment, as the case may be, and these generally, without more ado, place themselves at his disposal. The second act is called the *grito*, or outcry, when two or three articles are drawn up, to state the motives or objects of the insurrection. If the matter is of some importance, the outcry is called a *plan*. At the third act, the insurgents and the partisans of government are opposed to one another, and mutually examine each other's forces. At the fourth act they come to blows; but, according to the improved system lately introduced, the fighting is carried on in a very distant, moderate, and respectful manner. However, one party is declared victor, and the beaten party *dispronounced*. The conquerors march to Mexico, and their triumphal entry into the capital constitutes the fifth act of the play: the vanquished meanwhile embark at Vera Cruz or Tampico with all the honours of war."

The laws are alleged to be mild and just, but they are almost powerless; for nothing can well be conceived more

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appealing than the state of anarchy described by the very intelligent traveller just quoted.

"With tranquillity, unfortunately, everything else is also lost. There is no longer any security. It is a mere chance if the diligence from Mexico to Vera Cruz proceed the whole way without being stopped and robbed. It requires whole regiments to convey the *conductos* of piastres to Vera Cruz. Travellers who cannot afford to pay for an escort go armed from head to foot, and in little caravans. Here and there, rude crosses erected by the side of the road, and surrounded by heaps of stones, thrown by passers-by, in token of compassion, point out the spot where some wayfarer, and almost always a stranger, has perished by the hand of robbers." "The immediate environs of the most populous cities are infested by malefactors, and even in the interior of cities, not excepting the capital, there is no longer any security. There are numerous instances of people being robbed on a Sunday, and at the hour even when the greatest number of people are abroad, within a league of Mexico. An English chargé d'affaires was lassoed on the Alameda, the public walk, in the middle of the day. In the evening, after sunset, notwithstanding the numerous guardians of the night (*serenas*), notwithstanding the videttes of cavalry at every corner of the streets, notwithstanding the law prohibits the riding on horseback through the streets after eight o'clock, in order to prevent the use of the *lance*, a man is not safe in Mexico, not even in his own house. If, in the evening at eight or nine o'clock, you visit a friend, before the porter consents to open the enormous gate lined with iron or bronze, there pass as many formalities as if it were a question of letting down the drawbridge of a fortress. Persons on whose words I think I can rely have assured me that as many as 900 dead bodies are yearly deposited in the *morgue* of Mexico."

Revenues.—The amount of the revenue at different dates has been as follows:

1700	\$3,000,000	1837	\$10,494,399
1763	5,705,576	1855	15,233,285
1802	20,500,000	1859	14,493,169
1825	10,680,008	1850	18,925,299
1896	13,999,693	1851	16,413,000

About half the receipts proceed from the customs' duties: the other sources are, the mint, monopolies of tobacco, salt, pulque, and gunpowder; lotteries, post-office, stamps, tolls, and privileges. The produce of the state lands, none of which have been yet put up to sale, is estimated to be capable of producing from three to four millions of dollars.

Army.—The army consisted, in 1836, of about 20,000 men, exclusive of an active militia of about 30,000. But the troops are without science or a proper feeling of honour, so that they are really worth very little. The military, however, is a favourite service, from the high pay and privileges of the soldier. There are five fortresses—San Juan de Ulloa, Campeche, Perote, Acapulco, and San Blas.

Religion.—The Roman Catholic is the only publicly recognized religion, but others are tolerated. The church establishment consists of the archbishop of Mexico and nine bishops, having an aggregate income of 530,000 dollars, with 3677 parochial clergy. There are also 10 cathedrals, having 168 canons and other dignitaries, and one collegiate church. The regular clergy comprises 1778 monks, chiefly Franciscan; and there are 156 convents. Ecclesiastical property is free from taxation, and they have the sole management of all money bequeathed for pious uses. The annual income of the ecclesiastics is valued at about 12,000,000 dollars. The Spanish monks and priests were expelled during the revolution; and their places are filled by creoles, whose morals are at the lowest ebb. Religion has little influence over the white population, and the hold of the church over the Indians, never complete, is now fast lessening; for they are all, more or less, inclined to idolatry. (*Edwards's History of Texas.*)

Education.—The necessity of education is recognized by the new constitution, which requires that the priests should teach all persons to read and write; but the regulation has little practical effect. Under the old government, botanical pursuits were much encouraged: chemistry and mineralogy were taught in the school of mines; but the progress of science, literature, and the arts have all been checked by the unsettled state of the country since the revolution.

"In fact," says M. Chevallier, "elementary instruction has remained what it was in the time of the Spaniards. The clergy had then the exclusive management of it, and having so still, show but little inclination to enable the poor to read the books published under the régime of a free press. There are even fewer schools than there were, in consequence of the diminution in the number of the clergy. Education of a superior kind is even worse provided for. Under the Spaniards, there existed at Mexico a school for the fine arts, richly endowed: I have been unable to discover its existence now. There is a building called a museum, where

I found nothing of interest except a collection of the portraits of the viceroys since the time of Cortez, and a few Aztec manuscripts. Some years ago, the establishment of a polytechnic school was decreed, but the decree has yet to see the commencement of its execution. There is not even a military school, though the attention of the government is almost exclusively devoted to the army. There is nothing deserving the name of a school of law or medicine; and it may be well imagined that schools of industry or commerce are wholly unknown."

Population.—The amount of the population has been estimated at different periods, both before and after the revolution; but, owing to the jealousy of the old government, and the distracted state of the country, since the declaration of independence, very little credit can be attached to these estimates. The following are those by the best authorities:

1794	Humboldt	2,300,000
1803	Do.	6,500,000
1813	Poinsett	6,362,125
1825	Do.	6,500,000
1837	Ward	8,000,000
1835	Chevallier	7,000,000

The lower estimate of Chevallier may be explained by the emancipation of Texas and California, and by the commencement of the disturbances. The classes of the population are singularly varied and are characterized by distinctions more striking than those in any other country. Four distinct and rival classes may be enumerated: 1. the *Chapetones*, or pure Spaniards, never exceeding 80,000 in the rainy days of New Spain, but now hardly amounting to 24,000, and, politically considered, a degraded class; 2. the *Creoles*, or native whites of European descent, forming the wealthiest and most powerful part of the pop., estimated by Chevallier at 1,300,000; 3. the *Indians*, or native Mexicans, constituting the great mass of the rural labourers, and supposed to amount to 3,000,000; 4. the mixed castes, comprising *Mestizos*, *Mulattoes*, *Zambos*, *Quadratoes*, and *Quinteratoes*, somewhat exceeding 1,900,000.

The king of Spain formerly exercised a right of conferring the exclusive privileges enjoyed by the white population on individuals of any shade by a decree of the *audiencia*, *Quis tanga per blanco*—that he be deemed white. These distinctions of colour have been done away with, as far as political privileges are concerned, by the revolution, which admits persons of all colours to the equal enjoyment of civil rights; and hitherto, indeed, this has been by far its best if not its only good effect. The mulattoes and sambos principally reside in the low country, the whites on the table land. The Indians are divided into numerous tribes, speaking upwards of twenty languages, totally distinct from each other, and of which fourteen grammars and dictionaries have been published. Their character remains much the same as it is alleged to have been at the time of the conquest. Insolence, blind submission to their superiors, and gross superstition, are as much their characteristics now as formerly. The form of their religion is changed, and that is nearly all; they take the same childish delight in the idle ceremonies and processions of the Catholic church as they once took in the fantastic mummeries of their aboriginal idolatry. They are scattered over the country as labourers, distributed in villages, or else live in the towns as artisans, workmen, or beggars. In a few instances they have accumulated property, and acquired respectability; but, in general, they are indolent, ignorant, and poverty-stricken. We believe them to be wholly incapable of any high degree of civilization; but they might, perhaps, be improved, were measures taken to enforce their education, and to make a fair distribution among them of the many thousands of acres which have been thrown out of cultivation by the consequences of the revolution. They are classed in two great divisions: 1. *Mansos*, comprising those who have a fixed residence, cultivate the land, adopt the habits of civilized society, and maintain an amicable intercourse with the other races; 2. *Bravos*, comprising those who live a wandering life, supporting themselves by hunting, and avoiding all intercourse with the other classes, with whom many of their tribes are in a state of perpetual warfare. The latter principally inhabit the N. states along the river Gila, and the extensive and little known mountain ranges on the upper part of the course of the Rio Grande del Norte and the N.W. of Texas, called the Bolso de Mapimi, from the lake of Man. An independent tribe, called Mayas, inhabits the tract between Yucatan, Tabasco, and central America. It has made some progress in civilization, cultivating maize and cocoa, and wearing garments made of cloth prepared from cotton and the bark of the caoutchouc tree.

"Mexico," says Chevallier, "is a country so rich, that famine scarcely visits even the most indolent. In the *tierras calientes*, and even on the plateau, the natives are content to dwell with their families in a cabin of bamboo trellis work, so slight as scarcely to hide them from the stranger's gaze, and to sleep either on mere mats, or at best on beds

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made of leaves and brushwood. Their dress consists simply of a pair of drawers, or petticoat, and a *serape* (a dyed woollen garment), which serves for a cloak by day, and a counterpane by night. Each has his horse, a sorry beast, which feeds at large in the open country; and a whole family of Indians is simply supplied with food by bananas, chilli, and maize, raised, almost without labour, in a small enclosure round the hut. Labour, indeed, occupies but a trifling portion of the Indian's time, which is chiefly spent in drinking *pulque*, sleep, or singing to his wretched mandolin hymns in honour of Notre Dame de Guadalupe, and occasionally carrying votive chaplets to deck the altar of his village church. Thus, he passes his life in dreamy indifference, and utterly careless of the ever-reviving *tragedies* by which the peace of Mexico is disturbed. The assassinations and robberies which the almost impotent government allows to be committed with impunity on the public roads, and even in sight of the capital, are to him only matter for conversation, the theme of a tale or ditty. And why should he trouble himself about it? Having nothing in the world but the dream in which he stands, his lance, spurs, and guitar, he has no fear of thieves; nor will the poniard of the assassin touch him, if he himself, drunk with pulque or chingarito, do not use his own."

Antiquities.—Humboldt, Bullock, and other European travellers, have furnished excellent descriptions of numerous ancient monuments, which show that the native Mexicans, before the loss of their independence, had been in some respects a comparatively civilized and ingenious people. Among the most extraordinary are pyramids, somewhat similar in exterior form to those of Egypt, and in some instances even of larger dimensions. The base of the pyramid of Cholula is a square of 1433 ft. on each side, and its height is estimated at 177 ft. A far more elegant building, of similar shape, is situated in the N. part of the state of Vera Cruz; it is formed of large blocks of porphyry, highly polished, and arranged in six stages, diminishing in size according to the elevation, and having all its materials most nicely adjusted. The base is a square of 89 ft. on the side; it is 65 ft. high; and the ascent to its top is by a flight of 451 stairs: the front is richly adorned with hieroglyphics and curious sculptures. The mountains of Tezcucoc are nearly covered with the remains of ancient buildings and cities. The ruins of Palenque, near the Rio Chacamas, a ranch of the Usumasinta, extend upwards of 20 m. along the ridge of a mountain; and their architecture resembles more that of Europe than Mexico. The remains of an Aztec city, called by the Spaniards La Casa Grande, are to be seen about a league S. of the river Gila. In the state of Occidente. They are spread over an space of more than a square league. In the centre is a *teocalli*, laid down according to the cardinal points, its sides being 445 ft. by 276 ft. It has five stories and a terrace, but no stairs. Within are five apartments, each 27 ft. long, 11 broad, and 11 high. A wall with towers surrounds the main building. The traces of an artificial canal to the river are visible. The neighbouring plain is strewn with fragments of red, blue, and white earthenware, and pieces of obsidian, which prove that the Aztecs had passed through a country abounding with this precious substance before they dwelt on this spot, previous to their final settlement in Mexico. In the W. part of the state of Chihuahua are similar ruins of great extent, which are also considered to have been the site of one of the temporary stations of the Aztecs during their migration southwards. Besides sculptures, vases of elegant form have been used, similar to those of Etruria and Egypt. Roads formed of large hewn blocks of stone may be traced, not only in the neighbourhood of those ruined cities, but at great distances on them.

History.—The first settlers in Mexico are believed to have been the Toltecs, a tribe of Indians from the Rocky mountains, who fixed themselves, after several migrations, near the present city of Mexico, and flourished there for nearly four centuries. Drought, famine, and pestilence at length exterminated them, but not till they had imparted some degree of civilization to the barbarous Chichimecas, who were the first possessors of the soil, and were in their turn displaced by the Aztecs, who, in 1160, migrated southward from a country N. of the gulf of California, and first fixed themselves in the city of Zumpango, in the valley of Mexico, but afterwards in some islands in the lake Tezcucoc. Here they sustained themselves by fishing and agriculture, till, in 1325, they founded their chief city on the island of Tenochtitlan, called it *Mexico*, in honour of their martial deity Mexi. This nation rapidly increased in power; and, if the remains of monuments and large cities were a just testimony, the Aztecs might claim to rank pretty high among the nations of antiquity. But they had invented no alphabet, and nothing better than a rude species of picture-writing to record events, and were ignorant even of the use of metals. Their barbarism is sufficiently shown by their custom of sacrificing great numbers of human victims on

coronation fêtes. Montezuma I., the greatest of their sovereigns, extended the Aztec dominions on one side to the gulf of Mexico, and on the other to the Pacific ocean; but it must be stated at the same time, that many tribes within this tract yielded only a reluctant obedience, and some even retained their independence. Such, briefly, was the state of Mexico when Munez de Balboa first landed on its shores. Its conquest was effected by Fernando Cortes, who sailed thither in 1519 with a small force, comprising, on the whole, only about 700 men. He was met at Vera Cruz by ambassadors from Montezuma the younger, sent to discover his intentions, and to command him to withdraw from the country. But Cortes having refused to return till he had communicated in person with the emperor, at once proceeded to the capital. Here having got possession of the person of Montezuma, Cortes endeavoured by his intervention to effect the subjugation of the empire. But the Mexicans having recovered from the surprise into which they were first thrown by the seizure of the emperor, resolved at all hazards to attempt the expulsion of the Spaniards. Montezuma was soon after killed in a conflict in the city; and Cortes was compelled to retreat to Tlascala. Here having reorganized his small force, secured the co-operation of a large body of Indians, and built brigantines to be employed in the navigation of the lake Tezcucoc, he again pushed forward to the city; and having recommenced the siege, took it after an obstinate resistance of 75 days. The fate of the capital decided that of the empire. Province after province submitted, and the power of Spain was extended from Vera Cruz to the Pacific. Cortes, on his return to Spain, was received at first with high honours and liberal rewards; but his court favour soon declined: the emperor refused to appoint him captain-general of Mexico; and after some adventures, suited to his ardent and determined spirit, he died near Seville, in 1554, at the age of 63.

Under the Spanish arrangements Mexico was a subordinate kingdom, governed by a viceroy, with powers nearly equal to those of the sovereign, checked only by the *residencia*, or court of investigation, before which he was liable to be called to account for his administration, on his return home, and by the *audiencia*, or court of final appeal in Mexico. By these arrangements, also, the natives were to be considered as freemen and vassals of the crown; and the Spanish discoverers, settlers, and their posterity, were to have a preference in all civil and ecclesiastical appointments. The natives were thus, in fact, excluded from holding all offices of trust or profit. The great object of the Spanish government was to keep the country in the hands of the European or white population; and the means adopted to effect this object were, 1st, to discourage native manufactures, for the benefit of those belonging to the mother-country; 2dly, to make all the ecclesiastical establishments wholly dependent on the king, without any interference of the pope. The growth of flax, hemp, and saffron was prohibited under severe penalties; that of tobacco was made a government monopoly. The cultivation of the vine and olive was likewise prohibited; that of coffee, cocoa, and indigo tolerated only under certain restrictions, and in such quantities as might suffice for the demands of the mother-country. This system was maintained nearly three centuries; during which Mexico continued to be a blank in the history of nations, and known only by the issue of the precious metals. In 1808, however, the news of the abdication of Charles VI. of Spain gave a shock to the royal authority which it never recovered. The natives and coloured population embraced this opportunity of asserting their claim to the rights of freemen, which was opposed by the *audiencia*, who also seized on the viceroy, Hurrigarry, and sent him prisoner to Spain, where he was confined till the general amnesty. An open insurrection against the European authorities broke out in 1810, at the head of which were Hidalgo and Morelos, two priests of New Spain; and under the auspices of the latter the first national congress assembled at Chilpancingo in 1813. One of its earliest acts was a declaration of the independence of Mexico.

For several years the history of the revolution is only that of a sanguinary guerrilla warfare, leading to no permanent results. At length, in 1821, Iturbide, who had previously been a royalist, declared suddenly in favour of the liberals, and published his celebrated manifesto of Iguala in favour of a constitutional monarchy. His cause was embraced with such enthusiasm by the whole population, that he succeeded not only in putting down the Spanish government, and forming a national congress, but also prevailed on that body to make him emperor of Mexico, under the title of Augustus I. His dissolution of the congress, however, by military force, raised a feeling against him, which, finding it impossible to repress, he abdicated the throne. He was not only allowed to withdraw from the country, but rewarded for his past services by an annual allowance of £5000, accompanied by an edict of outlawry in case of return. In spite, however, of this prohibition, he returned

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clandestinely, and was soon discovered, apprehended, and executed.

On the expulsion of Iturbide the congress was reassembled, a provisional government formed, and an executive appointed, consisting of Victoria, Bravo, and Negrete, all persons of proved patriotism. The government was modelled on that of the United States; but the hopes then formed of its stability have proved fallacious. Since this epoch repeated attempts at revolution have convulsed the country. During the whole of the struggle for independence, the population had been split into two parties; at first distinguished by the names of Imperialists, who adhered to the mother country, and republicans, who asserted its independence; but these parties afterwards merged into those of Centralists and Federalists: the former advocating a single superintending government, and the latter that of the independent government of states, only federally connected. This struggle between the rival parties has now continued for about 17 years, and been a fertile cause of insurrection. Texas and California have already separated from the confederacy, and it is probable that their example will be followed by other states. In fact, there can hardly be said to be anything like regular government. The Centralists are lords of the ascendant to-day; but a successful *revolucion* (as the Parisians term it) may dash all their prospects to-morrow. Meanwhile, all the bonds of society are loosened, property has become almost worthless from its utter insecurity, and life is not safe from assassination and violence. Whether the proposal of the S. American republics to unite their interests with those of Mexico, and form together one grand federation, will be accepted, and whether, if accepted, it would contribute to the improvement of Mexico, is matter for speculation only; but certainly that country, as it exists at present, affords one of the most melancholy examples that modern history has presented of an extensive, fertile, and well situated region being reduced, through anarchy and misgovernment, to a state bordering on barbarism.

Mexico, or Mexico (Mex. *Tenochtitlan*), the cap. of the united states of Mexico, and anciently the chief city of the empire of Montezuma, 7496 ft. above the sea; lat. 19° 25' 40" N., long. 101° 25' 30" W. Pop. 150,000. It stands nearly in the centre of an elevated plain, or plateau, surrounded by mountains, and having an area of about 1700 sq. m., one tenth of which is covered by four lakes, the largest of which (Texcoco), nearest the city, has an area of 77 sq. m. The old city of Mexico, or that taken by Cortes, was built on a group of islands in the lake Texcoco; but though the modern city occupy its site, it is, owing to the diminution of the waters of the lake, partly originating in natural and partly in artificial causes, situated about 24 m. W. from the lake. The ground on which it stands is, as might be anticipated from the statement now made, low and swampy; the largest buildings are erected on piles, and the roads leading to it are raised 6 or 8 feet above the surrounding flat. Though within the tropics, it is so elevated that its mean temperature is only 65° Fahr., coincident with that of May in England. It is said, by Humboldt, to be "undoubtedly one of the finest cities ever built by Europeans in either hemisphere; being inferior only to Petersburg, Berlin, London, and Philadelphia, as respects the regularity and breadth of its streets, as well as the extent of its public places." The architecture is generally of a very pure style, and many of the buildings are of noble construction, though usually of somewhat plain exterior. Two sorts of hewn stone, porous amygdaloid and porphyry, are used in the better parts of the city. The balustrades and gates are of Biscay iron, ornamented with bronze; and the houses, which are three or four stories high, have flat-terraced roofs, like those in Italy and other S. countries. (*Nouv. Espagne*, ii. 51.) The streets are wide, well-paved and flagged, but not lighted or watched at night; so that robberies and assassinations are scarcely less common than in Spain. They run almost uniformly at right angles to each other, many of them being nearly 3 m. in length, perfectly level and straight, and offering, from every point, a view of the mountains that surround the valley. Nearly all the houses are hollow squares, with open courts surrounded by colonnades, and ornamented with plants, &c. The stairs to the interior front the outer gate, and the best apartments, which are showily painted in mosaic and arabesque, generally face the street. (*Poinsett's Notes on Mexico*, p. 66.) Numbers of houses are covered with glazed porcelain, in a variety of elegant designs and patterns. The *Plaza Mayor*, or grand square, is one of the finest to be seen in any metropolis: its E. side is occupied by the cathedral and *separaria*, or parish church, and its N. side by the palace, while on the other sides are handsome rows of shops and private dwellings. In its centre is a colossal statue of Charles IV., said to be the finest work of its kind in the new world. The effect of this square, however, is much impaired by the introduction of a paltry building, called the *Parion*, a large ungainly pile, in one angle, used as a market or bazaar, appropriated to the sale of miscellaneous articles, and the resort of the idliest portion of the

inhabitants. The palace, or government-house, its building, nearly square, with a front several hundred feet in extent, comprises four large courts, in which are the offices, barracks, prison, and a large domestic garden; but most every part of it is falling to decay: the marble stairs, staircases, and chandeliers have disappeared, and all is in the most appalling disorder. (*Laitree's Routes in Mexico*, p. 168.) In this building, also, is the seat of the state of Mexico. The college has greatly declined; for whereas, before the revolution, it amounted to 16 or 18 millions of dollars, it was estimated, in 1830, at 1,300,000 dollars, and, in 1835, at only 547,145 dollars. The cathedral, on the N. side of the square, on the site of the great temple of the god Mexitli, is a heterogeneous edifice: one part of the front is low, and of bad Gothic architecture, while the other and more modern part is in the Italian style, and displays such symmetry and beauty; its two towers are ornamented with pilasters and statues. The interior is imposing, lofty, and magnificent; but the grandeur of the effect is much diminished by the ponderous erections in different parts, and a profusion of massive carved ornaments, pictures, and painted statues. The high-altar and its appendages are adorned by a massive railing of mixed metal; so valuable, on account of the gold it contains, that a silver-smith of Mexico is alleged to have offered the bishop a new silver rail of equal weight in return for the old metal! (*Bullock's Mexico*, i. 143.) In the interior, also, are some curious remains, including several idols and a "stone of sacrifice." One is a stone on which the human victim was placed when the priest tore out his heart! On the outer wall is fixed the *Zócalo*, a circular stone of basaltic porphyry, covered with hieroglyphic figures, by which the Aztecs, or native Mexicans, used to designate the months of the year, and which is supposed to have formed a kind of perpetual calendar. (*Laitree*, p. 177-178; *Ward*, ii. 48.)

Few monuments of antiquity, however, remain; and we may echo the exclamation of Antonio de Gamra, the first among Mexican antiquaries. "*Quantas preciosas memorias de la antigüedad, por falta de inteligencia, habrán perecido en esta manera.*"—How many remains of antiquity have thus perished through ignorance of their value! The church services are celebrated with great magnificence, nor, even in Rome herself, is greater attention paid to the external minutiae of religious observances. Besides the cathedral, there are said to be from 50 to 60 other churches, most of which display, more or less, the barbarous mixture of style that characterized Spanish architecture during the 16th and 17th centuries; there are, also, numerous religious houses, two of which, viz., the Franciscan and Dominican convents, are extensive and wealthy establishments. Opposite to the latter of these is the palace of the legislation, now applied to other, and it is hoped, more useful ends. Bullock describes it as "very elegant, exhibiting little or no appearance of the purposes for which it was intended." This tribunal was abolished by Iturbide, in 1822. The papal religion, however, still maintains its ascendancy; few buildings, whether public or private, are without their parish saint; and the traveller every where meets with altars, pictures, and processions. The *Mineria*, or college of engineers, was originally a large and handsome building; but, owing either to a want of care in making the foundations, or to the effect of earthquakes, the walls have settled in several parts, and the front is visibly out of the perpendicular. Lectures are given occasionally on the sciences connected with mining; and in one of the rooms is a tolerably good collection of minerals, though generally very inferior to those in European museums, and, as respects a country like Mexico, quite insignificant. In fact, not only the *Mineria*, but the academy of fine arts, the university, founded in 1596, and public library, are in a state of neglect, disgraceful alike to the government and the people; and we are afraid that the diffusion of elementary instruction since the revolution has not been such as to compensate for the decline of the institutions for the higher branches of instruction. We have seen, in the previous article, the statements of M. Chevalier as to education generally in 1835, thence which so much can be more deplorable. The *Acordada*, or public prison, is a large substantial structure, fitted to contain about 1300 prisoners; the barracks, also, formerly used as a hospital, are very extensive and well constructed. The theatre is a respectable building, of considerable size; but the establishment has for some years had so little success that it is very seldom opened. The *Plaza de Toros*, for the exhibition of bull-fights, consists of a great circular inclosure, fixed up exactly like that of Madrid, and fitted to accommodate from 2000 to 3000 spectators. The great cigar manufactory, which belongs to the government, stands on the S.W. angle of the city, and comprises a very extensive establishment, which supplies the whole legitimate demand of the confederation for cigars. The Alameda, or public walk, at the W. end of the city, somewhat resembles a park, but has the stiff formal appearance of Dutch and French grounds. It

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the centre is a fountain, supplied with water from the great aqueduct leading from Santa Fe to the city. Another open space, called the Paseo, about 2 m. in length, planted with double rows of trees, is much frequented, on holidays, by persons in carriages and on horseback. In the city, also, are several *Portales*, or covered colonnades, lined with shops and stalls, and forming a favorite evening promenade long after the Alameda and Paseo have ceased to be frequented. The environs, also, present, on fine dry evenings, a very lively scene of bustle and gaiety; hundreds of canoes of various sizes, mostly with awnings, and crowded with native Indians or *Mestizos*, are seen passing in every direction along the lake and canals, each boat with its guitar-player at the stern, and some of the party either singing or dancing.

The manufactories are not generally remarkable, either for extent or fitness or of workmanship. Nothing is exposed in the shop-windows, and most of the articles are made in the places where they are offered for sale. Gold and silver lace, trimmings, epaulets, &c., are made in great perfection, and are sold at a much lower rate than in England. Silver-smiths' work is also done on a pretty extensive scale: the ornaments are finished by hand; the chasing is sometimes well executed, but in general the articles are heavy and clumsy. Jewellery employs a few hands; but all precious stones, except rubies, are scarce, and the work is much dearer than in Europe. Cabinet-work is extravagantly dear, and of very inferior quality, made with clumsy tools, and of bad wood; the saw is scarcely known, and the turning-lathe is of the most primitive construction. Coach-making is much better understood; the Mexican vehicles are firmly put together, of handsome shape, and well finished; and, in respect of painting, gilding, or varnishing, they are but little inferior to those made in Europe, whence the handles and metal furniture are procured. There is a considerable manufacture of hard soap here and at Puebla; but it has greatly fallen off since the time of Humboldt, who states the quantity made in Mexico, in 1802, at 200,000 arrobas. Beaver and felt hats and cotton cloaks are made on a large scale, for the supply of all parts of the union, these being important articles in the internal trade of the country. Woollen clothes are three times as dear as in England, and are uniformly ill-made. Men, not women, are milliners; and it is not uncommon to see some 90 or 30 felt hats, who should be porters or coalheavers, employed in decorating ladies' dresses, making flowers, and trimming caps and boucées. (*Bullock*, i., 202.) The bakehouses are large establishments; and the bread, which is excellent, is made exclusively by slaves, who also perform the work in the cloth factories. See *Manufactures*, in art. MEXICO, UNITED STATES &c.) Shops for the sale of *pulque* (a kind of beer made from the *Agave*), and native and Spanish brandy, are very common, and have a gay appearance. The markets are well supplied with animal and vegetable productions, brought along the lake and canal of Chalco by crowds of canoes, usually navigated by women. Turkeys, fowls, pigeons, and many varieties of wild water-fowl, are very abundant and cheap; as are hares, rabbits, tortoises, frogs, and salamanders, all of which are esteemed good eating by the inhabitants. The best market is well supplied with beef, mutton, and pork, and veal is prohibited. The meat, however, is not of the best quality, though, perhaps, this may be owing to its bad preparation by the butcher and cook. There is great variety of vegetables and fruits, and a most enormous consumption a proportion to the population. The vegetable market is larger than Covent garden, but yet unequal to the daily supply; and the ground is entirely covered with bananas, plantains, citrons, shadocks, melons, pomegranates, dates, mangoes, tomatoes, and other vegetable productions of tropical countries.

The greater part of these are cultivated on the *chinampas*, or floating gardens, of which there are two sorts: one movable, the other fixed, and attached to the shore. On the marshy banks of the lakes of Xochimilco and Chalco, the water, in the time of the great floods, carries away pieces of earth covered with herbs, and bound together by roots, these, being driven about by the wind, sometimes unite to small islands, which, being taken possession of, are encircled with flowers and roots. Artificial *chinampas*, or lands, are also frequently formed, of reeds, rushes, roots, osier wood, &c., well compacted together, and covered with sack mould: these sometimes contain the cottage of the *diaz* who acts as guard. They are towed or pushed with long poles, and are thus removed from bank to bank. The best *chinampas* are parallelograms from 300 to 400 feet in length, and from 10 to 30 feet in width. They rise about 3 4 feet above the water, and afford, from their command water, beans, small peas, pimiento, potatoes, artichokes, alfalfa, and a great variety of other vegetables. The population of Mexico is of an extremely mixed character, comprising about 68,000 creoles, or descendants of Spaniards; 28,000 *Mestizos*, or half-castes between Europeans and Indians, but many of whom are scarcely distin-

guishable by colour from the former; about 35,000 copper-coloured natives; 10,000 mulattoes; and only about 6000 Europeans. There is, or, at all events, used to be, an extreme disparity of wealth in this city. Many of the nobles and successful speculators in mines were excessively rich; but the bulk of the population were at once indolent and indigent. The lower orders are filthy, despite labour of every kind, and are constantly seen lying in the church porches, leaning against the walls, and loitering about the markets. In many respects they bear a striking resemblance to the lazzaroni of Naples; but the latter are not stained with the crimes of robbery and assassination, for which the *leproso* of Mexico are disgracefully notorious. There is here also a general torpor of the faculties, and the *dolce far niente* seems to be the *summum bonum* of all climes. The dress of the higher orders of men closely resembles that of Europeans, the large cloak being as common here as in Spain. The costume of the ladies is universally black, with the veil and mantilla; but, on holidays and public occasions, their dresses are remarkable as well for gayness of colours as for expensiveness of material. Indeed, when in their carriages on the Paseo, they contrast somewhat strangely with the same persons, when seen at home in complete *deshabille*, without stockings, squatting on the floor, and either pursuing their favorite amusement of cigar-smoking, or eating cakes and capucino out of the dirty earthenware basins of the country. (*Latrete*, p. 150.) The ladies seldom go out during the day; but, after sunset, young and old come forth from their hiding-places, and the Alameda, Paseos, and Portales swarm with the *damas* and *señoritas* of the city, chatting and smoking with their gallants. Many gentlemen belonging to the higher classes are intelligent, and a few even fond of literature; but the city is so badly supplied with libraries, and other means of study, as to give little encouragement to such pursuits. There are three or four newspapers; but they are miserable productions, containing little besides the merest chit-chat, copiously interspersed with advertisements. The white creoles are distinguished by their mildness, courtesy, and hospitality; their besetting sin is gambling. Female virtue is on the same low level as in Old Spain; but the Mexican ladies are better educated, and would be agreeable but for the practice of smoking, which is bad enough in men, and intolerable in women. (*Poinsett's Notes*, p. 160.)

The original city of Mexico, or, as it was called, *Tenochtitlan*, built, as already stated, on a group of islands in the lake Texcoco, was founded in 1335: it was connected with the main land by three principal causeways of stone and earth, about 30 feet in breadth, and extending from 3 to 6 m. over the surrounding marshes. These dike still exist, and their number has since been increased. They form, at present, paved causeways across the marshy grounds, which were formerly covered with water; and, being of considerable elevation, are useful in securing the city from inundations. The better to preserve the city from the chance of this calamity, the great drain alluded to in the previous article, was commenced in 1607, which has now reduced the lakes of Xalapa and San Cristobal within comparatively narrow limits, and prevented their waters in the rainy season from flowing into the lake of Texcoco, and threatening, as they sometimes did, to submerge the city.

Mexico, when first discovered by the Spaniards, was a rich and populous city; the seat of government, religion, and trade. According to Cortes, it was as large as Seville or Cordova, was well built, and well supplied with various products; but these are the statements of parties naturally disposed to magnify their own services, and should be received with considerable modification. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1521, after a protracted siege, in the course of which it was nearly destroyed. (See previous article.)

Mexico, p. L. Oswego co. N. Y., 158 m. W.N.W. Albany, 381 W. Bounded N. by lake Ontario. Drained by Salmon creek. It contains three churches, a Presbytery, Baptist, and Methodist, eight stores, two fulling-mills, one woolen factory, one furnace, five grist-mills, eight saw-mills, one oil-mill, four tanneries; one academy, 164 students; 40 schools, 1020 scholars. Pop. 3792.

Mexico (GULF OF), a large inland sea connected by the Florida channel with the N. Atlantic ocean, and by the channel of Yucatan with the Caribbean sea, situated between lat. 18° and 31° N., and between long. 81° and 93° W. Length from E. to W., 1200 m. average breadth, 650 m.; area, about 890,000 sq. m. This sea, which is of an irregular circular shape, is, unlike the Caribbean sea, almost clear of shoals and islands, none being found except on the coasts of Yucatan and Florida. Along the coasts of Mexico its soundings are very regular, with 100 fathoms at a distance of 30 m. from the shore. On the N. side, and especially opposite the mouths of the Mississippi, the depth is considerably diminished, and at its E. extremity the navigation is rendered intricate and dangerous by the Tortugas bank, Florida reef, and various other keys, shoals, and

islets, including the great Bahama bank, which surround the N. coast of Cuba. The E. trade winds prevail from April to October, this being usually the wet season: the *Nortes* begin in October, but are not violent till the middle of November, from which time till the end of February they blow with great fury, and are objects of much dread to navigators. These gales last for four or five, and occasionally even ten, days; but their extreme fierceness is usually spent in the first 48 hours. At these times the larger vessels, which cannot enter the shallow harbours of the Mexican coast, are obliged to slip their anchors, and keep as far as possible off shore. Examples are not wanting also of *nortes* happening between May and August, at which time they are particularly furious. Luckily, however, the hurricanes and tornados of the gulf are by no means so fierce and destructive as those in the Caribbean sea.

The principal current of the gulf of Mexico, and the only one worth mention, is that which sets W.N.W. between cape St. Antonio and cape Catoche: this runs from 12 to 30 m. a day, and is perceptible even during the *nortes*, except close along the shores of Mexico. At the N.W. extremity of the gulf its course gradually changes, till, at the mouth of the Mississippi, it turns E., and afterward S.E., as it again rushes out into the Atlantic ocean, at the rate of 80 m. in the 24 hours. (This remarkable current, commonly known as the *gulf stream*, is described in the article ATLANTIC OCEAN, l., 290, of this work.) The tides of the gulf of Mexico are of no great importance, they nowhere exceed 3 or 4 feet; but their average rise is not more than 2 feet. The colour of the water is a deep indigo, darker or more intense than that of the ocean: phosphorescent lights shine on it with great brilliancy, and between the coasts of Yucatan and Louisiana great quantities of *Lucas natans* occur in parallel lines from S.E. to N.N.W., and are carried out in large masses through the straits of Florida. (*Blunt's American Pilot*; *Purdy's Atlantic Ocean*; *Darby's Geogr. of United States*; *Humboldt's Pers. Narr.* i., 50-60.)

MEZE, a town of France, dep. Hérault, cap. cant., on the lagoon of Thau, 5 m. N.W. Cottes. Pop. (1836) 4340. It has a small port, capable of receiving 60 vessels of 40 tons each, and manufactures of brandy and liqueurs. Near it is the abbey of Vallemagne, an edifice of the 13th century, well worth the traveller's notice. (*Guide du Voyageur en France*.)

MEZIERES, a fortified town of France, dep. Ardennes, on the Meuse, which mostly surrounds the town, and is here crossed by two stone bridges, 80 m. N.W. Metz. Lat. 49° 45' 47" N., long. 49° 43' 31" E. Pop., in 1836, 3817. It is walled, and is further defended by a strong citadel. It is ill built, and has few edifices worth notice, except the town-hall, prefecture, the hospital, founded in 1412, and a parish church of considerable antiquity. Mézières, though the nominal capital of the department, has no court of primary jurisdiction, that tribunal being seated at Charleville (which see): it is, however, the seat of boards of taxation, artillery, and forest inspection, a society of agriculture, &c.; and has tanneries, breweries, and some trade in leather, coarse woollens, and linens. The Chevalier Bayard, with a garrison of only a few thousand men, successfully defended Mézières, in 1520, against a powerful Austrian army; and, in 1815, the town held out for two months against the Prussians. (*Hugo, art. Ardennes, &c.*)

MIAKO, a large city, and the ecclesiastical cap. of the Japanese empire, in the island of Nippon, on the Yedogawa, 230 m. W. by S. Yedo; lat. 35° 24' N., and long. 139° 30' E. Pop. (according to the Dutch traders, on whom, however, little reliance can be placed,) 600,000, exclusive of the *Dairi*, or Mikado's court, supposed somewhat to exceed 50,000. It is situated in a spacious plain, enclosed on all sides by high mountains, and almost entirely formed into fine gardens, interspersed with temples, monasteries, and palaces. It is nearly 4 m. in length, and about 3 m. broad, with narrow but regular streets, lined by houses two stories high, built of wood, lime, and clay, most of them being very slight and poorly constructed. The sacred Mikado, or supreme emperor, emphatically termed, "the Son of Heaven," has his residence on the N. side of the city, in a quarter comprising about a dozen streets, and separated from the rest of the buildings by walls and ditches; but, owing to the great diminution of the revenues furnished by the *ejogin*, or vicery (the substantial sovereign), the whole is reported to have a very shabby and dilapidated appearance, little in accordance with the rank of a being more divine than human! On the W. part of the town is another palace, built of stone, and strongly fortified: it belongs to the *ejogin*, who resides in it when he comes to pay his respects to the emperor. This practice, however, has long been discontinued, and the building is now used for the accommodation of certain functionaries, sent thither from Yedo to watch the proceedings of the *Dairi*. The members of this court, who view themselves as a species of superior beings to the rest of the Japanese,

are chiefly engaged in the study of literature and science, the *Dairi* being, in fact, the highest college in Japan for the cultivation of theology, and various other branches of learning. The almanacs, formerly imported from China, are now constructed, including the calculation of eclipses, in the *Dairi* college; and, at least, 2 of all the works, published in Japan, are produced by the *Mikado* of Miako, some of whom, however, are connected with other colleges and high schools, wholly independent of the *Dairi*.

This city is likewise the principal manufacturing depot of the empire, every kind of handicraft known in Japan being carried to the greatest perfection. Nearly every house has its attached shop well provided with every description of goods, and the japanned wares, carved ornaments, &c. of Miako, are unequalled either in Japan or China. Miako is one of the places visited by the Dutch traders, when they, once in four years, pay their respects to the *ejogin* at Yedo: they usually spend some days here, which are chiefly occupied in making purchases of Japanese manufactures. Various celebrated temples (of which there are many, though not described) are freely exhibited to them; and in the gardens attached to one of these buildings, tents are pitched for the purpose, not only of giving a sumptuous entertainment to the *Captain-Brigade* (as they term the Dutch president of the mission), but also of gratifying the curiosity of the natives with a sight of a few strangers from a distant land. (For further particulars, see JAPAN; see also, *Manners and Customs of the Japanese*, p. 140-157; *Siebold*, i. and ii.)

MIAMI river, O., rises in Hardin co., and flowing south-westerly 100 m., enters Ohio river in the S.W. corner of the state. It is 300 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigated, to a limited extent, for 75 m. It affords extensive water-power, and is connected to Auglaise river, a southern branch of Maumee river, by a portage of five miles. But its navigation will be superseded by the Miami canal, constructed along its borders.

MIAMI, county, O. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 410 sq. m. Organized in 1807. Watered by Miami river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 14,167 neat cattle, 30,650 sheep, 24,254 swine; and produced 136,159 bushels wheat, 16,936 of rye, 531,139 of Indian corn, 2169 of buckwheat, 3383 of barley, 163,391 of oats, 22,453 of potatoes, 153,232 of sugar. It had three commission houses in foreign trade, 54 retail stores, three fulling-mills, one woolen factory, 18 flouring-mills, 21 grist-mills, 45 saw-mills, two oil-mills, two tanneries, 11 distilleries, three breweries, one pottery, four printing-offices, one bindery, three weekly newspapers, and one periodical; 6 schools, 3625 scholars. Pop. 19,698. Capital, Troy.

MIAMI, county, Ia. Situated toward the N. part of the state, and contains 360 sq. m. Organized in 1838. Watered by Wabash, Eel and Mississinewa rivers. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through the centre of the county. It contained in 1840, 2910 neat cattle, 2977 sheep, 7384 swine; and produced 6157 bushels of wheat, 178,143 of Indian corn, 18,487 of oats, 19,735 of potatoes, 169 pounds of tobacco, 20,548 of sugar. It had 14 stores, two flouring-mills, three grist-mills, five saw-mills, three tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly, and one semi-weekly newspaper; 15 schools, 356 scholars. Pop. 2948. Capital, Peru.

MIAMI, L., Hamilton co., O. Situated on the north bend of Ohio river, which bounds it on the S. Bounded N.W. by Miami river. Pop. 2180.

MIAMI, L., Clermont co., O. It has two stores, one flouring-mill, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; eight school, 537 scholars. Pop. 2903.

MIAMI, L., Greene co., O. Drained by Little Miami river and its branches. It has five stores, two flouring-mills, three saw-mills. Pop. 1226.

MIAMI, L., Logan co., O. It has 13 schools, 1369 scholars. Pop. 3350.

MIAMI, L., Montgomery co., O. It has one cotton factory, eight grist-mills, six saw-mills, six distilleries; 13 schools 1369 scholars. Pop. 3259.

MIAMISBURG, p. v., Miami t., Montgomery co., O., 12 m. S. by W. Dayton, 78 m. W. by S. Columbus, 473 W. Situated on the E. side of Miami river, on the Miami canal. It contains two churches, 17 stores, three warehouses, a market-house, one cotton factory, one iron foundry, one brass foundry, two grist-mills, one steam saw-mill, one brewery, one tannery, and about 150 dwellings. One mile S.E. of the village is one of the largest ancient mounds in the state.

MIAYA, a market town of N.W. Hungary, co. Neutra on the Miava, a tributary of the Morava, 48 m. N.E. Presburg. Pop. 8650, mostly of Slavonian origin, and Leutherns. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs and bagging, several distilleries, and some trade in hemp and flax. MICHAEL (ST.), an inconsiderable bor. and market town of England, co. Cornwall, in pars. Newlyn and

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border of land. *Fyde*. This, which is said to have been a town of some importance, previously to the Norman conquest, is now, like others of the Cornish boroughs, an inconsiderable village. It returned two members to the House of Commons from the 6 Edward VI. down to the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised. The market has long been extinct; but sheep fairs are held here July 28, and Oct. 15.

MICHIGAN, one of the north-western United States, consists of two peninsulas; the principal of which, denominated Michigan proper, is bounded N. by the straits of Michilimackinac, which connect lake Michigan to lake Huron; E. by lake Huron, St. Clair river, lake St. Clair, Detroit river, and lake Erie, which separate it from Upper Canada; S. by Ohio and Indiana; and W. by lake Michigan. This main portion of the state is 368 m. long from N. to S., and has a mean breadth of about 140 m., containing about 36,856 sq. m., or 25,597,840 acres. But the upper peninsula of Michigan is a distinct territory, bounded N. by lake Superior; E. by St. Mary's river; S.E. by lake Huron, lake Michigan, and Green bay; and S.W. by Menominee and Montreal rivers, which separate it from Wisconsin territory. This portion of the state is 334 m. long, with an average breadth of 60 m., containing 36,664 sq. m. The whole territory of both peninsulas is 80,520 sq. m., or 39,728,800 acres of land surface. To this should be added 36,324 sq. m. of water surface. It lies between 41° 30' and 47° 30' N. lat., and between 83° 25' and 90° 30' W. long., and between 30° 25' and 13° 25' W. long. from W. The population in 1810, was 4589; in 1820, 9048; in 1830; 31,630; in 1840, 219,967. Of these, 113,395 were white males; 98,165 were white females; 303 were coloured males; 314 were coloured females. Employed in agriculture, 56,521; in commerce, 726; in manufactures and trades, 6990; in navigating the ocean, 34; do. canals, lakes, and rivers, 168; in mining, 40; in the learned professions, 904.

There were in 1840, 39 organized counties, which, with their population, were as follows:

Counties.	Pop. 1840.	Counties.	Pop. 1840.
Alcona	1,768	Lawrence	17,499
Berry	1,028	Livingston	7,430
Berrien	5,011	Macomb	933
Branch	5,715	Michilimackinac	9,715
Calhoun	10,599	Monroe	3,992
Charlevoix	5,710	Oakland	93,846
Cass	534	Ogemaw	398
Chippewa	1,614	Oshtemo	496
Crawford	2,379	Saginaw	8,103
Crawshaw	4,086	St. Clair	1,696
Dakota	7,640	St. Joseph	7,098
DeWitt	2,196	Shiawassee	2,403
Emmet	1,550	Van Buren	7,810
Genesee	13,130	Washtenaw	26,571
Hillsdale	7,280	Wayne	34,173
Ingham	6,697	Total	319,276
Lapeer	4,692		

Detroit, on the W. side of Detroit river, is the seat of government.

The surface of the surveyed part of the southern peninsula is generally level, undulating or rolling, and sometimes broken or hilly. In the eastern part, from the southern boundary to Saginaw bay, the land, to the distance of from 5 to 25 m., is mostly level. Proceeding westward, the land gradually rises to an irregular ridge, in some places 600 or 700 feet high, which divides the waters which flow eastward from those which flow westwardly to lake Michigan. This ridge is much nearer the eastern than the western shore. The central counties are somewhat hilly. These hills consist of an irregular assemblage of somewhat conical elevations, sometimes rising to the height of from 150 to 300 feet, though ordinarily not more than from 30 to 40 feet. But the main portion of the central and western part consists of a table land, gradually descending toward the lake, exhibiting a gently undulating, but very rarely a broken surface. The unsettled portion of the state lies N. of a line passing E. and W. through the centre of Saginaw bay. It is but imperfectly known, but it is represented as not very fertile, interspersed with sand ridges and marshes, having a rapid descent from the highlands eastwardly, but a gradual slope to the W. In general, the interior of the state may be regarded as level, but the coasts of lakes Michigan and Huron exhibit high and steep banks; and along the former are bluffs and sand banks from 100 to 300 feet high. A large part of the soil of the peninsula is fertile, and well adapted to the purposes of agriculture. The forest trees recent a great variety; oak, hickory, walnut, ash, linden, sugar maple, soft maple, elm, ash of various kinds, sycamores, hackberry, cotton-wood, butternut, box or dogwood, poplar, whitewood, and cherry. On the N.E. border evergreens seem to predominate, as pine, spruce, and hemlock, and in the N. part, large forests of pine and well timbered land extend into the interior. The soil in the settled parts of the peninsula is well adapted to wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax,

hemp, garden vegetables, and grasses. No part of the United States is better supplied with fish, aquatic fowls, and wild game. The fish are chiefly white fish and salmon trout, and are extensively taken for exportation. The trout weigh from 10 to 70 pounds, and the white fish are equally large. They constitute a substitute for the codfish in the N.W.

The upper peninsula has been but imperfectly explored; but the geological survey of the state, now in progress, may be expected to make it better known. The lake coast has been estimated at between 700 and 800 m., five tenths of which can be reached by the common lake vessels. It is diversified by mountains, hills, valleys, and plains, rising gradually from lakes Michigan and Superior to the interior. Porcupine mountains, which form the dividing ridge between the waters which flow into lake Superior and those which flow into lake Michigan, have summits towards the western boundary, estimated at from 1800 to 3000 feet high. A greater portion of this peninsula, except the sand plains, consist of millions of acres of *white and yellow pine*, and a mixture of spruce, hemlock, birch, oak, and aspen, and on the rivers, maple, ash, and elm. For large, and 60 smaller rivers flow into the lakes, and will hereafter afford mill-sites, and the means of transportation of a vast amount of lumber. This region does not promise much to agriculture, though there are doubtless fertile tracts; but in minerals it is undoubtedly rich. Iron, copper, and lead, are known to exist, and some surprising masses of native copper have been discovered in Ontonagon river. The climate is cold, but healthy; and though the summers are short, vegetation is exceedingly rapid. The extremes of temperature are 90° above, and 35° below zero of Fahrenheit, which has caused it to be denominated the Siberia of Michigan.

The southern peninsula of Michigan is drained by several large rivers, and many smaller streams. They originate in the dividing ridge, and pass off in an easterly and westerly direction, with some exceptions, to the lakes. Raisin and Huron rivers flow into lake Erie; Rouge into Detroit strait; Clinton and Black rivers into the strait of St. Clair; Saginaw river, formed by the junction of several large branches, enters Saginaw bay; Thunder bay river, Cheboygan, and several smaller streams flow N. into the straits of Mackinac. But the largest rivers flow W. into lake Michigan. They are St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon, and Manistee rivers. Some of these are navigable, to a considerable extent. The counties of Oakland, Livingston, Washtenaw, Barry, Jackson, and Kalamazoo abound with small clear lakes, well stocked with fish.

There were in 1840, 20,144 horses or mules, 185,190 neat cattle, 99,618 sheep, 295,880 swine; poultry was produced to the value of \$93,730. There were produced 2,157,108 bushels of wheat, 197,893 of barley, 2,114,051 of oats, 34,936 of rye, 2,377,030 of Indian corn, 113,589 of buckwheat, 2,100,905 of potatoes, 153,375 pounds of wool, 11,381 of hops, 4533 of wax, 1002 of tobacco, 966 of silk cocoons, 1,326,764 of sugar, 120,805 tons of hay, 755 of hemp or flax. The products of the dairy were valued at \$301,039; of the orchard at 16,905; and of lumber at \$293,385.

Michigan lake is the largest lake that lies wholly within the United States, being 330 m. long, and on an average 60 m. broad, containing 16,981 sq. m., or 10,698,000 acres. It has Green bay, a large branch on the N.W. The straits of Michilimackinac, 40 m. long, connect lake Michigan with lake Huron. Saginaw bay is a large branch of lake Huron, 60 m. long, and 32 m. wide.

Detroit is much the largest and most commercial place in the state. A large number of steamboats and other vessels ply between this place and Buffalo, and other places on the lakes. The other principal places are Monroe on the river Raisin; Pontiac on Clinton river, 16 m. N.W. from Detroit; Adrian, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Kalamazoo, Marshall, and Jackson in the interior; and St. Joseph and Grand Haven on lake Michigan, at the mouths of St. Joseph and Grand rivers.

The exports of Michigan in 1840, amounted to \$162,339, and the imports to \$126,610. There were 96 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$177,500; 612 retail dry goods and other stores, with a capital of \$2,338,988; 312 persons employed in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$45,800; 453 persons employed in the fisheries (lake), with a capital of \$28,640.

The amount of home-made or family manufactures was \$113,935; 16 fulling-mills and four woollen manufactures employed 37 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$9734, with a capital of \$34,120; 15 furnaces produced 601 tons of cast iron, employing 99 persons, and a capital of \$60,800; one paper-mill employed six persons, produced to the amount of \$7090, capital \$30,000; 19 persons manufactured tobacco to the amount of \$5000, capital \$1750; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$30,463, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$659, employing 43 persons, and a capital of \$70,000; 38 tanneries employed 99 persons, and a capital of \$70,940; 101 other manufactures of leather, as saddlery, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$192,190,

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with a capital of \$69,909; one glass-house employed 34 persons, produced to the amount of \$7393, with a capital of \$25,000; three potteries employed 40 persons, and produced to the amount of \$1100, with a capital of \$1900; three persons produced confectionary to the amount of \$3000, with a capital of \$1900; 67 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$47,000; seven persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$1299; one person manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$5000; six persons manufactured granite and marble to the amount of \$7000; 208 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$68,613; six persons produced 78,100 pounds of soap, and 57,975 pounds of tallow candles, with a capital of \$6000; 34 distilleries produced 337,761 gallons, and 10 breweries produced 308,686 gallons, the whole employing 116 persons, and a capital of \$194,900; 59 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$90,075, with a capital of \$13,150; 93 flouring-mills produced 903,890 barrels of flour, and, with grist and saw-mills, employed 1144 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$1,539,363, with a capital of \$2,460,900; vessels were built to the amount of \$10,500; 65 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$25,404, with a capital of \$98,050; 39 brick or stone houses, and 1980 wooden houses erected, employed 1978 persons, and cost \$571,095; 36 printing-offices, two blinderies, six daily and 36 weekly newspapers, and one periodical, employed 119 persons, and a capital of \$69,900. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$3,112,940.

Michigan university at Ann Arbor has departments of literature, science, and the arts, and of law and medicine. It is designed to have academic branches in different parts of the state, and they have already been established at Detroit, Ann Arbor, Kalamazoo, White Pigeon, and Tecumseh. The institution has been well endowed by 48,000 acres of choice lands, the minimum price of which is established by law at \$12 the acre. Marshall college, at Marshall, has been established by the Presbyterians; and St. Philip's college, near Detroit, by the Roman Catholics. The colleges had in 1840, 158 students. There were in the state 12 academies, with 465 students; and 975 common and primary schools, with 90,701 scholars. There were 3175 white persons over 30 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

In 1836, the Presbyterians had 48 churches and 19 ministers; the Baptists had 17 churches and 11 ministers; the Roman Catholics had one bishop and 18 ministers; the Episcopalians had one bishop and four ministers; and the Methodists were considerably numerous.

At the commencement of 1840, the state had nine banks and one branch, with an aggregate capital of \$1,999,900, and a circulation of \$861,936. At the close of 1840, the state debt amounted to \$6,011,000. There is a state penitentiary, on the Auburn plan, at Jackson.

The most important works of internal improvement are the *Central railroad*, now completed and in operation 80 m. from Detroit to Jackson; the *Southern railroad* is completed and in operation from Monroe to Adrian, 36 m. The legislature has appropriated the proceeds of both roads for the ironing of the former to Marshall, 30 m. farther W., and of the latter to Hillsdale, 38 m. farther W.; and it was expected that both roads would be completed thus far in the course of the year 1843. The legislature has appropriated the proceeds or the value of 150,000 acres of the state lands for the extension of the Central road 24 m. from Marshall, the whole of which is now under contract. This road is designed to extend from Detroit to St. Joseph, on lake Michigan, 194 m. The Erie and Kalamazoo railroad is in operation 30 m. from Toledo to Adrian. The Detroit and Pontiac railroad is in operation 95 m. from Detroit to Pontiac. Other works which have been projected are, for the present, suspended or abandoned.

The governor is elected once in two years by the people. He must be a citizen of the United States, and have resided in the state two years next preceding his election. The lieutenant-governor must have similar qualifications, and is elected for the same term and at the same time by the people. He is president of the senate; and in case of the decease, impeachment, resignation, or absence of the governor discharges the duties of the office.

The senate consists of 18 members, elected by the people for two years, one half of the number being elected annually. They must be qualified electors, and reside in the county or district which they represent. The house of representatives consists of 54 members, elected annually by the people, and must have similar qualifications to the senators. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices for seven years. Judges of county courts, associate judges of circuit courts, and judges of probate are elected by the people for the term of four years. Every white male citizen, above the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state six months next preceding an election, is

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permitted to vote only in the township or district in which he resides. The legislature meets annually at Detroit, on the first Monday of January.

Michigan was visited by French traders as early as 1668. Detroit was settled in 1670. At the peace of 1763, the country was ceded by France to Great Britain, and at the close of the Revolutionary war was ceded by Great Britain to the United States. They however held possession of Detroit until 1796, when it was given up to the United States. In 1805 the state was erected into a distinct territory, and received a territorial government. The British had possession of the country in 1812-13, but were soon expelled by the Americans under General Harrison. In 1836 Michigan was admitted into the union as a sovereign state.

MICHIGAN, lake, Mich., one of the five great lakes of North America, and is the second in size; being inferior only to lake Superior and lake Huron. It is between 41° 30' 58" and 46° N. lat., and between 84° 40' and 87° 8' W. long. In the northern part it communicates with lake Huron by the straits of Michilimackinac, or Mackinac, about 8 m. wide, and 4 in its narrowest part, by which, and its southern part, it separates the two peninsulas of Michigan. (For its dimensions see Michigan state.) It is estimated to be on an average 900 feet deep, and is elevated about 300 feet above tide-water. It has few good harbours. On the west side are those of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Green bay. On the E. side are Michigan city, St. Joseph, at the mouth of St. Joseph river, and Grand Haven, near the mouth of Grand river. It is navigated by many large vessels and several steamboats, which ply from Buffalo to Chicago, stopping at the intermediate places. It affords great facilities for transportation to the N.W. country. Merchants have had their goods carried from New-York over 70 m. up Grand river, through this lake, for a dollar for one hundred pounds. The lake has pure and clear water, and abounds with excellent fish. There are several islands in its N. part. A canal is in progress from Chicago to Illinois river, which is one of the great works of the west, and will probably be soon completed.

MICHIGAN CITY, p. v., La Porte co., la., 151 m. N.N.W. Indianapolis, 66 W. Situated on the S. shore of lake Michigan, at the mouth of Trail creek. It was laid out in 1835, and is the only harbour on the lake in the state. The location is in general healthy, and it has a fine situation for trade. It contains three churches, five large warehouses, 10 stores, one flouring-mill, one iron foundry, a branch of the bank of the state of Indiana, and about 700 inhabitants.

MICHILIMACKINAC, county and strait. (See MACKINAC.)

MIDDLE, t., Cape May co., N.J. Bounded E. by the Atlantic, W. by Delaware bay. Watered by Cohan, Dyer's, Green and Fishing creeks, flowing through marshes into Delaware bay. It contains the village of Cape May courthouse, and has 13 stores, two grist-mills, two saw-mills; five schools, 398 scholars. Pop. 1084.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, p. t., Plymouth co., Mass., 40 m. E. by E. Boston, 433 W. Incorporated in 1690. It contains two large ponds, from the bottom of one of which iron ore is taken. It contains eight churches, four Baptist, three Congregational and a Methodist, eight stores, one fulling-mill, two cotton factories with 2500 spindles, one furnace, two forges, four grist-mills, 11 saw-mills; one academy, 172 students; 40 schools, 1592 scholars. Pop. 5085.

MIDDLEBOURNE, p. v., capital of Tyler co., Va., 307 m. N.W. Richmond, 575 W. Situated on the E. side of Middle Island creek, and contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the post-office, \$78.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of Holland, prov. Zealand, of which it is the cap., nearly in the centre of the island of Walcheren, 4 m. N. by E. Flushing, and 47 m. S.W. Rotterdam; lat. 51° 30' 6" N., long. 3° 37' 30" E. Pop. 3980. Though no longer fortified, it preserves its circular mound of earth, divided into bastions and surrounded by a broad and deep ditch. The approaches to Middleburg are somewhat more varied than to most Dutch towns, the roads passing through a number of small plantations and country houses. It is nearly circular; some of its streets are wide and handsome, and the whole are tolerably regular. The market-place forms a spacious square; and part of the town is traversed by canals, crossed by draw-bridges. The whole is extremely clean; the private houses are uniform, and some of the public buildings capacious, particularly the town-house and the Oostkerk (east church); the former is in the Gothic style, and has several statues and paintings. The other objects most worthy of notice are several of the churches, a high spire, commanding a prospect over the whole island, the public walks along the bastions, and the Molenwater, an extensive reservoir or backwater. The chief literary institution is the *atheneum*, or academy, which affords nearly the same course of in-

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struction as a university, but without the privilege of conferring degrees. It has also a Latin school; a school of design; the Zealand society of literature, arts, and sciences, which possesses a good library, a collection of medals, &c.; and a society of agriculture.

Middlebury has manufactures of starch, glass, and paper, a cannon foundry, and several saw-mills, and salt refineries. Though four miles from the sea, it has quays of considerable extent, and formerly had a considerable share in the Dutch East India trade. Its other branches of commerce are the importation of wine, chiefly from Bordeaux, and the exportation of corn, brought to its market from the fertile tracts to the eastward of the island. It was the head-quarters of the British army in the unfortunate expedition of 1809. Its atmosphere, like that of the rest of Zealand, is loaded with moisture, which tends to engender agues and bilious complaints, particularly in autumn.

Middlebury is of considerable antiquity, having been first surrounded with walls in 1132. It was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards in 1574. In 1795 it was ceded to the French, under whom it was the capital of the department Bouches-de-l'Eclat. It sends eight deputies to the provincial assembly of Zealand. (*De Cloet; Stein's Handbook; Dict. Géog., &c.*)

MIDDLEBURY, p. t., Schoharie county, N. Y., 37 m. W. Albany, 378 W. It contains a large pond or marsh called the Vly, the outlet of which flows into Schoharie creek, by which it is bounded on the W. It contains nine churches, five Methodist, a Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, Baptist and Christian, 11 stores, four fulling-mills, six grist-mills, 28 saw-mills, four tanneries; 90 schools, 868 scholars. Population 3543.

MIDDLEBURY, p. t., capital of Addison co., Vt., 33 m. S.E.E. Burlington, 50 m. S.W. Montpelier, 481 W. Watered by Otter creek and Middlebury rivers, which afford extensive water-power. Chartered in 1761. It contains 16 stores, six fulling-mills, two woollen factories, one cotton factory with 3600 spindles, one furnace, one forge, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries, two printing-offices, one bindery, two weekly newspapers, and one periodical; two academies, 70 students, 12 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 3162. The village is situated at the falls on both sides of Otter creek, which are connected by a bridge, and is one of the most flourishing villages in the state. It contains a courthouse, jail, a bank, five churches, a Congregational, Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist and Roman Catholic, and most of the above mills and manufactories. It has a fine marble quarry, which produces to the amount of from \$8000 to \$9000 annually, and affords some of the finest statuary and other marble. It is the seat of Middlebury college, founded in 1800, which has a president and five professors, or other instructors, has 771 alumni, of whom 245 have been ministers of the gospel, 56 students, and 7054 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Wednesday in August. The college edifices are two, one of which is of stone, 106 feet long, 40 feet wide and four stories high, containing 48 rooms for students. It has sometimes had over 100 students. The village contains two academies, above mentioned, one male and one female, which are flourishing.

MIDDLEBURY, p. t., New-Haven co., Ct., 52 m. W.S.W. Hartford, 310 W. Watered by branches of Naugatuck river and by Quasagang pond, the outlet of which affords water-power. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Methodist, two stores, two grist-mills, four saw-mills, one tannery, three distilleries; one academy, 32 students; six schools, 128 scholars. Pop. 761.

MIDDLEBURY, p. t., Wyoming co., N. Y., 247 m. W. Albany, 365 W. Drained by Allen's creek, a tributary of Tonawanda creek. It contains two churches, a Baptist and Presbyterian, five stores, two fulling-mills, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 300 students; 23 schools, 1154 scholars. Pop. 2445.

MIDDLEBURY, p. v., Talmadge t., Summit co., O., 125 m. N.E. Columbus, 380 W. Situated on both sides of Little Cuyahoga river, which affords good water-power. It contains a Presbyterian church, of brick, an academy, seven stores, one furnace, two flouring-mills, one machine shop, two wool-carding and cloth-dressing works, one sash factory, one large chair and cabinet shop, and various other mechanical establishments, and about 600 inhabitants.

MIDDLEFIELD, p. t., Hampshire co., Mass., 124 m. W. Boston, 368 W. Incorporated in 1783. It lies on the Green mountain range. Watered by a branch of Westfield river. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Baptist and Methodist, four stores, six fulling-mills, two woollen factories, one grist-mill, seven saw-mills; nine schools, 246 scholars. Pop. 1717.

MIDDLEFIELD, p. t., Otsego co., N. Y., 64 m. W. Albany, 367 W. Bounded W. by Otsego lake and outlet, E. by Cherryvalley creek. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist, seven stores, three fulling-

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mills, five grist-mills, 18 saw-mills, one oil-mill, four tanneries, two distilleries; two academies, 58 students; 17 schools, 820 scholars. Pop. 3319.

MIDDLE PAXTON, t., Dauphin co., Pa., 9 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Drained by Fishing, Stony, and Clark's creeks. Bounded W. by Susquehanna river. It contains anthracite coal, and has a church, four stores, one furnace, three grist-mills, six saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; one school, 75 scholars. Pop. 1560.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a river-port, town and par. of England, N. Riding co. York, hund. Langborough, on the Tees, about 34 m. from its mouth, 16 m. E. by N. Darlington, and 215 m. N. London. Area of par., 2300 acres. Pop. of township, in 1821, only 40; in 1831, 154; but in 1841 estimated at 4500, an increase attributable to the rapid rise of its coal trade, consequent on the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway from the collieries of S. Durham. It consists of a main street facing the river, and of another wide avenue running at right angles to it, at the corner of which are the commercial hotel and reading-rooms, surmounted by an observatory. There are also several other respectable streets; and on the whole the town is regularly and substantially built, under the superintendence of a joint-stock building company. The church, erected at an expense of £3500, raised by subscription, and opened in 1840, is a neat Gothic structure, with a rather elegant spire. A national school has been formed, and the church has likewise a well-attended Sunday school. The Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, and primitive Methodists have also their respective places of worship, with attached Sunday schools, furnishing religious instruction to about 600 children of both sexes.

Middlesborough, the site of which only eleven years ago was occupied by a solitary farm-house, has already become the most considerable part of the Tees, though still regarded as subordinate to Stockton, from which it has taken nearly all its coal-trade, and a large portion of its ship-building. Its rapid rise is owing to its convenient position near the bar of the Tees, and the spirited conduct of Messrs. Pease, Backhouse, and other wealthy coal-owners, who, in connection with other shareholders, have built excellent staiths for loading colliers at the wharfs, and constructed a railway communicating with the important coal-field near Bishop's Auckland. The line was opened to Middlesborough (a distance of 32 m. from Witton Park colliery) in 1833; and the export of coal was stated by J. Pease, Esq., M.P., to amount, in 1839, to 510,000 tons, and the number of passengers in the same year somewhat exceeded 16,000. The entire cost of this undertaking was about £70,000, and the present gross income is upwards of £70,000, the average dividends being about 10½ per cent. The staiths, which are 450 yards in length, and worked by two large steam-engines, are capable of shipping 4000 tons of coal *per diem*. Large docks are also in process of excavation, which, when completed, will comprise a water area of several acres. Steam tug-boats are constantly employed in bringing in and taking out vessels over the bar of the river: steamers run twice or three times a week during summer between this port and Sunderland and Newcastle; and there is a weekly steamer to and from London. Two ship-building yards, an extensive pottery, and some sail-cloth and rope manufactories are in active operation. The trade of Middlesborough, independent of coal, is already important; and it bids fair to rival, both in trade and industry, the flourishing towns of Tyne-mouth and Sunderland. (*Irish Railway Com. Rep.; Sir G. Head's Home Tour; Grassville's Spas of Eng.; Priv. Inf.*)

MIDDLESEX, a co. of England, containing the greater part of the metropolis, having E. the river Lea, which divides it from Essex, N. the co. Hertford, W. Buckingham, and S. the Thames, which separates it from Surrey and Kent. It is one of the smallest of the English counties, comprising only 180,490 acres; surface very various. The highest eminences are Hampstead, Highgate, and Harrow-on-the-hill. In some parts along the Thames there are extensive tracts of rich loam; but the higher grounds are mostly gravelly and clayey, and not naturally fertile. There are numerous unenclosed commons in different parts of the county, and Hoemlow-heath, on its S.W. angle, is as poor and unimprovable a tract as can well be imagined. Contrary to what might have been expected, agriculture is but little advanced in this county; and, although considerable improvements have been made, the implements and processes of husbandry are still very inferior. But by far the largest portion of the county is in grass, and the business of haymaking is as well understood here as in any part of the kingdom. The rich tract of land along the Thames from Kensington to Isleworth is principally occupied by market gardeners, who send a large supply of fruits and vegetables to the London market. The cows kept for the supply of London with milk are all short-horned. Property is very much divided, and in several districts it is mostly

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portioned out into villas and pleasure grounds; farms seldom exceed 300 acres, and their average size is supposed to be about 100. Leases pretty common, and mostly for 14 and 21 years. Average rent of land, in 1820, 38s. 8d. Minerals of no importance; but in the vicinity of London in many places vast quantities of land have been dug up, and converted into bricks. Middlesex is well watered; besides the Thames and the Lea, by which it is bounded, it is intersected and partly bounded on the W. by the Colne; and it is also intersected by the Brent, and by the Grand Junction canal, &c. It is divided, exclusive of the metropolis, into six hundreds and 75 parishes. It returns 14 members to the House of Commons—viz. two for the county, four for the city of London, two for Westminster, two for the Tower hamlets, two for Finsbury, and two for Marylebone. Registered electors for the county in 1836-40, 13,919. In 1841, Middlesex had 207,670 inhabited houses, and 1,576,616 inhabitants; of whom 739,970 were males, and 837,646 females. Sum expended for the relief of the poor in 1838-1839, £236,679.

MIDDLESEX, county, Mass. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 800 sq. m. Watered by Merrinac, Charles, Mystic, Sudbury, Concord, and Nashua rivers. The Middlesex canal passes through its N.E. part. It contained in 1840, 33,706 neat cattle, 8351 sheep, 20,591 of swine; and produced 9509 bushels of wheat, 61,105 of rye, 230,473 of Indian corn, 5074 of buckwheat, 98,539 of barley, 86,021 of oats, 741,851 of potatoes. It had 13 commissioned houses in foreign trade, 533 stores, capital \$1,388,400, 23 lumber yards, capital \$230,000, two furnaces, 36 forges, seven fulling-mills, 18 woolen factories, 35 cotton factories with 189,664 spindles, two flouring-mills, 98 grist-mills, 141 saw-mills, 13 paper-mills, four powder-mills, 34 tanneries, five distilleries one brewery, 13 printing-offices, 12 binderies, eight weekly and two semi-weekly newspapers, and six periodicals. Total capital in manufactures \$12,215,055; one college, 341 students; 44 academies, 4014 students; 369 schools, 24,876 scholars. Pop. 106,611. Capitals, Concord, Cambridge, and Lowell.

MIDDLESEX, county, Ct. Centrally situated toward the E. part of the state, and contains 342 sq. m. Connecticut river passes centrally through it, affording great facilities for commerce, and by its small tributaries, affords extensive water-power. It contained in 1840, 15,667 neat cattle, 14,758 sheep, 6494 swine; and produced 5463 bushels of wheat, 54,842 of rye, 103,920 of Indian corn, 9169 of buckwheat, 40,026 of oats, 181,673 of potatoes. It had 105 stores, seven lumber yards, eight fulling-mills, one woolen factory, eight cotton factories with 7646 spindles, one dyeing and printing works, 38 grist-mills, 43 saw-mills, one powder-mill, 15 tanneries, four printing-offices, one bindery, two weekly newspapers, and one periodical; one college, 147 students; seven academies, 526 students; 153 schools, 3225 scholars. Pop. 24,879. Capitals, Middletown and Had-dam.

MIDDLESEX, county, N. J. Situated near the centre of the state, and contains 330 sq. m. Watered by Raritan river and its branches, and by Millstone and Rahway rivers. Raritan bay forms an excellent harbor, communicating directly with the ocean, and with New-York harbour, through Staten Island sound. It contained in 1840, 12,992 neat cattle, 8310 sheep, 11,636 swine; and produced 35,933 bushels of wheat, 60,728 of rye, 194,474 of Indian corn, 42,224 of buckwheat, 1519 of barley, 185,730 of oats, 86,965 of potatoes. It had 136 stores, five lumber yards, one cotton factory, one flouring-mill, 21 grist-mills, 90 saw-mills, two paper-mills, six tanneries, 15 distilleries, three potteries, four printing-offices, two binderies, one daily and two weekly newspapers; three academies, 113 students; 70 schools, 2240 scholars. Pop. 21,893. Capital, New-Brunswick.

MIDDLESEX, county, Va. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 170 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Rappahannock river, S.W. by Piankatsank river, and E. by Chesapeake bay. It contained in 1840, 3638 neat cattle, 3903 sheep, 6801 swine; and produced 17,097 bushels of wheat, 1148 of rye, 128,145 of Indian corn, 21,078 of oats, 7587 of potatoes, 1350 pounds of tobacco, 9620 of cotton. It had 14 stores, one flouring-mill, 11 grist-mills, seven saw-mills; 10 schools, 903 scholars. Pop.: whites, 9041; slaves, 2909; free coloured, 242; total, 4392. Capital, Urbanna.

MIDDLESEX, p. t., Washington co., Vt., 6 m. N.E. Montpelier, 519 W. Bounded S. by Onion or Winoski river, by the N. branch of which it is watered. Between this town and Moretown, Onion river passes through a rocky chasm, with perpendicular walls, 30 feet deep, 60 feet wide, and 80 rods long, over which is a bridge. It is a curiosity. It contains a church, one store, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, one oil-mill; 12 schools, 487 scholars. Pop. 1270.

MIDDLESEX, p. t., Yates co., N. Y., 194 m. W. Albany, 323 W. Bounded W. by Canandaigua lake. Drained by West creek. It has one grist-mill, one saw-mill; 12 schools, 610 scholars. Pop. 1439.

MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, t., Butler co., Pa. It has two stores, one fulling-mill, five grist-mills, three saw-mills; nine schools, 345 scholars. Pop. 1692.

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD, t., Monroe co., Pa. It has two grist-mills, two saw-mills. Pop. 1144.

MIDDLETOWN, a manufacturing market town and par. of England, honour of Clitheroe, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster, 5 m. N.N.E. Manchester, and 165 m. N. by W. London. Area of par., 11,510 acres. Pop. of par. (comprising eight townships), in 1841, 15,489; pop. of township 6003. This town, which in 1775 was an inconsiderable village, containing only 300 inhabitants, has, owing to the extension of the cotton-trade, become a large place, with several good streets and well-built houses. The church, rebuilt in 1524, has a low tower, partly of wood, and some fine carvings and painted windows: the living is a rectory, in the gift of Lord Suffield, the lord of the manor. Within the parish are, also, three Episcopal chapels, and seven places of worship for different denominations of dissenters, with 17 attached Sunday schools, furnishing religious instruction to about 9400 children. A free grammar school was founded in 1573; and within the last few years, three subscription schools have been formed for the education of the children of the working classes. The principal employments of Middletown are silk and cotton weaving, cotton spinning, calico and silk printing: there are, within the township, about 9600 silk weavers, and 1000 persons employed in the cotton-mills; besides nearly 580 engaged in subordinate trades. The Rochdale canal, the Manchester and Leeds railway, and the Bolton railway pass through the parish, and afford the greatest facilities for the conveyance both of passengers and goods. The town is governed by the county and manorial constables; and courts leet and boro are held twice a year. Markets on Saturday, 14th Monday after 10th March, ditto after 15th April, and 2d Thursday after 29th Sept. (*Butterworth's Stat. of Lanc.; Baines' Lanc., &c.*)

MIDDLETOWN, a market town of Ireland, co. Cork, prov. Munster, at the confluence of the Curra and Lewis rivers, at the N.E. extremity of Cork harbour, 14 m. E. Cork. Pop. in 1831, 1466. Middletown, so called from being midway between Cork and Youghal, has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel and convent; an endowed grammar school, and two schools partially supported by the commissioners of education, a fever hospital and dispensary, a market-house, courthouse, and bridewell. It is built in a very straggling manner, and is neither lighted nor paved; but it contains several respectable dwelling-houses, and good shops: it is increasing, and is generally admitted to be in a thriving condition. It has two extensive distilleries, and a brewery; and it has the advantage of being in the immediate neighbourhood of the harbour of Ballinacorney, where the merchants ship their commodities, especially flour and agricultural produce. (*Mass. Bound. Rep.*) The corporation, consisting of a sovereign, two bailiffs, 12 burgesses, and commonly returned two members to the Irish House of Commons till the union, when it was disfranchised. Quarter sessions are held June and Nov.; and it is a constabulary station. Duty was paid, in 1838, on 96,192 bush. malt, and 597,533 galls. whiskey. Markets on Saturday; fairs on the 14th Feb., 14th May, 5th July, 16th Sept., 10th Oct., and 2nd Nov. Postoffice revenue, in 1839, £295; in 1838, £468.

MIDDLETOWN, p. t., Essex co., Mass., 28 m. N. Boston, 486 W. Watered by Ipswich river. It has two stores, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory; four schools, 390 scholars. Pop. 637.

MIDDLETOWN, p. t., Rutland co., Vt., 77 m. S.E.W. Montpelier, 441 W. It contains a Congregational and a Baptist church, several stores, nine saw-mills, nine schools, 353 scholars. Pop. 1057.

MIDDLETOWN, t., Newport co., R. I., 26 m. S. by E. Providence. It is the middle of three townships, into which Rhode Island is divided. Incorporated in 1743. It has two grist-mills; five schools; 148 scholars. Pop. 691.

MIDDLETOWN, city, p. t., port of entry, semi-capital of Middlesex co., Ct., 14 m. S. Hartford, 24 m. N.E. New Haven, 35 m. N.W. New-London, 396 W. The township is 9 m. long, with an average breadth of nearly 7 m. A range of hills with a base of granite crosses the Connecticut, a little below the city, where the river is compressed to the width of 35 rods; and a range of greenstone mountains passes through its W. part. Opposite to the city the river is from 80 to 97 rods wide. A horse ferry boat crosses to Chatham. The township, including the city, contains 37 stores, capital \$269,500, three lumber yards, capital \$40,000, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, one cotton factory, with 11,000 spindles, one dyeing and printing works, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, one powder-mill, one rope-walk, two tanneries, four printing-offices, one bindery, two weekly newspapers, and one periodical; three academies, 115 students, 33 schools, 1298 scholars. Pop. 7210.

MIDDLETOWN POINT.

The city is situated on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 31 m. above its mouth in Long Island sound, in 41° 33' 8" N. lat. and 73° 39' W. long. The ground rises gradually from the river, and in the back part attains a commanding elevation, affording a delightful view of the river and of the surrounding country. The principal streets run parallel with the river, and are crossed by other streets running at right angles with them, making over eight in the whole. The principal street is Main-street, elevated from 45 to 50 feet above the river, running N. and S., about 1 mile in length, is broad and straight, and contains the principal stores and public buildings. The city is at the head of ship navigation, and admits to its wharves any vessels which can pass the bar at the mouth of the river, having ten feet of water. It was first settled in 1651, and was incorporated as a city in 1784, and contains a handsome courthouse, a jail, a fine custom-house of stone, two banks, besides one for savings, seven churches, two Congregational, an Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Universalist, and an African, and most of the above mentioned stores and manufactures. The tonnage of the port in 1840, was 14,231. Vessels for Hartford and other towns on the river are registered here. It contains about 490 dwellings, and 3511 inhabitants.

It is the seat of the Wesleyan university, under the direction of the Methodists, founded in 1831, which has a president and nine professors or other instructors, 143 alumni, of whom 49 have been ministers of the gospel, 133 students, and 11,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in August. It has a valuable philosophical apparatus, and mineralogical cabinet. The buildings occupy a commanding site in the upper part of the city, over half a mile from the river. Two miles above the city is the village of Upper Middletown or Middletown Upper-houses, which contains two churches, a Congregational and Baptist, and has had considerable ship-building for more than a century. West river, a small stream, enters Connecticut river between this and the city, and affords water-power. The steamboat from Hartford to New-York stops at the city daily in the season of navigation.

MIDDLETOWN, p. L. Delaware co., N. Y., 79 m. W.S.W. Albany, 335 W. Watered by Papacott, branch of Delaware river. It was organized in 1769, and contains eight stores, two fulling-mills, seven grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, three tanneries; 30 schools, 754 scholars. Pop. 2606.

MIDDLETOWN, p. L. Monmouth co., N. J., 51 m. E.N.E. Trenton, 230 W. Bounded N. by Sandy-hook and E. by the Atlantic. The beach forming Sandy-hook runs 6 m. N. from Shrewsbury inlet, on the N. point of which stands Sandy-hook lighthouse. Drained by Swimming and Neversink rivers. It contains three churches, a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Baptist, 33 stores, three tanneries, two fulling-mills, 11 grist-mills, six saw-mills, three tanneries, eight distilleries; one academy, 60 students, 39 schools, 1530 scholars. Pop. 8063.

MIDDLETOWN, L. Bucks co., Pa., 20 m. N.N.E. Philadelphia. Watered by Nesquehoning creek and its tributary, and Bristol creek. It has four stores; one academy, 37 students; two schools, 164 scholars. Pop. 2124.

MIDDLETOWN, L. Delaware co., Pa., 50 m. W. Philadelphia. Bounded W. by Chester creek, E. by Ridley creek. It has three stores, two fulling-mills, one woolen factory, four cotton factories, with 4900 spindles, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; five schools, 196 scholars. Pop. 1451.

MIDDLETOWN, p. v., Frederick co., Va., 158 m. N.N.W. Richmond, 67 W. Situated on Meadow run, on which are several mills. It contains two churches, an academy, five stores, and about 400 inhabitants. Wagons are extensively manufactured.

MIDDLETOWN, p. v., Lemon t., Butler co., O., 30 m. N. Cincinnati, 90 m. W.S.W. Columbus, 490 W. Situated on the E. side of Miami river. The Miami canal passes through it. It contains three churches, 11 stores, two pork-houses, one woolen factory, one grist-mill; one academy, 150 dwellings, and about 1000 inhabitants. A toll bridge here crosses Miami river.

MIDDLETOWN, L. Columbiana co., O. It has seven schools, 147 scholars. Pop. 1001.

MIDDLETOWN POINT, p. v., port of delivery, Middletown t., Monmouth co., N. J., 43 m. E. by N. Trenton, 200 W. Situated on Middletown creek, 3 m. from its entrance into Raritan bay. It contains a Presbyterian church, a bank, 10 stores, and about 100 dwellings, many of them neat.

MIDDLEWICH, a market town and par. of England, hund. Northwich, co. Chester, at the confluence of the Dane and Croke, 18 m. E. Chester, and 151 m. N.W. London. Area of par. (which comprises 14 townships), 13,330 acres; pop. of do., in 1841, 4755; pop. of township, 1395. The town, though small, is neat and regularly built, its principal public edifices being a large church, three places of worship for dissenters, and a free school. Middlewich has long been celebrated for its brine-springs, the water of

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which is alleged to yield $\frac{1}{4}$ its weight of salt (muriate of soda). The manufacture of salt is hence the chief employment of the inhabitants; but some additional advantages have been derived, within the last 30 years, from the introduction of the cotton trade: there is also a silk-mill, which employed, in 1839, about 40 hands.

Middlewich has an extensive internal navigation by means of the Grand-trunk canal, which passes through the town, and by a branch connecting the town with the Chester canal. It is distant only $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the Winsford station, on the Grand Junction railway, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from the yet unfinished Manchester and Birmingham railway. Petty sessions are held here for the hund. of Northwich. Markets on Tuesday; cattle fairs, May 1, Holy Thursday, and Aug. 5.

MIDHURST, a pari. bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Sussex, hund. Easebourne, and rape Chichester, near the Arun, 10 m. N. by E. Chichester, and 46 m. S.W. London. Pop. of pari. bor. (which includes the entire pars. of Midhurst, Easebourne, Heyshott, Chithurst, Graffham, Diding, and Cocking, with portions of parishes. Steep, Bignor, Wool-Lavington, Bepton, Woodbeding, Lynch, Stedham, Sping, Trotton, Sellham, and Lodsworth), in 1831, 5637. The town is small, but particularly clean-looking, and has several good detached houses in its immediate neighbourhood. The church is a small stone building, with a square tower surmounted by a diminutive steeple: the living is a curacy in private patronage. A free grammar school was founded here in 1672, and there is a national and Sunday school for poor children of both sexes. "Midhurst has very little trade, except in corn, large quantities of which are sold at its weekly markets. The surrounding district is entirely agricultural, though formerly iron-works existed within a few miles of it." (*Besant. Rep.*) It is a borough by prescription, and sent two members to the House of Commons from the reign of Edward II. down to 1532, the right of voting being in the holders of burghage tenures. The Reform Act deprived it of one of its members; the electoral limits being, at the same time, so much enlarged as to include, in addition to the parish or old borough of Midhurst, six entire parishes, and portions of 11 others, as above specified. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 261. Petty sessions are held here for the hund. of Easebourne. Markets on Thursday; cattle fairs 5th of April and 29th of Oct.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of Midhurst, and close to the Arun, are the ruins of Coudry house, formerly the residence of the family of Montague, destroyed by fire, with its costly furniture, pictures, books, &c., on the 24th Sept., 1793; the same day that its noble owner was drowned in an attempt to sail down the falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. MIDLAND, county, Mich., recently formed. Bounded E. by Saginaw bay. Watered by Tubbawasse river and its branches. Capital, Midland.

MIDNAPORE, a dist. of British India, presid. Bengal, properly belonging to the prov. Orissa, but which has long been attached to that of Bengal; principally between lat. 21° 40' and 23° and long. 86° and 89° E.; having N. the Jungle Mahals, E. the Hooghly district and river, S. Cuttack, and W. some seminarys, tributary to the British. Area, 9290 sq. m. Pop., in 1823, 1,914,000. Notwithstanding this amount of population, a considerable portion of the surface consists of jungles, partially inhabited by a very low caste of Hindoos called *seats*. The land is generally very fertile, and most part of the articles grown in Bengal are cultivated here; the people, however, are poor and depressed, and it is doubtful whether they ever enjoyed a much higher state of prosperity and civilization than at present. Midnapore has some manufactures of fine calico and gauzes, but of late these have greatly declined. Land revenue, in 1829-30, 1,307,614 rupees. Chief towns, Midnapore, Jaisore, and Pipley. Midnapore, the capital and residence of the judge, collector, &c., of the district, is in lat. 23° 25' N., long. 87° 25' E. Its chief buildings are the jail, hospital, and barracks. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

MIFFLIN, county, Pa. Situated near the centre of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Watered by Juniata river, along which proceeds the Pennsylvania canal. It contained in 1840, 9523 neat cattle, 11,323 sheep, 15,002 swine; and produced 307,696 bushels of wheat, 47,466 of rye, 180,451 of Indian corn, 6619 of buckwheat, 237,331 of oats, 51,499 of potatoes. It had 47 stores, four farms, two forges, two fulling-mills, five woolen factories, 24 grist-mills, 61 saw-mills, 14 tanneries, five distilleries, one brewery, two printing-offices, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 27 students; 67 schools, 2125 scholars. Pop. 13,092. Capital, Lewisport.

MIFFLIN, L., Lycoming co., Pa., 23 m. N.W. Williamsport. It has three grist-mills, five saw-mills, one distillery, one pottery; five schools, 445 scholars. Pop. 1294.

MIFFLIN, L., Allegheny co., Pa., 8 m. S. Pittsburg. Bounded N.E. and S.E. by Monongahela river, by small tributa-

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ries of which it is drained. It contains five stores, four flouring-mills, three saw-mills, four distilleries; five schools, 180 scholars. Pop. 1654.

MIFFLIN, t. Cumberland co., Pa. Bounded S. by Cone-dogwin creek. It contains two stores, two fulling-mills, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills, two tanneries; eight schools, 210 scholars. Pop. 1413.

MIFFLIN, t. Columbia co., Pa. 17 m. S.E. Danville. It has five stores, one fulling-mill, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, seven saw-mills, three tanneries; five schools, 148 scholars. Pop. 2150.

MIFFLIN, t. Dauphin co., Pa. 23 m. N.E. Harrisburg. Watered by Wiconisco creek. It contains a Lutheran church, seven stores, one fulling-mill, five flouring-mills, one grist-mill, eight saw-mills, three tanneries, one pottery; seven schools, 230 scholars. Pop. 1781.

MIFFLIN, p. t. Richland co., O. 5 m. E. Mansfield, 72 N. by E. Columbus, 360 W. Pop. 1800.

MIFFLINSBURG, p. b. Buffalo t. Union co., Pa. 76 m. N. Harrisburg, 186 W. Situated on the S. side of Buffalo creek. Incorporated in 1837. It contains two churches, a Lutheran and a Methodist, six stores, two tanneries, two breweries, two potteries; one academy, 25 students; three schools, 180 scholars, 100 dwellings, and 704 inhabitants.

MIFFLINTOWN, p. b. Fermanagh t. capital of Juniata co., Pa. 45 m. N.W. Harrisburg, 136 W. Situated on the N. bank of Juniata river, on the Pennsylvania canal. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Presbyterian and Lutheran, an academy, several stores, about 100 dwellings, and 450 inhabitants.

MIHIEL (ST.), a town of France, dep. Meuse, cap. cant. on the Meuse, 20 m. N.E. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. in 1836, 5706. It was formerly surrounded with walls, but these were demolished in 1635. It is well laid out, and has several remarkable churches, in one of which is a fine piece of sculpture, representing Christ laid in the sepulchre, the work of L. Richier, a pupil of Michael Angelo. It is the seat of the court of primary jurisdiction for the arrond. of Commercy, and of the court of assize for the dep.; and has a communal college, a public library, and manufactures of cotton cloth and yarn. (*Hugo, art. Meuse, &c.*)

MILAN (Ital. *Milano*, Germ. *Mailand*, Lat. *Mediolanum*), the principal city of N. Italy, and the cap. of the Austrian dom. S. of the Alps, in a fertile and highly cultivated plain, between the Olona and Lambra, with which rivers it is connected by the *Naviglio Grande* and other canals, 150 m. W. Venice, and 79 m. E.N.E. Turin; lat. 45° 28' 10" N., long. 9° 11' 30" E. Pop. in 1837, 145,500, including only the inhabitants of the city-proper; but, with the immediate suburbs, 171,268; and including the garrison and strangers, about 183,000. (*Bergkass.*) It is nearly circular; and is surrounded, except on the N.W., by a bastioned wall of little strength, and broad ramparts, planted with trees, and about 10 m. in circuit. The area thus enclosed comprises, however, not only the city and its suburbs, but a number of gardens and orchards. The city-proper, or closely peopled part in the centre, is surrounded by a canal nearly 5 m. in circumference. Like other old cities, it is irregularly laid out, and most of its streets are narrow and winding; but it has some noble thoroughfares, and is generally extremely well paved. Upon the whole, it is one of the finest and most pleasing cities of Europe. "Milan," says Von Raumer, "stands in a sea of green trees, as Venice in a sea of green waters. In the latter city everything reminds you of the past, as the great and important period; here, on the contrary, the present is full of life, and all that belongs to antiquity is thrown into the back ground. Everything reminds one that Milan is a great central point of wealth and activity. No signs of decay, no unoccupied people, unless in the upper classes, where the possession of fortune invites to the *far niente*, which, in Venice, goes hand in hand with wretchedness and want. In Venice, and also in Verona, each house is built according to individual fancy or convenience, and the greatest variety of architecture, and the most wanton deviations from all law, order, or harmony, are seen. In Milan, on the contrary, every building is perfectly symmetrical, and scrupulously kept in repair; and not the least symptom is to be seen of a poor or declining population, so evident is everywhere the progress of improvement." (*Italy and the Italians*, l. 100.)

The principal public edifice is the cathedral; an immense and imposing Gothic structure, inferior in size only to St. Peter's, Rome, and St. Paul's, London. It stands in the centre of a spacious square, nearly in the middle of the city, and is built wholly of white marble. It was begun by John Galeazzo, first duke of Milan, in 1385; but on so large a scale, that it is not yet quite finished; and, from having been continued by many different architects of adverse tastes, it has a great admixture of styles. Its principal facade has a fine general effect; but it presents the incongruity of Grecian doorways and windows introduced into a Gothic front. The entire building is in the form of a Latin

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cross; its length internally is 403 feet; width, 177 feet; total length of the transept, 283 feet 10 inches; height of the nave, 151 feet 11 inches; height to the top of the lantern, 247 feet; do. to the top of the spire and steeple, 336 feet. There are 52 piers, 98 pinnacles, and, inside and out, no fewer than 4400 statues. (*Wood's Letters of an Architect*, p. 207.) In fretwork, carving, and statues, it goes beyond all churches in the world, St. Peter's itself not excepted. "Its double aisles, its clustered pillars, its lofty arches, the lustre of its walls, its numberless niches, all filled with marble figures, give it an appearance novel even in Italy, and singularly majestic." (*Classical Tour*, &c., iv., 7, 8.) In this cathedral there is no screen, and the chancel is entirely open, and separated from the nave only by its elevation. Neither are there any chapels, properly so called; and the high altar stands, as in the Roman Basilica, and, indeed, in all ancient churches, before the choir, and between the clergy and the people. The pillars, or rather clusters of pillars, which support the vault, though above 90 feet in height, are only 8 feet in diameter, from which comparative thinness they scarcely conceal any part of the interior from the eye. The pavement is of different coloured marbles, disposed in various figures. The dome is surmounted by a tower and obelisk, which last was erected about the middle of the 18th century, adding, however, little to the beauty or magnificence of the edifice. On the top is the figure of the Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated. In a subterranean chapel immediately beneath the dome is the shrine, enclosing the remains of St. Charles Borromeo, archbishop of Milan in the 16th century, to which numerous pilgrims resort. On the whole, however, the cathedral is, both internally and externally, overladen with ornaments; and there can be no doubt that the removal of 3000 or 3000 of its statues would be a signal improvement; but, with all its faults, it is certainly the finest Gothic edifice in Italy; and, in the opinion of some travellers, the finest church after St. Peter's.

Several other churches in Milan are worthy of notice. The first is that of St. Ambrose, the scene of many ecclesiastical councils and civil conflicts, and in which the German emperors usually received the Lombard crown. It is of high antiquity, and possibly some remains of the original edifice, erected by St. Ambrose towards the end of the 4th century, may form part of the modern building; but the bronze doors, and the court in front, surrounded by arcades, are acknowledged to belong to the 9th century; and the most ancient part of the building, having any character of architecture, appears to be of the same period. This church is divided by arcades into a nave and two aisles, and vaulted in nearly the same manner as the church of the Carthusians at Rome (the great hall of Diocletian's baths). Among its curiosities are the tombs of St. Ambrose and other saints, some Greek mosaics, old paintings in stucco, sarcophagi of considerable antiquity, and a large brazen serpent, said to be that fabricated by Moses in the wilderness! The churches of St. Victor, St. Mark, *Sa Celso*, St. Eustorgio, the *Madonne della Grazia*, &c., are among the handsomest or most remarkable in Milan, and some of them are adorned with rare works of art. Eusebius, however, notwithstanding his disposition to eulogise, says that many of the churches "lose much of their majesty, and even of their beauty, by the profusion of rich and splendid decorations that encumber them. The materials of all are costly, the arrangement of most is tasteless; yet there are few which do not present some object of curiosity worthy of a visit." (*Classical Tour*, iv., 27.) The temple of St. Gotthard is a curious specimen of the architecture of the 14th century.

In the old Dominican convent is the famous *Cenacolo*, or "Last Supper," by Da Vinci. This magnificent work has suffered severely from damp and age, and, also, as is alleged, through the wantonness of the French soldiers and prisoners when they were quartered in the building. But what better could be expected from common soldiers, when a superior of the convent did not hesitate to cut away the feet of the principal figure, that a doorway might be heightened! It occupies one side of the refectory, and is about 30 feet in length, by 15 in height. It has been so often repaired and retouched, that it is now nearly in the condition of Sir John Cutler's silk stockings: three of the apostles' heads are said to be all that remains of the original work, and even they owe their colouring to the pencil of restoration. Menghen's admirable engraving gives now, perhaps, the best idea of the picture and of the genius of the painter. On the wall opposite the "Last Supper" is a fresco, by Motassar, an artist of the 15th century; more curious on account of its age, than remarkable for beauty.

The Royal palace (*Palazzo del Corio*), now the residence of the viceroy of Austrian Italy, a noble structure fronting the square of the cathedral, was erected by the French on the site of the old Sforza palace. It has numerous spacious apartments, and some admirable frescoes by Apolloni. The

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floors are beautifully inlaid, and some of the rooms are hung with Gobelin tapestry; but the magnificent paintings, representing the exploits of Napoleon, that formerly decorated the two large saloons, have been removed. The government, judicial, and archiepiscopal palaces, the city-hall and mansion-house, the mint, and the custom-house and treasury, are among the other principal edifices. The large hospital (*Ospedale Grande*), is of much greater extent than Bethlehem hospital in London; being about 860 feet in length, by 360 feet in depth, and inclosing several open courts. It is not remarkable for its architecture, but is under excellent regulations. It was founded by Francis Sforza in the 15th century, and was left by one individual 4,000,000 livres (about £190,000), and by another three fourths of that amount. It is open to all applicants, whatever their country, religion, or disorder: attached to it is a dispensary, whence medicines are distributed to the poor *gratis*, on the specification of any physician. The most extensive building in Milan is, however, the Lazaretto, beyond the walls, also founded in the 15th century, for those infected with the plague. It consists of four ranges of building, about 1200 feet each in length, inclosing an area of more than 30 acres. The city abounds in charitable institutions, including several other hospitals, four asylums for poor children, two workhouses, a government loan-bank, in a magnificent edifice built in 1496, &c. (*Oosterr. Nat. Encyc.*)

One of the principal attractions of Milan, especially to strangers, is the famous *Teatro della Scala*. This, which is the largest theatre in the Austrian empire, and, next to San Carlo at Naples, the largest in Italy, has six tiers of boxes, exclusive of the pit, which accommodates 800 visitors. Simond gives the following account of his visit to this theatre. "The house, which is certainly very fine, exceeds perhaps any in Paris or London, and the full band in the orchestra filled it well. Soon, however, the flapping of doors, incessantly opening and shutting, the walking to and fro over that part of the pit which is without seats, and, above all, the universal chattering, overpowered the music. Disappointed in our expectations of hearing this, and finding our attention to what was passing on the stage altogether fruitless, we turned to the spectators, and observed that the boxes, which are little rooms very neatly fitted up, had, by degrees, filled with company; and the lights in some of them (for there were none in the house except the row of lamps on the stage) enabled us to see the people receiving company, taking refreshments, gesticulating in earnest conversation, and laughing. In those boxes where there were no lights, the company remained invisible, and a sort of *chiaro-scuro* pervaded the fore part of the house. But, when the ballet began, the general hubbub at once ceased, and heads suddenly popped out, cards and conversation being suspended to look at the dancing. This, though much inferior to that of Paris or London, evidently possessed attractions superior to those of music, which was no sooner resumed, after the ballet, than the noise began again as before. A box at the opera, holding eight persons, of whom four only can see, costs 11 francs; and three additional francs are paid by each person for his ticket of admission." (*Travels*, p. 17, 18.) There are eight other theatres, two of which are open for performances in the day-time.

Milan has many spacious and extensive barracks, nearly all of which are in the W. suburbs. The largest, or *Caserna Grande*, occupies an area of about 900 feet in length, by 700 feet in width, having in front, and on either side the *Foro (Piazza Bonaparte)*, an esplanade, planted with trees, and laid out in elegant public walks. Behind the *Caserna* is a large open space, called the Place of Arms (*Piazza d'Armi*), from which the Sempion-road opens by the *Arco della Pace*, one of the finest monuments erected in modern times. This arch, commenced in 1807 and finished in 1837, designed and principally completed by the Marquis Cagnola, is altogether of marble, richly adorned with statues and bas-reliefs. It is nearly 73 feet in length, 43 feet in depth, and 74 feet in height; but to the summit of the principal statue is 98 feet. Four fluted Corinthian columns decorate either front; and on the top a bronze herald of victory stands at each angle; and facing the city is a colossal bronze statue of Peace, in a car drawn by six horses. On another side of the *Piazza d'Armi* is the amphitheatre, built by the French in 1806, a poor imitation of the antique structures of the same kind. It is nearly 300 yards in length, by 165 in breadth, and is capable of accommodating 30,000 spectators. It may be made an amphitheatre, a circus, or a *naumachia*, "for charioteers to drive, and athletes to wrestle, and a navy to give battle on an ocean 4 feet deep; for the area could be laid under water at pleasure. The walls of this counterfeit of Roman work are scarcely 25 feet high; and their thin facing of stone, already giving way, shows the rubbish underneath. But the palace annexed to this circus is adorned with columns of red granite, of great size, and each made of a single block. It is, in

every respect, as beautiful as the rest is paltry and contemptible." (*Simond*, p. 19.)

The private palaces of Milan have received little notice from travellers, but some have considerable elegance, as the Palazzo Belgioioso, formerly the villa of Napoleon, and afterward the residence of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, the Serbelloni, Vitti, Marino, and Visconti palaces, &c. Besides the *Arco della Pace*, the city is entered by 10 gates, of which the *Porta Orientale* is the richest and most remarkable.

Milan, though less striking in its general appearance than Turin or Genoa, is much richer in objects of varied interest, art, and science. The Ambrosian Library, founded in 1609 by Card. F. Borromeo, comprises, according to the Austrian Encycl., 95,000 printed volumes, and 15,000 MSS. Many of the latter are highly valuable, including the note-book of Leonardo da Vinci, some MSS., supposed to date as far back as the 4th century, containing fragments of Cicero's lost orations discovered by Mail. Attached to the library is a hall of painting, with several fine works by Titian, Da Vinci, Luini, Albano, &c., and sketches by Raphael, Pietro de Cortona, Carravaggio, &c. The *Brera*, formerly the principal establishment of the *Umilianti*, is now converted to the use of the Royal academy of arts and sciences. It has a noble collection of pictures by almost all the first and second-rate masters of Italy, collections of casts and engravings, rooms for the exhibition of the produce of the useful arts, a well-furnished observatory, a good library, and a botanic garden. Many of the private collections in art and literature are excellent; in the Trivulzio palace is a library of 30,000 printed volumes, and many MSS., a considerable collection of coins, and many curious relics of antiquity.

Milan is the seat of government for Austrian Italy, and of the provincial assembly, the court of appeal, and high criminal court of Lombardy. It is the residence of a delegate, and an archbishop's see; and has two lycæums, six gymnasia, a teachers' seminary, a high female school, many primary schools, a deaf and dumb school, colleges of medicine, midwifery, veterinary surgery, and architecture, a military geographical institute, various societies of literature, agriculture, &c., and a tribunal of commerce.

This city is the centre and most important emporium of the silk trade of Lombardy. Not only do the transactions of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces in silk centre here, but many of the neighbouring states either sell their silk in Milan, or remit it thither in transit to foreign countries; and this is the case, not for raw silk alone, but also for organized and tram. English houses, in particular, frequently make their advances at Milan to the consignees of silk. The spinning and throwing of silk is also extensively carried on in the city and its immediate neighbourhood, and many of its throwing-mills have steam-engines. (*Bowring's Reports*.) Velvets, silks, ribands, lace, cotton stuffs, carpets, artificial flowers, paper, goldsmiths' wares, glass, felt hats, leather, earthenware, chocolate, &c., are exclusively made in Milan, and it has a royal tobacco manufactory. In addition to silk, Milan has an extensive commerce in rice and Parmesan cheese, and is, next to Venice, the largest book mart in Italy. As a place of residence, it has the advantages of cheap and plentiful provisions, every facility for study and amusement, a well-regulated police, and polite society. Among its drawbacks, are the heats of summer, and the fogs of the autumn; the climate is, however, considered healthy.

Mediolanum, supposed to have been founded by the Insubrian Gauls, was annexed to the Roman dominions by Scipio Nasica, anno 191 B.C. In the 4th century, it held the rank of the sixth city in the Roman empire; and is one of the few, in Italy, which have survived the devastations of the middle ages, and brought down its celebrity to modern times. It retains, however, but few antiquities; the only good specimen of ancient Roman architecture remaining being a range of 16 beautiful Corinthian columns, with their architrave, before the church of San Lorenzo. In the 12th century, Milan was the capital of a republic, and it subsequently became the capital of a duchy. In the families of Visconti and Sforza. After the battle of Favia it was held by Spain, until, in 1714, it was ceded to Austria. The French took it in 1796, and again in 1800, after the battle of Marengo. Under their government it was at first the capital of the Cisalpine republic, and, from 1805 to 1814, it was the capital of the kingdom of Italy. Milan has given birth to many distinguished individuals, among whom may be specified the illustrious painter Leonardo da Vinci, the mathematician Cavalieri; Beccaria, the author of the celebrated treatise on Crimes and Punishments; Signora Agnesi, famous for her mathematical and scientific attainments; the poets Parini and Manzoni, &c. There appears to be no foundation for the statement that Valerius Maximus was a native of Milan. (*Euastata: Classical Tour*, iv. 1-36; *Simond's Trav. in Italy*, 9-22; *Wood's Letters of an Architect*, 305-321; *Förberg; Von Raumer, Italy and the Italians*, i., 365)

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100-123; *Cramer's Anc. Italy*, i., 51, 32; *Borghese; Oes-terr., Nat. Encepe*, &c.)

MILAN, p. L. Duchess co., N. Y., 63 m. S. Albany, 329 W. Drained by a branch of Janesen's creek. It has five stores, one fulling-mill, five grist-mills, five saw-mills; five schools, 366 scholars. Pop. 1735.

MILAN, p. L. Erie co., O., 103 m. N. Columbus, 396 W. Watered by Huron river. It has 11 schools, 606 scholars. Pop. 1531. The village is situated on the S.E. bank of Huron river, 8 m. from lake Erie, on a bluff 60 or 70 feet above the level of the river. A ship canal is designed to connect it with the lake. It contains a brick church, an academy, 10 stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one oil-mill, a carding machine and fulling-mill, and about 800 inhabitants.

MILAZZO, or MELAZZO (an. *Myle*), a fortified seaport town on the N. coast of Sicily, inland of Messina, cap. canton, on the E. side of an elevated narrow promontory, at the bottom of a bay 25 m. W. by S. the Faro point of Sicily; lat. of lighthouse 39° 15' 58" N., long. 15° 14' 10" E. Pop., in 1831, 9206. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, both of which are irregularly built; and though it has a number of large edifices, none of them are remarkable. "The churches, with the exception of that of St. Francis, are generally mean, and the convents poor and dirty; the prison is a filthy sink; the public hospital is badly provided; and the *meute-di-pieta* languishes in bad hands." (*Smyth's Sicily*, p. 103.) The town is principally distinguished by its fortifications; being so strong, by nature and art, that it may be regarded as the Gibraltar of Sicily. Besides subordinate fortifications, it has a citadel on the highest point of the promontory, 330 feet above the sea, commanding the town and the port. Beneath it is a spacious grotto, called the Cave of Ulysses. The promontory is bounded on all sides by steep rocks, inaccessible from the sea; and might, according to Captain Smyth, be easily rendered impregnable. In the lower town is the fountain of Myleas, one of those alluded to by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, lib. xxxi., cap. 4) as existing in this part of Sicily, the waters of which (in consequence, perhaps, of the melting of snow) are most abundant in summer.

Milazzo is the residence of a military commandant. Its inhabitants are occupied chiefly in the tunny fishery, and in the export of wine, silk, fruit, rags, soap, white and red argols, corn, olive and linseed oil, and *vino cotto*; the last is a cordial made by boiling must with potash. Its trade is principally with Marseilles, Leghorn, and Genoa. Its bay is large and the water deep. Ships may anchor abreast of the town in from 10 to 25 fathom stiff mud, about ½ m. from the shore.

The gulf of Milazzo (an. *Basilius Stans*), between the peninsula on which the town stands and cape Rasaculmo, has been the theatre of some important naval conflicts. The first of these occurred anno 361 B.C., when the consul Dullius defeated a Carthaginian fleet, and showed his countrymen how to conquer by sea as well as by land. Another and far more important contest, which influenced, indeed, in no small degree, the fate of the Roman world, took place in this gulf anno 31 B.C., when the fleet of the younger Pompey was entirely defeated, and all but destroyed, by Octavius Cæsar, or rather by his general Agrippa. (*Ancient Universal History*, xiii., 459, 8vo ed., and the authorities there referred to.) A third action took place here in 889, between the fleet of the Saracens and that of the Greek emperor Basilus.

MILBORNE-PORT, a decayed borough, market town, and par. of England, co. Somerset, hund. Horethorne, on the Ivel, 28 m. E. by S. Taunton, and 108 m. W.S.W. London. Area of par. 3150 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1740. The town, though considerably enlarged and improved within the last few years, is very irregularly built, consisting chiefly of detached houses, and having the appearance of a mere village. An ancient guildhall stands in the High-street, and near it is the market-house, now converted into warehouses. The church, an ancient cruciform structure, is surrounded by a massive square tower, supported by two pointed and two semicircular arches: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Marquis of Anglesey. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have likewise their respective places of worship, with attached Sunday-schools. Milborne-port had formerly considerable manufactures of dowlas, ticking, and sail-cloth, but they have long ceased to exist. The glove trade, however, was introduced here from Yeovil about 25 years ago; and it is stated in *Hull's History of the Glove Trade*, published in 1834 (p. 74), that about 25,000 dozen pairs were then annually produced; and that great efforts had been made by several intelligent and persevering manufacturers to equal the French in this department, and that in some kinds of gloves they had succeeded. The market is discontinued, but fairs are held for cattle and pedlary June 5, and October 25.

Milborne-port, which, at the time of the Norman conquest, had a market and 36 bourgeois, is a borough by pre-

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scription, and sent two members to the House of Commons, with some interruption, from the reign of Edward I. down to the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised. It had been for a lengthened period a mere nomination borough.

MILDENHALL, a market town and par. of England, hund. Lackford, co. Suffolk, on the Lark, 23 m. N.W. Ipswich, and 63 m. N.N.E. London. Area, of par. 13,710 acres. Pop., in 1841, 3731. The town is of considerable extent, and well built, consisting of several detached streets, or *rows*, that form, as it were, a series of little villages. The church is a large and handsome structure, with a rich carved roof and lofty tower: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of Sir H. Bunbury, the chief landowner of the parish. The inhabitants, with the exception of a few retail traders, are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Markets on Friday; fair for wool, October 10.

MILES, L. Centre county, Pa. Drained by branches of Penn's creek. It contains two stores, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; seven schools, 710 scholars. Pop. 1198.

MILETUS (Gr. *Mylætes*), a once famous but now ruined city of Asia Minor, the cap. of Ionia, near the mouth of the Meander (hod. Mendere), 65 m. S. Smyrna. This is a very ancient city, and had borne several names before it received that of Miletus, given to it by Neleus, son of Codrus, king of Athens, who conducted thither a colony of Ionians, anno 1190 B.C. Few cities have been more celebrated for their population, wealth, commerce, and civilization. The citizens of Miletus early distinguished themselves by their skill in navigation, and still more by the number of the colonies they had established along the coast of the Hellespont, the Propontia, and the Euxine; which enabled them to engross the greater part of the trade in slaves, which, in antiquity, were principally furnished by the country round the Bosphorus, as well as the trade in corn, fish, and furs. She is also famous for her numerous works of art, the magnificence of her festivals, and the luxury, refinement, and splendor of her people. Among her most illustrious citizens were the venerated names of Thales, one of the sages of Greece; Hecateus, one of the most ancient historians; the philosophers Anaximander and Anaximenes; Cadmus, the first who wrote in prose, and Timotheus, a famous musician and poet.* She also gave birth to Aspasia, the most accomplished and celebrated of courtesans; and Venus had nowhere more numerous and beautiful priestesses. Miletus was, in fact, the Athens of Ionia, *urbem quondam Ione-tius belli pacisque artem principem*. (*Mela*, lib. i., cap. 17.)

Near the *Posidium Promontorium* (hod. cape Arhori), about 19 m. S. by W. Miletus, was an oracle and splendid temple of Apollo, surnamed Didymæus. This temple having been burned down by Xerxes, was rebuilt on a still more magnificent scale, by the Milesians. Part of the ruins yet remain; and "the columns are so exquisitely fine, the marble mass so vast and noble, that it is impossible, perhaps, to imagine greater beauty and majesty of ruin." (*Chandler*.) Miletus had also within her territory, mount Latmos, famous for the loves of Endymion and Diana; and the fountain Byblis, so called from the unhappy sister of Apollo, who here expired of love and grief. (*Ovidii Met.*, lib. ix., lib. 454, &c.)

But *quantum mutatus!* Miletus is now a mean desolate place, which still, however, bears the name of Palæa, or Petalæ, the *Palæces*. The principal existing memorial of her ancient grandeur is a ruined theatre, which must, when entire, have been a magnificent structure. It is 457 feet in front, and is visible at a great distance. The site of the ancient city is encumbered with heaps of rubbish, and overrun with thickets, interspersed with fragments of walls, broken arches, fallen columns, and pedestals. It is evident, from the remains of a number of mosques, that Mohammedanism had once flourished here; but, with a single exception, the ruins seem to have belonged to mean and petty structures.

In antiquity, Miletus underwent many vicissitudes. Having joined in the revolt of the Ionian cities, she was besieged and taken by the Persians, in the reign of Darius Hystaspes, anno 493 B.C., when the inhabitants were obliged to evacuate their city. But being afterward allowed to return, Miletus again rose to great wealth and distinction. She opposed a vigorous resistance to Alexander the Great; but, instead of punishing, the conqueror magnanimously restored the city to her ancient freedom. She appears to have been indulgently treated by the Romans; and continued to be a considerable city, till she fell, in an evil hour, under the ferocious and brutal sway of the Turks, who first sacked, and subsequently destroyed, this ancient glory of Ionia! To complete her misfortune, her port is now almost filled up.

* This Timotheus must not be confounded with his namesake whom some embellished the fable given by Alexander the Great, and whose wonderful powers are subject of Dryden's noble ode. The latter belonged to Thessaly. (*Biographic Universelle*, art. Timotheus.)

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The government of Miletus, and of the other cities of Ionia, was usually popular and republican; but, like their mother cities, they were distracted by faction, and frequently subjected to oligarchs or tyrants. Of the Milesian tyrants, the most celebrated was Thrasylbulus, whose answer to the inquiry of Pericles of Corinth may be seen in *Aristotle's Politics*, lib. iii., cap. 10.

Miletus and the principal states of Ionia, including the islands of Chios and Samos, being connected by the ties of a common origin and interest, were in the habit of sending deputies to a general council or assembly, to debate and determine upon measures for promoting their union and security. This council met at Panionium, so called from the circumstance, on the N. side of mount Mycale, opposite Samos, about midway between Ephesus and Miletus; the place was regarded as sacred, and was put under the especial protection of Neptune, the chosen guardian and favourite divinity of the Ionians. (*Ibi est Panionium, sacra regio, et ob id eo nomine appellata, quod eam communiter Ionæ colant. Mela, lib. supra; see also Pliny, Hist. Nat., lib. v., cap. 19; and Herodotus, lib. i., cap. 143.*) Thales, who saw that, without a more intimate union, the Ionians could make no effectual resistance to foreign aggression, advised his countrymen to establish a really federal system of government, and to concert and execute their public measures in common. (*Herod., lib. i., cap. 170.*) But this judicious advice was not acted upon; and it was only on urgent occasions, such as the invasion of Ionia by the Persians, that a sense of common interest and danger prevailed over their mutual jealousies and antipathies, and made any considerable number of the cities act in unison.

Most commonly the debates and decrees of the assembled deputies seemed to have referred only to matters connected with religion, precedence, or ceremony. This appears evident from the circumstance of the deputies meeting at Panionium, when the Ionian cities were subject to the Persians and others, as well as when they were independent. (for farther information as to Miletus, see *Herodotus*, lib. i., caps. 142, 143, &c., and lib. vi., caps. 18 and 21; *Strabo*, lib. xiv.; *Quadrler's Travels in Asia Minor*, caps. 42, 43, and 45; *St. Croix, de l'Etat et du Sort des Anciennes Colonies*, p. 222-229, &c.)

MILFORD, p. t. Hillsborough co., N.H., 33 m. S. by W. Concord, 458 W. Watered by Souhegan river, which affords water-power. It contains four stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two tanneries; 11 schools, 367 scholars. Pop. 1453.

MILFORD, p. t. Worcester co., Mass., 30 m. S.W. by W. Boston, 409 W. Watered by Charles and Mill rivers. Incorporated in 1780. It has three Congregational churches, eight stores, one woollen factory, five grist-mills, five saw-mills; one academy, 23 students; five schools, 165 scholars. Pop. 1773.

MILFORD, p. t. New-Haven co., Ct., 45 m. S.S.W. Hartford, 391 W. Bounded W. by Housatonic river, S.E. by Long Island sound. Watered by Wepawaug river, which affords water-power, and Indian river. A quarry of beautiful serpentine marble is found here. A drawbridge 80 rods long crosses Housatonic river, and connects the town to Stratford. The harbour, though not deep, admits vessels of 200 tons burthen. Excellent oysters and clams are taken on the coast, and shad are taken in Housatonic river. An island containing ten acres lies off the shore, and connected with it by a sand-bar, which is bare half the time. A breakwater from Indian point towards the island would form a spacious harbour. It has four churches, two Congregational, an Episcopal, and a Baptist; 11 stores, a lumber-yard, four grist-mills, three saw-mills, one tannery; two academies, 35 students; 14 schools, 764 scholars. Pop. 2453.

MILFORD, p. t. Otsego co., N.Y., 13 m. S. Coopers town, 77 m. W. Albany, 365 W. Watered by Susquehanna river and its tributaries. It contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, four stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, eight saw-mills, three tanneries; 12 schools, 530 scholars. Pop. 3093.

MILFORD, p. t. capital of Pike co., Pa., 162 m. N.E. by E. Harrisburg, 256 W. The village is situated on a commanding eminence, on the W. side of Delaware river, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. It contains two churches, an academy with 46 students; one school, 36 scholars; 150 dwellings, and 648 inhabitants.

MILFORD, p. t. Bucks co., Pa., 18 m. N.W. Doylestown, 36 m. N.W. Philadelphia. Drained by Swamp creek, a branch of Perkiomen creek. The village of Charlestown contains a church. It has seven stores, one fulling-mill, 10 grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries, four potteries; two schools, 47 scholars. Pop. 2193.

MILFORD, p. t. Juniata co., Pa., 6 m. S.E. Lewisburg. Bounded S.E. by Tuscarora creek. Watered by Licking creek. It has one academy, 30 students; 10 schools, 493 scholars. Pop. 1894.

MILLEDGEVILLE.

MILFORD, t., Somerset co., Pa., 7 m. S.W. Somerset. Watered by Castleman's river and Laurel Hill creek. It contains iron ore and coal, and has three stores, two fulling-mills, five grist-mills, 15 saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries, two distilleries, two potteries; one school, 24 scholars. Pop. 1632.

MILFORD, p. v. and hundred, Kent co., Del., 95 m. S. Philadelphia, 21 S. by E. Dover, 199 W. Situated on the N. side of Mispillion creek, which flows into Delaware bay. The hundred contains 13 stores, six grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries; two academies, 65 students; six schools, 331 scholars. Pop. 2356.

MILFORD HAVEN, is an extensive basin, or inlet of the sea, deeply indenting the S. part of the co. Pembroke, in S. Wales, and forming one of the most capacious and safest asylums for shipping in the British dominions. St. Anne's head, forming the N.W. extremity of the entrance to the haven, lat. 51° 41' N., long. 5° 10' 25' W., is 145 ft. in height, and is surmounted by two lighthouses, with fixed lights, respectively 15 and 45 ft. in height. The entrance is about 1½ m. in width; what may be called the haven is from 10 to 11 m. in depth; but it branches out into an immense number of deep bays, creeks, and roads. The water is deep; and being completely land locked, and the anchorage-ground of the very best description, ships ride within the haven as safely as if they were in dock. At springs the tides rise from 22 to 30 ft., affording unusual facilities for the repair of ships, enabling them to get to sea with comparatively little difficulty, and to sail in, even though the wind should be contrary. It may be entered without a pilot as well by night as by day.

MILFORD TOWN, on the N. side of the basin, 6 m. W. by N. St. Anne's head, was founded in 1784. It is finely situated; is especially remarkable for the mildness of its climate, and has some good buildings, including a handsome church. A dock-yard constructed here in 1780 has, however, been removed to Pater-Dock, on the S. side of the haven, and the town has not increased in the degree that was anticipated. It is probable, too, that the advantage of having the rendezvous for the fleets in stations better adapted for watching the coasts of France will always prevent Milford, or any other port on the haven, from attaining that importance as a naval depot which the excellence of the haven might seem to insure; while the barrenness of the surrounding country, and the want of all internal communication with any considerable manufacturing district, have prevented, and most likely will continue to prevent, any of the places on the haven from becoming of much consequence in a commercial point of view. The mail-packets for Waterford sail from Pater. (*Stat. of the Brit. Empire*, i., 51; *Nicholson's Cambrian Guide*, p. 425.)

MILHAU (an. *Emilitanum*), a town of France, dep. Aveyron, cap. arrond., on the Tarn, 30 m. S.E. Rodez. Pop., in 1836, 9437. It is generally well built, and its streets, though narrow, are regular. It has several squares and public fountains, and a good bridge over the Tarn. Few vestiges exist of its ancient castle and walls; the latter were demolished by Louis XIII. in 1629, after which, says Hugo, *La ville cessâ de s'occuper des affaires politiques ou religieuses, et tourna tous ses efforts vers le commerce et l'industrie, qui en ont fait la ville la plus riche et la plus peuplée du département.* It produces woollen cloth, leather and leather gloves, silk twist; and has a considerable trade in cheese, timber, cattle, wool, almonds, wine, and other agricultural products. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, a tribunal and a chamber of commerce, a communal college, society of agriculture, &c.: it was one of the strongest holds of the Calvinists in the French religious wars.

MILL, t., Tuscarawas co., O. Watered by Big Stillwater creek. It has two commission-houses in foreign trade, three retail stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; seven schools, 364 scholars. Pop. 1925.

MILLEBURY, p. t. Worcester co., Mass., 43 m. W.S.W. Boston. Bounded N.E. by Blackstone river. The Blackstone canal passes through it. It contains a bank, four churches, three Congregational and a Baptist; five stores, 11 fulling-mills, five woollen factories, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, one paper mill; one academy, 45 students; 10 schools, 462 scholars. Pop. 2171.

MILL CREEK, hund., Newcastle co., Del. It has three schools, 145 scholars. Pop. 3144.

MILL CREEK, t., Hamilton co., O. It lies N. of Cincinnati, and is a suburb of it. It contains one college (Lane Seminary), 29 students; one academy, 125 students; nine schools, 169 scholars. Pop. 6949.

MILLEDGEVILLE, city, capital of Baldwin co., Ga., and of the state, 158 m. N.W. Savannah, 89 m. W.S.W. Augusta, 193 m. N. Darien, 648 W. Situated on the W. bank of Oconee river, at the junction of Fishing creek, at the head of steamboat navigation. The surface is uneven. It contains 10 streets running parallel with the river, cross-

MILLER.

ed by 10 others at right angles with them. The streets are 100 feet wide, excepting Washington, a central street, which is 150 feet wide. There are three public squares, made by the omission of a street in each direction, which are State-house-square, Governor's-square, and penitentiary-square, 450 feet each on a side. The statehouse is on an eminence in the centre of Statehouse-square, three fourths of a mile from the river, a tasteful edifice of Gothic architecture, erected in 1838 at a cost of \$115,000, with an excellent clock in the cupola which cost \$1000. The representatives' hall is 60 by 54 feet, ornamented with full length portraits of General Ogilthorpe and La Fayette, and the senate chamber with those of Washington and Jefferson. In the executive office is an old portrait of General Ogilthorpe, in an antique dress, and a sitting posture, examining the map of Georgia. The edifice contains offices for the state treasurer, comptroller, surveyor-general, besides clerks' and committee rooms, and several fire-proof rooms for public records. On Statehouse-square are also an academy, a state arsenal, and a powder magazine. The other public buildings are a governor's house, in a range with the N. side of Statehouse-square, three churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist; three banks, and a market-house. A toll-bridge crosses the Oconee, here 550 feet wide, which cost about \$30,000. It contains 14 dry goods and 20 grocery stores, wholesale and retail, four printing-offices, four weekly newspapers, 250 dwellings, and 3005 inhabitants. It was laid out in 1803, and the first house was erected of logs in 1804, and the first framed house in 1805. It exports considerable cotton, for which it presents great facilities. It is governed by an intendant and four commissioners. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$5043. Near to Milledgeville, in Medway village, is Ogilthorpe college, founded in 1836, which has a president and five professors or other instructors, 65 students, and 3000 volumes in its libraries.

MILLER, county, Mo., situated in the centre of the state, and contains 555 sq. m. Watered by Osage river. It contained in 1840, 2835 neat cattle, 3280 sheep, 9304 swine; and produced 3005 bushels of wheat, 98,180 of Indian corn, 8163 of oats, 3418 of potatoes, 4001 pounds of tobacco, 1309 of cotton. It had two stores, five grist-mills, one saw-mill, three distilleries; three schools, 65 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2170; slaves, 111; free coloured, 1; total, 2282. Capital, Tusculum.

MILLERSBURG, p. v., Hardy t., capital of Holmes co., O., 67 m. N.E. Columbus, 343 W. Situated on the E. side of Killbuck creek. It contains a courthouse, jail, a church, 10 stores, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, 100 dwellings, and about 600 inhabitants.

MILLVILLE, p. t., Cumberland co., N.J., 67 m. S. by W. Trenton, 178 W. Drained by Maurice river and its tributaries. It contains five stores, five glasshouses, five grist-mills, nine saw-mills; five schools, 254 scholars. Pop. 1771.

MILLO (an. *Milae*), an island of the archipelago, belonging to Greece, in the group of the central Cyclades, the summit of mount St. Elias; in its S.W. angle, 2036 ft. above the sea, being in lat. 38° 40' 28" N., long. 24° 23' 14" E. Pop. 9500. This island is said by Pliny to be circular (*Omnium rotundissima*, lib. iv., cap. 13); but it is really of an oblong shape, being about 13 m. in length from E. to W., and, where broadest, about 7 m. across: it is indented on its N. side by a spacious bay, stretching N.W. and S.E. about 6 m., which has deep water throughout, and forms one of the best asylums for shipping in the Levant. This island is obviously of volcanic origin; mount Calamo, indeed, is at this moment a semi-active volcano, emitting smoke and sulphurous vapours; in many places the earth is hot, and there are numerous hot springs, one of which, in a natural grotto, is used by the natives as a sudatory. It also furnishes abundant supplies of iron, alum, sulphur, and salt.

A considerable portion of the surface is rugged and mountainous, and has a naked and sterile appearance; but the valleys and low grounds are extremely fertile, such small portions of them as are cultivated producing corn, wine, oil, cotton, oranges, and other fruits in the greatest profusion. In point of fact, however, Millo is now almost depopulated, and nearly a desert; a result that is partly to be ascribed to the ravages of the plague, the badness of the water, which is generally brackish, and the prevalence of malaria; but far more to the influence of that brutalising despotism under which it has groined for centuries. Millo, the capital, situated near the bottom of the bay, is rendered unhealthy from the vicinity of salt marshes, and is an inconsiderable, wretched place.

Castro, another town, near the entrance to the harbour, on its E. side, is built on the summit of a conical hill, the houses appearing to rise above the roofs of each other. A little to the S.W. of Castro, near the shore, are the ruins of the ancient city. The remains of a theatre, built of large masses of the finest marble, and fragments of solid walls have been discovered. In the vicinity are numerous catacombs, cut in the porous rock. (*Tournefort, Voyages du*

MILTON.

Levant, letter iv.; *Olivier, Empire Ottoman*, ii., cap. 9; *Turner's Tour in the Levant*; *Purdy's Sailing Directions for the Gulf of Venice*, &c., p. 97.)

Such is the present state of this once famous island. Melos is said by Thucydides to have been independent 70 years before the Peloponnesian war. The most probable opinion seems to be that the Melians were descended from the Lacedaemonians; but, however that may be, they declined taking any share in that contest, and though pressed by the Athenians to espouse their cause, declared their neutrality. The Athenians, however, having the command of the sea, determined to coerce the Melians into submission to their mandates; and though the first expedition sent against them failed of its object, the second was more successful. Thucydides gives the substance of the speeches made by the Athenian commanders to the Melians previously to their commencing hostilities; and on an occasion has the robber's plea, that whatever the powerful may please to command, the weaker are bound to obey, been more broadly and unequivocally asserted. The sequel of their conduct was worthy of the principle thus laid down; for the Melians having, after a stout resistance, surrendered at discretion, the Athenians put all the full-grown males to the sword, and carried the women and children to Attica, where they were sold as slaves! This detestable atrocity was perpetrated shortly before the Athenians engaged in their expedition against Syracuse; and is related by Thucydides, without note or comment, as if it had been a legitimate and ordinary occurrence! (*Thucyd.*, lib. vi., c. 48.) The fortune of war having, however, soon turned against the Athenians, the captive Melians were restored to their native country; and the island continued to be comparatively prosperous till, after innumerable vicissitudes, it was seized upon by the Turks, under whom it has been reduced to the abject state in which we now find it. It seems to have retrograded materially between the visit of Tournefort, in 1700, and that of Olivier, at the end of the century. It is now, however, included in the kingdom of Greece, and will, most probably, recover some portion of its former prosperity.

MILLO, p. l., Yates co., N. Y., 193 m. W. Albany, 330 W. It contains the v. of Penn Yan, the capital of the county. Bounded W. by Crooked lake, E. by Seneca lake. Watered by the outlet of Crooked lake, which affords water-power. It contains 20 stores, one furnace, four fulling-mills, two grist-mills, nine saw-mills, one oil-mill, one tannery, one distillery; 17 schools, 538 scholars. Pop. 3668.

MILTON, or MILTON-ROYAL, a fishing town and par. of England, lathe Scray, co. Kent, hund. its own name, 11 m. N.E. Maidstone, and 36 m. E. by S. London. Area of par. 2540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2533. The town, on the declivity of a hill, sloping down to a creek which opens into the channel between the Isle of Sheppey and the coast of Kent, is old and irregularly built. It has a market-house and stables near its centre; and at its N. end is an old courthouse. The church, which stands at a considerable distance from the present town, is a spacious fabric, with a square tower of flint stone laid in even rows. The living is a rectory, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. There are places of worship, also, for Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists, with attached Sunday schools; a free school was founded in 1718.

Milton has for many centuries, almost entirely depended on its oyster fisheries, the produce of which is highly esteemed, and distinguished as the "Milton natives." The right of the fishery within certain limits, formerly belonging to the abbey of Faversham, and afterwards to the crown, is now held on lease from the lord of the manor by a company of free drogers, composed of the principal fishermen of the town; and in 1831 there were 119 families immediately dependent on the trade in oysters, which is principally carried on with the metropolis. The town has four wharfs; and, besides oysters, considerable quantities of corn and farm produce are shipped for the London market. Both the town and port are under the jurisdiction of a portreeve, elected annually by the inhabitants paying poor's rates.

Milton disputes with Richborough the honor of having furnished the Roman epicures with the oysters alluded to by Juvenal:—

"Rutupiae edita funde

Ostrea."

Id. iv. 141.

MILTON, p. t., Stafford co., N. H., 47 m. N.E. Concord, 515 W. Organized from Rochester in 1802. Bounded E. by Salmon Fall river for 13 m. by a branch of which it is watered. It has Tenerife mount in its E. part. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Methodist, Free-will Baptist and Christian, six stores, three fulling-mills, one woollen factory, three grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries, 10 schools, 408 scholars. Pop. 1322.

MILTON, p. l., Chittenden co., Vt., 35 m. N.W. Montpelier, 568 W. Chartered in 1763. Watered by Lamotte river,

MILVERTON.

which affords extensive water-power, having near the v. a fall of 130 feet in 50 rods. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist, nine stores, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, one paper-mill, three tanneries; 14 schools, 645 scholars. Pop. 2154.

MILVER, p. t., Norfolk co., Mass. 7 m. S. Boston, 435 W. Chartered in 1669. Watered by Neponset river, which affords water-power. The first paper-mill erected in New-England, was built here in 1736. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and Unitarian, two commercial and two commission houses in foreign trade, eight retail stores, two woollen factories, one grist-mill, one saw-mill; and two academies, 45 students, five schools, 436 scholars. Pop. 1832.

MILTON, t., Saratoga co., N. Y., 30 m. N. by W. Albany. It contains the v. of Ballston Spa, the capital of the co. Drained by Kayaderoseras creek, and its tributaries. It contains 16 stores, six fulling-mills, three woollen factories, two furnaces, six grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one paper-mill, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 12 schools, 267 scholars. Pop. 3166.

MILTON, p. b., Turbot t., Northumberland co., Pa., 71 m. N. Harrisburg, 181 W. Situated on the E. bank of the west branch of Susquehanna river, on both sides of Limestone run. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, and German Reformed, an academy, 13 stores, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, one tannery, four distilleries, one brewery, one pottery, two printing-offices, one weekly newspaper, four schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 1508.

MILTON, p. t., Trumbull co., O., 157 m. N.E. Columbus, 316 W. Watered by Mahoning river. It has eight schools, 429 scholars. Pop. 1277.

MILTON, t., Richmond co., O. It has 247 scholars in schools. Pop. 1861.

MILTON, t., Wayne co., O. It has two stores, five saw-mills. Pop. 1157.

MILVERTON, a market town and par. of England, co. Somerset, hund. its own name, 64 m. W. Taunton, and 130 m. W.S.W. London. Area of par. 6400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2233. The town situated in a richly-wooded and well cultivated country, is small and ancient, consisting chiefly of three irregular streets, with the church, a large building standing on an eminence in the centre. An extensive manufacture of serges and flannels is carried on here; and there is a silk-mill, which in 1830, employed 54 hands. Milverton was formerly a borough, and is still governed by a portreeve, appointed by the lord of the manor. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Markets on Friday; cattle fairs, Easter Tuesday, July 25, and October 16.

MILWAUKEE county, Wis. Situated in the W. part of the territory. Watered by Milwaukee, Root, Des Plaines, and Fox rivers. Bounded E. by lake Michigan. It contained in 1840, 5100 neat cattle, 708 sheep, 8814 swine; and produced 34,336 bushels of wheat, 36,399 of Indian corn, 1789 of buckwheat, 36,893 of oats, 64,943 of potatoes, 48,686 pounds of sugar. It had three commission houses in foreign trade, 26 stores, eight grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; nine schools, 186 scholars. Pop. 5696. Capital, Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, p. v., capital of Milwaukee co., Wis., 83 m. E. Madison, 808 W. Situated on both sides of Milwaukee river, near its entrance into lake Michigan. The river affords water-power. Steamboats ply between this place and Buffalo, in the season of navigation. It contains a courthouse, jail, a United States land office, two churches, a Presbyterian and Methodist, and in 1842, 9500 inhabitants. It had in 1840, three commission houses in foreign trade, 31 retail stores, one furnace, one saw-mill, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one school, 25 scholars. Pop. 1712.

MINCHIN-HAMPTON, a market town and par. of England, co. Gloucester, hund. Longtree, 12 m. S. by E. Gloucester, and 89 m. W. by N. London. Area of par., 4890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5114. The town, on the W. escarpment of the Cotswold hills, consists of a long irregular street, extending N. to S. along the road from Gloucester to Chippenham, and crossed by another leading to the parish church, near the market-house. The church is a large cruciform structure, surmounted by an octagonal embattled tower, rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts; the living is a rectory in private patronage. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have also their respective places of worship, with attached Sunday schools; and there is a well-attended national school, for children of both sexes, besides a respectfully endowed grammar-school. Minchin-Hampton, which is only 4 m. S.E. of Stroud, the centre of one of the largest cloth-factory districts of the county, has numerous cloth-factories on the banks of the numerous brooks in the vicinity; and in 1839 it had 13 woollen mills, furnishing employment to 765 hands. Nearly 100 hands were then, also, engaged in hand-loom weaving. Trade, however, has for some years been on the decline, and its fluctuations have caused great distress among the weaving

MINEHEAD.

population: the average earnings of each family when in full work amount to 10s. per week, of which 6s. 10d. may be assumed as the produce of hand-loom labour. Markets on Tuesday: fairs for cattle, horses, and cheese, Trinity-Monday and October 30. See STRAOD. (*Hand-loom Weavers' Rep.* &c.)

MINCIO (an. *Mincio*), a considerable river of N. Italy, which has its source in the Lago di Garda; and which, flowing S., with many windings, by Mantua, unites with the Po 12 m. S.E. that city. In the upper part of its course, till it approaches Mantua, it is rather rapid; but from near Mantua to the Po it has a sluggish current, and is navigated by the boats that ply on the latter. Virgil, who first saw the light on the banks of this river, has celebrated its praises:

"Tardis ingens ubi scilicet errat
Minicola, et tenera praeuixit arundine ripas."
Georg., lib. iii. l. 14.

MINDEN, a strongly fortified town of the Prussian states prov. Westphalia, cap. reg. of its own name, on the Weser, here crossed by a bridge 600 ft. in length, near the Hanoverian frontier, 60 m. E.N.E. Munster, lat. 52° 17' 47" N. long. 6° 53' 36" E. Population (1838) 7800. It is irregularly built, and has no remarkable edifice, except a handsome cathedral, and new and good barracks. Minden has a gymnasium or college, a normal school, an orphan asylum, four hospitals, and other public institutions, and is the seat of a court of justice for the town and district, and of a board of taxation; but the court of appeal for the regency is at Paderborn. Manufactures considerable; consisting of woollens, stuffs, linen, hosiery, hats, gloves, tobacco, soap, refined sugar, &c. A number of saw-mills are employed in the preparation of the wood brought down the Weser, and it enjoys a considerable share of the transit trade on this river between Bremen and Prussian Westphalia, Hesse-Cassel, &c. In the neighbourhood are coal mines and salt springs, both very productive. The fortifications of Minden have been much improved since 1815. This town was the residence of several early German emperors, and various diets were held in it.

The French were defeated in the vicinity of Minden in 1756, by the Prussians under prince Ferdinand, brother to Frederick the Great, and the British under Lord George Sackville. The non-compliance of the latter with the orders of the former is said to have saved the French from a complete rout, and gave rise at the time to a great deal of acrimonious discussion. (*Burgheuss' &c.*)

MINDEN, p. t., Montgomery co., N. Y., 61 m. W.N.W. Albany, 306 W. Organized in 1798. Bounded N. by Mohawk river. Drained by Onauque creek. It contains a Presbyterian and Universalist church, 36 stores, two grist-mills, 12 saw-mills, three tanneries, one distillery; 16 schools, 900 scholars. Pop. 3567.

MINERAL POINT, p. v., capital of Iowa co., Wis., 32 m. W.S.W. Madison, 584 W. Situated on the head branch of Keshonookos river, and contains a courthouse, jail, a United States land office, several stores, and about 700 inhabitants. In the vicinity are three smelting houses for copper, and several for lead.

MINERSVILLE, p. b., Norwegian t., Schuylkill co., Pa., 66 m. N.E. Harrisburg, 176 W. Situated in the valley of the West Branch of Schuylkill river on the West Branch railroad. It contains eight stores, two saw-mills, various mechanic shops, 109 dwellings, and about 600 inhabitants. It is surrounded by anthracite coal mines, of a good quality. Incorporated in 1831.

MINISINK, p. t., Orange co., N. Y., 190 m. S.E.W. Albany, 370 W. On the E. it is covered with the "drowned lands," through which Walkill river flows, with a sluggish course. It contains six churches, four Presbyterian and two Baptist, 17 stores, two fulling-mills, four woollen-factories, 11 grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, six tanneries, 10 distilleries; four academies, 367 students, 23 schools, 1308 scholars. Pop. 5083.

MINEHEAD, a seaport, decayed bor., and market town of England, hund. Carhampton, co. Somerset, on the Bristol channel, 30 m. N.W. Taunton, and 149 m. W. by S. London. Area of par., 3790 acres. Population, in 1841, 1499. The town comprises three distinct masses of building, forming a triangle, the sides of which are about 4 m. long; the best part, which contains some good houses and inns, being about 4 m. from the sea. The church, which is large and handsome, stands on the slope of a hill N. of the town: there is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, and a well attended Sunday-school. A free school for 30 boys is supported by the lord of the manor; besides which, there are several bequests of money-charities for the relief of the poor. Minehead formerly had a considerable share in the herring fisheries; and had a large trade with Ireland, as well as with the Mediterranean and N. America. Its consequence, however, as a port, has greatly declined, notwithstanding its commodious harbour and pier; but it

MINORCA.

has lately been much frequented as a watering place and, the inhabitants are at present mainly supported by the influx of visitors. Minehead received its charter of incorporation in 1 Eliz., from which time down to the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised, it returned two members to the House of Commons, the right of election being vested in the resident housekeepers in the parishes of Minehead and Dunster. The corporation was considered too insignificant to be mentioned in the Mun. Reform Act. Markets on Wednesday.

MINORCA (*Balearis Minor*), the second in size of the Balearic islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, from which it is distant about 140 m. Mahon, its cap. being in lat. 39° 51' 10" N., long. 4° 18' 7" E.; it is of an oblong shape, extending from W.N.W. to E.S.E., but somewhat concave on its E. side. Length 32 m.; average breadth, 9 m.; area about 290 sq. m. Population, according to Milanao, 44,147. The coast is indented on every side, but particularly on the N., with small bays, or deep creeks, and is surrounded with islets, rocks, and shoals. Surface very uneven, with abrupt hills and knolls; but there are no mountains, except El Toro, near its centre, which rises 4793 feet above the sea. Iron, lead, and copper have been found, though in too small quantities to be wrought; but marble is extremely abundant, and of many beautiful varieties, as is seen in the churches and houses of Port Mahon. Water is scarce, and the climate is less mild and agreeable than that of Majorca. The air in winter is damp and raw, owing to the frequency of the N. winds; but snow is seldom seen. The temperature during spring is mild, and the air pure, though somewhat moist; the summer heat is very oppressive, and the autumn is remarkable for its frequent and heavy rains. The soil is in most parts poor, sandy, and unproductive; but on the hill sides are several fertile tracts, on which good crops of corn and wine are raised with little labour. Excepting a few evergreen oaks near the centre of the island, Minorca is almost destitute of trees; a circumstance attributable partly to the devastations of war, and partly to the violent N. winds, which are extremely injurious to plantations. Wheat and barley are the grains chiefly cultivated; both being of middling quality, and scarcely sufficient to supply two-thirds of the consumption of the island. Red and white wines are made in large quantities, and about 10,000 arrobas a year are exported, but the olive will not thrive in consequence of the cold N. winds. Capers grow spontaneously, and form an important article of export. Flax, hemp, saffron, and the cotton plant succeed well, but are little attended to. Fruits of various kinds are abundant, though much inferior in flavour to those of Majorca. Vegetables, also, are plentiful, and of good quality. The island is well suited for pasturage, and is well supplied with cattle, sheep, goats, and mules; wool is exported in considerable quantities; and the cheese of Minorca is considered by the Italians as equal, if not superior, to Parmesan. Bees, also, are reared in great abundance, and furnish large supplies of excellent honey and wax. Partridges, quails, and other game, are plentiful. Lizards swarm; and there are several varieties of venomous reptiles, but no beasts of prey. Fish, especially anchovies abound on the coast, and the oysters of Minorca are held in high estimation by the Catalonians.

The trade of Minorca, chiefly carried on at Port Mahon, consists in the export of wine, wool, cheese, capers, honey, and wax, chiefly to Spain, but also to Genoa, Leghorn, and the ports of France. The imports comprise wheat, oil, linen, cotton and woollen fabrics, wood, tobacco, and a variety of manufactured goods and colonial products from Spain, France, and Italy. The possession of Minorca by the British during the greater part of last century did something to awaken a spirit of activity and enterprise among the inhabitants. Since its restoration to Spain, however, its industry and commercial importance have greatly declined. Accounts are kept in Spanish money; but some of the inhabitants still retain the English mode of accounting.

"The inhabitants of Minorca," says Fischer, "are ardent, courageous, ingenious, and make excellent sailors. That activity of mind which distinguishes the Mallorcans, they possess, perhaps, in a still higher degree; for they are extremely lively, sociable, and even convivial. As the climate and soil of Minorca are greatly inferior to those of Majorca, the people of the former island are much less opulent than the Mallorcans; but they bear a close affinity to each other in language, manners, and religion." (*Pict. of Valencia*, p. 280.) They are enthusiastically fond of religious processions, and are as bigoted and ignorant as possible. Dancing and playing on the mandolin are their chief amusements. The modern inhabitants are said to be as expert as their ancestors in the use of the sling.

Minorca is divided into the four districts, or *terminos*, of Mahon, Alayor, Mercadel, and Ciudadela, which are the names also of the four largest towns. Mahon, the cap. (an *Portus Majoris*), at the E. end of the island, with a popu-

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lation of about 19,000, is on the whole, well built, chiefly in the English style; but the older streets are narrow, crooked, and badly paved. The harbour is one of the best and most capacious in the world: three large quays have, more than once, been at anchor in it at the same time, and there is excellent mooring ground in five and at fathoms, sheltered from every wind. It has three rocky islets: on one stands a hospital, on another the barracks, and on the third is an arsenal, with naval store-houses, all built by the English. Ciudadela (which see) is the ancient capital, but its population is not above 800. The other towns are little more than mere villages.

The ancient history of Minorca is nearly identical with that of Majorca. In 1385 the Moors were finally expelled from both islands, which were then formally annexed to the crown of Arragon. In 1708, during the war of the Spanish succession, the English took possession of the island, with the intention of making it a naval station. It was confirmed to the British by the peace of Utrecht, and remained in their possession till 1756, when it was taken by a French fleet and army, after the failure of the attempt to relieve it by Admiral Byng, which led to the memorable trial and death of the latter. At the peace of 1763 Minorca was restored to Great Britain, but in 1782 it was retaken by the Spaniards. It was once more taken by the British in 1798, and was finally ceded to Spain at the peace of Amiens in 1802. (*Fischer's Valencia*, p. 980-989; *Sir G. Traill's Excursions in the Mediterranean*, i. 12-15; *Milanao*.)

MINOT, p. t., Cumberland co., Ma., 45 m. S.W. Augusta, 576 W. Bounded E. by Androscoggin river, S. by Little Androscoggin river, which afford extensive water-power. A bridge crosses Androscoggin river to Lewiston. It contains 15 stores, one furnace, two fulling-mills; 28 schools, 1830 scholars. Pop. 3550.

MINSK, a government of Russian Poland, comprising the former palatinate of Minsk, and portions of the palatinates of Polock, Wilna, Novogrodek, &c. It is principally included between the 53d and 56th degs. of N. lat., and the 26th and 30th of E. long., having N. and E. the gov. Vittepsk and Mogilev, S. Kief and Volhynia, and W. Grodno and Wilna. Area about 42,000 sq. m. Population, in 1823, 1,034,800, of whom about 100,000 were Jews. Surface mostly level, but in the N. a chain of hills separates the waters flowing towards the Black sea from those that fall into the Baltic. In the S. is a large extent of marsh land, along the banks of the Pripiet. Exclusive of this river and the Dnieper, the other principal rivers are their affluents, the Beresina, Styr, Gorin, Pechiza, &c.; the Dvina forms, for a short distance, the N. and the Niemen the W. boundary of the government. There are a number of small lakes, and in spring a great portion of the country is inundated, so as to form a vast sheet of water. Though one of the poorest and worst cultivated parts of the empire, Minsk produces more corn, principally rye, than is required for home consumption. Hemp and flax are important products, as are potash and tar. The forests are very extensive; and, next to agriculture, sawing and trading in timber is the principal occupation of the population, and numerous large rafts are floated down the rivers to Kherson on the one hand, and to Riga and Konigsberg on the other. The rearing of live stock is mostly ill-conducted; pasturage is good in some parts, but the sheep yield only inferior wool. A great many bees are reared. Some little iron is obtained. Linen weaving and distilling are pretty general; a little woollen cloth is made; there are some iron forges and glass factories; and at Pinsk, in the S.W., Russian leather is prepared. The trade of the government is chiefly conducted by strangers. In 1832, only 3159 children were receiving public instruction, and there were but three printing establishments in the government. Chief towns, Minsk the capital, Boursinsk, and Slutsk.

MINSK, a town of Russian Poland, cap. the above government, and one of the largest in Lithuania, about 400 m. W.S.W., and 150 m. W. by S. Erodno. Lat. 53° 54' W.; long. 27° 52' E. Pop. 14,600. Its streets are narrow, irregular, and dirty, and its houses nearly all of wood; but the town has, upon the whole, a respectable appearance, and some good buildings, among which are several Greek, Greek-united, and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, a gymnasium, founded in 1773, and a handsome theatre. It is the see of a Greek archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop, and has manufactures of woollen cloth, hats, and leather. Under the Poles, Minsk was the cap. of the palatinate of the same name. (*Schaeffer's La Russie*, p. 403-404.)

MIRANDOLA, a town of N. Italy, duchy of Modena, cap. cant. on the Burana, 18 m. N.N.E. Modena. Pop. 4600. It is walled, and has a castle, but its fortifications have fallen into decay. Among its principal edifices are a handsome cathedral and numerous churches, a hospital, and a palace belonging to the Cico family. It has manufactures of silk stuffs and twist, and woollen and coarse yarn, and an active trade in these articles and in rice, &c.

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good deal of which is grown in the neighbourhood. (*Ram-pold; Diet. Gég., &c.*)

MIRECOURT, a town of France, dep. Vosges, cap. around, on the Mados, a tributary of the Moselle, 16 m. N.W. Epinal. Pop. in 1836, 5,567. It is ill-built, and has no remarkable public edifice; it is, however, the seat of tribunals of original jurisdiction and commerce, and has a public library of 6,500 vols., &c. It is principally noted for its manufactures of violins, guitars, barrel organs, and other musical instruments, which occupy most part of the male population, while the females are employed in making lace. (*Hage, art. Vosges.*)

MIREPOIX, a town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. cant. on the Lers, a tributary of the Ariège, 13 m. N.E. Foix. Pop. in 1836, inc. com. 4,060. It is well built and clean, and has a large hospital, a parish church, a town-hall, and a bridge over the Lers, all handsome structures. Its inhabitants manufacture coarse woollen and cotton cloths.

MIRZAPORE, a distr. and town of British India, presid. Bengal. The district is included in the province of Benares, and is in about lat. 25° N., and between long. 82° and 83° E. Area, estimated 36,500 sq. m. Pop. uncertain, but probably about 1,000,000. Land revenue (1839-30), 10,82,391 rupees. The cap. Mirzapore, is on the Ganges, 32 m. S.W. Benares. Lat. 25° 10' N., long. 83° 35' E. It has numerous handsome European and native houses, Hindoo temples and ghats, and is the chief mart for silk and cotton goods in the British middle provinces. Cotton stuffs and carpets, of a superior kind, are made here; and there are some iron works in the vicinity. (*Hamilton's E. & Gaz.*)

MISÉTRA. See SPARTA.

MISKOLCZ, a large market town of Hungary, co. Borsod, of which it is the cap., on the great road from Pesth to Upper Hungary, 23 m. N.E. Ertau. Pop., according to the *Austrian Encyclopedia*, nearly 27,700, principally Protestants. It is well built, and has numerous churches, a Protestant and a Roman Catholic gymnasium, a Greek national school, a synagogue, a Minorite convent, &c. The wine grown in the vicinity is the chief article of traffic at Misok.

MISKISQUE, r., Vt., rises in Orleans co., and pursues a northerly course into Canada. But it soon returns into Vermont, in the N.E. part of Richford. It then runs south-westerly and westerly to Swanton, whence it flows north-westerly and it enters Missisquoi bay, near the Canada line. It has falls affording good water-power, particularly at Swanton, but the current is generally moderate. It is about 75 miles long by the course of the river, and is navigable for vessels of 50 tons, 6 m. to Swanton falls. It is one of the four large rivers which enter lake Champlain from Vermont.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the southern United States, is bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Alabama, S. by the gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and W. by Pearl and Mississippi rivers, which separate it from Louisiana and Arkansas. It is between 30° 10' and 35° N. lat., and between 80° 10' and 91° 35' W. long., and between 11° 5' and 14° 38' W. long. from W. Its extreme length is 338 m., and its breadth 135 m., containing 45,700 sq. m., or 99,396,400 acres. The pop. in 1816, was 45,991; in 1820, 75,448; in 1830, 136,806; in 1840, 375,451, of whom 192,911 were slaves. Of the free population, 97,256 were white males, 81,818 were white females; there were 715 coloured males, 654 were coloured females. Employed in agriculture, 139,794; in commerce, 13,003; in manufactures and trades, 4,151; in navigating the ocean, 33; do. rivers, canals, &c., 110; in the learned professions, 1506.

Jackson, in Hinds county, a little W. of Pearl river, is the capital of the state. Mississippi has a sea coast of only about 70 miles, with no harbour in this distance which admits large vessels. A chain of low and sandy islands along the coast encloses Pascagoula bay, which is 65 m. long and 7 m. wide, forming an inland navigation between Mobile bay and lake Borgue, which communicates with the gulf of Mexico by a number of entrances, that admit vessels requiring 8 ft. of water. The S. part of the state, for about 100 m. from the gulf of Mexico, is a level country, covered chiefly with pine forests, cypress swamps, open prairies, or inundated marshes. Advancing north, the country becomes more hilly and broken, though there are in the state no elevations that can properly be denominated mountains. From 31° to 35° N. lat., near the Mississippi river, is a range of bluffs, which in a few places reach the margin of the stream, though generally at a little distance from it. They are an extension of the table land which extends over a portion of the state, into the low grounds on the Mississippi river, and have a fertile soil. The alluvial land on the rivers, where not liable to be overflowed, is the most valuable land in the state. The soil in its natural condition is covered with a vast growth of oak, hickory, magnolia, sweet gum, ash, maple, yellow poplar,

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pine, and holly, with a great variety of underwood, grape vines, pawpaw, spice wood, &c., and cypress in the swampy alluvions of the Mississippi bottoms. By cultivation, the state produces abundantly cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco, indigo, peaches, melons, and grapes. The lands watered by the Yazoo, through its whole course in the N.W. part of the state, are very fertile, while much of the land in the state, covered with pine, has a light soil. Cotton is the staple production of the state, and it is found to be more profitable than others to which the soil is also well adapted.

The state is divided into 56 counties, which, with their population in 1840, were as follows:

Counties.	Pop. 1840.	Counties.	Pop. 1840.
<i>Northern District.</i>			
Attala,	4,303	Covington,	2,717
Bolivar,	1,356	Franklin,	4,775
Carroll,	10,491	Greene,	1,086
Chickasaw,	5,835	Hancock,	3,267
Choctaw,	6,010	Hinds,	10,098
Clackson,	1,390	Holmes,	6,422
De Kalb,	7,024	Jackson,	1,896
East Carroll,	6,575	Jasper,	3,598
East Feliciana,	6,531	Jefferson,	11,400
East Louis.,	14,513	Jones,	1,358
Marshall,	17,598	Kemper,	7,098
Monroe,	6,250	Leflore,	6,208
Norfolk,	9,976	Lawrence,	6,599
Occhibeha,	4,576	Leake,	5,166
Panola,	4,657	Madison,	15,530
Pontotoc,	4,491	Marion,	3,630
Tallahatchie,	5,695	Natchez,	5,127
Tippah,	4,444	Newbern,	2,663
Tishomingo,	6,681	Perry,	1,867
Tunica,	621	Pike,	6,161
Winston,	4,690	Randall,	4,931
Yalobamba,	12,416	Scott,	1,498
Total,	166,280	Sevier,	3,360
<i>Southern District.</i>		Smith,	1,961
Adams,	19,434	Warren,	15,890
Amite,	9,511	Washington,	7,897
Calhoun,	13,076	Wayne,	5,130
Clarke,	2,366	Wilkinson,	5,269
Copiah,	8,954	Yazoo,	10,430
		Total,	222,381
		Total of State,	573,661

There were in this state, in 1840, 100,397 horses or mules, 693,197 neat cattle, 198,367 sheep, 1,001,909 swine; poultry was raised to the value of \$360,452. There were produced 196,636 bushels of wheat, 11,444 of rye, 13,161,237 of Indian corn, 1854 of barley, 668,694 of oats, 1,630,100 of potatoes, 173,196 lbs. of wool, 6835 of wax, 83,471 of tobacco, 777,195 of rice, 193,401,577 of cotton. The produce of the dairy was valued at \$358,585; of the orchard at \$14,458; of lumber at \$192,794; tar, pitch, and turpentine, amounted to \$248 blb.

The climate is mild, but very variable. The extremes of heat and cold at Natchez, for 1840, were from 26° to 94° of Fahrenheit. The sugar cane and orange tree cannot be successfully cultivated N. of lat. 31°.

The Mississippi river washes the entire western border for a distance, by the windings of the stream, for 530 m. A large portion of its bank in this state consists of inundated swamp, covered with cypress, excepting occasional elevated bluffs, which immediately border the river. The Yazoo is the largest river which flows wholly within the state, and enters the Mississippi 12 m. above Vicksburg. It is 100 yds. wide at its mouth, is 200 m. long, and is navigable for large boats for 50 m. It flows through an elevated and healthy country. Big Black is the next river in size, and enters the Mississippi immediately above the Grand Gulf, by a mouth 40 yds. wide. Its length is 200 m., and it is navigable for 50 m. Homochitto is a small river, which enters the Mississippi, 43 m. below Natchez. Tombigbee rises in the N.E. part of the state, and flowing into Alabama, unites at length with Alabama river, to form Mobile river. Pearl river rises near the centre of the state, and drains its southern part, and enters the Rigolets between lake Pontchartrain and lake Borgue. Below the thirty first degree of N. lat., it divides the state from Louisiana. Pascagoula river waters the S.E. part, is formed by the junction of Chickasawha and Leaf rivers, and enters Pascagoula sound. It is navigable for 50 m., for vessels requiring 6 ft. of water, and for boats 100 m. farther; but the bay at its mouth has only 4 ft. of water.

The largest and most commercial place in the state is Natchez, on the Mississippi, situated on a bluff elevated 250 ft. above the surface of the river, 300 m. above New Orleans, by the course of the river. Vicksburg, 106 m. above Natchez, and 12 m. below the mouth of Yazoo river, has had a rapid growth and is flourishing. The other principal places are Jackson, the capital, Woodville, 18 m. from the Mississippi, in the S.W. part of the state, Port Gibson and Grand Gulf, its port on the Mississippi, Columbus on the Tombigbee, Pontotoc and Hernando in the N., and Mississippi city on the gulf shore.

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There were in the state, in 1840, seven commercial and 67 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$673,940; 755 retail dry goods and other stores, capital, \$5,004,490; 288 persons engaged in the lumber trade, employing a capital of \$132,175; 40 persons employed in internal transportation, with 15 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$4850.

The amount of home made or family articles was \$663,945; 53 cotton manufactories with 318 spindles, employed 81 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$1744, with a capital of \$6490; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$5140, employing 13 persons, and a capital of \$8100; 128 tanneries employed 149 persons, and a capital of \$70,870; 49 other manufactories of leather, as saddleries, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$118,167, with a capital of \$41,945; one pottery, employing two persons, produced to the amount of \$1300, with a capital of \$300; four persons produced drugs and paints to the amount of \$3125, with a capital of \$500; two persons produced confectionary to the amount of \$10,500; 274 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$942,225; 603 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$73,870, with a capital of \$222,745; there were produced 312,084 lbs. of soap, 31,857 of tallow candles, and 97 of wax or spermaceti candles; 123 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$49,063, with a capital of \$34,335; 16 flouring mills produced 1809 bbls. of flour, and with other mills, manufactured articles to the amount of \$486,864, with a capital of \$1,219,845; vessels were built to the amount of \$13,935; 41 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$24,450, with a capital of \$28,610; 14 distilleries produced 3150 gal., and two breweries 132 gal., employing 12 persons, and a capital of \$910; 144 stone or brick houses, and 2247 wooden houses, were built by 2487 persons, and cost \$1,175,513; 95 printing-offices, and one bindery, two dailies, one semi-weekly, and 98 weekly newspapers, employed 94 persons, and a capital of \$53,510. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$1,707,727.

There are three colleges in this state. Jefferson college at Washington, 6 m. E. of Natchez, was founded in 1802, and has been liberally endowed; Oakland college, at Oakland, was founded in 1831, and is prosperous; Centenary college, at Brandon Springs, was founded in 1841, by the Methodists, and is flourishing. The colleges existing in 1840, had about 250 students. There were in the state 71 academies, with 3553 students; and 562 common and primary schools, with 6536 scholars. There were in the state 6300 white persons over 20 years of age who could neither read nor write.

The Methodists and Baptists are the most numerous religious denominations. In 1830, the Methodists had 53 travelling preachers and 9707 communicants; the Baptists had 94 churches, 34 ministers, and 3199 communicants; the Episcopalians had four ministers; the Presbyterians of different descriptions had 32 churches and 96 ministers.

In the beginning of 1840, the state had 23 banks and 15 branches, with an aggregate capital of \$30,379,403, and a circulation of \$15,171,630. The state debt amounts to \$7,000,000, incurred for banking purposes.

A railroad extends from Vicksburg 50 m. to Jackson, and is extended 14 m. farther to Brandon. A railroad extends from Natchez, and is designed to be continued through Jackson to Canton, a small part only of which is completed. Several other railroads have been projected, and some work done on them.

The governor is elected biennially by the people, but is ineligible for more than four years in any term of six years. He must be 25 years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States for 10 years. The senate consists of 30 members, elected for the term of four years, one half of the number being elected every two years, by the people. A senator must be a citizen of the United States, have resided in the state for four years, and in the district for which he is chosen for one year next preceding his election, and be thirty years of age. The house of representatives consists of ninety-one members, citizens of the United States, elected biennially by the people. Every representative must have resided in the state for two years, and in the city, town, or district, for which he is chosen, for one year next preceding his election. The judges of the high court of errors and appeals are elected by the people for six years; the judges of the circuit court for the term of four years; the chancellor for the term of six years; the judges of probate for the term of two years. The judges of the high court of appeals and errors must be 30 years of age; and the others be 25 years of age. The secretary of state, the treasurer, and the sheriffs are elected by the people, for the term of two years. Every white male person of 21 years of age or over, a citizen of the United States, who has resided in the state for one year, and in the county for which he offers his vote four

months next preceding an election, enjoys the right of suffrage. The legislature meets biennially at Jackson, on the first Monday in January.

In 1718, the French formed a settlement at the place where the city of Natchez now stands, and laid claim to the country as belonging to Louisiana. This colony was massacred by the Indians in 1720. In 1763, it was ceded to the British, and N. of the thirty first degree of N. latitude was in the chartered limits of Georgia; S. of that, it belonged to W. Florida, which was ceded to the United States in 1796 by Spain. In 1800, this state, with Alabama, was constituted a territory, under the name of the Mississippi territory. In 1817, Mississippi was separated from Alabama, and was admitted to the union as a sovereign state. The constitution was formed in 1817, and revised and amended in 1832.

MISSISSIPPI, an immense river of the United States; which, whether we consider its great length, its vast tributaries, the extent of country which it drains, and the distance to which it is navigable, well deserves the title which the Indians give it of the "father of waters." The import in the Algonquin language of *Missi Sepi*, the name by which it is designated, is great river. It drains a country of over 1,000,000 square miles in extent, eminently fertile, and sending through it to its destined market, a vast amount of produce, and receiving in return the productions of other parts of the world. Its extreme source was discovered by Schenck in July 13th, 1832, to be Itasca lake, in 47° 10' N. lat., and 94° 54' W. long., at an elevation of 1580 feet above the ocean, and 3180 m. from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico. Itasca lake, or lac la Biche of the French, is a beautiful sheet of water, of an irregular shape, about eight m. long, situated among hills covered with pine forests and fed chiefly by springs. It has its outlet to the N., which is about 10 or 12 ft. wide, and from 12 to 18 in. deep, and flowing northwardly, it passes through lakes Irving and Turner, and then turns eastwardly, and proceeding through several small lakes, it enters Lake Cass. This lake is about 16 m. long, contains several islands, is about 3000 m. from the gulf of Mexico, at an elevation of 1330 ft. above the ocean, and 192 m. below lake Itasca, the source of the Mississippi. It then flows E. to lake Winnipeg, and S.E. to Little lake Winnipeg, below which it receives Leech lake fork, the outlet of a considerable body of water of a very irregular form, called Leech lake. This was formerly regarded as the source of the Mississippi. The most northerly point obtained by the Mississippi is a little short of 49° N. lat. From the junction of Leech lake fork, the river expands to a hundred feet in width, and increases of depth, and flows with a mean current of one and a half miles per hour, and a descent of three inches in a mile, through a low prairie country covered with wild rice, rushes, sweet-grass and other aquatic plants, and is the favourite resort of waterfowl and various amphibious quadrupeds. At the falls of Peckagama, the first rocky stratum, and the first wooded island is seen, at the distance of 695 m. above the falls of St. Anthony. At the fall of Peckagama, the river descends 30 ft. in 300 yards, by a rapid which entirely obstructs navigation. At the head of these falls, the prairies entirely cease, and below, a forest of elm, maple, birch, oak and ash, overshadow the stream. The river now takes a southerly course, curving to the west, and again to the east, to the falls of St. Anthony. The fall of the river above may be computed at six inches in a mile, with a current of three miles an hour, exclusive of some rapids, and has some dry prairies on its shores, the resort of the buffalo, elk and deer, and are the only part of the Mississippi in which the buffalo is now found. At the falls of St. Anthony, 843 m. above the mouth of the Missouri, the river has a perpendicular descent of about 16 ft. with a formidable rapid above and below. The rapid above the falls, has a descent of 10 feet in the distance of 20 yards, and below the falls, a descent of 15 ft. in the distance of half a mile. An island at the brink of the falls divides the current into two parts, the largest of which is on the west of the island, and immediately below the falls are large fragments of rock, in the interstices of which some alluvial soil has accumulated, supporting a stunted growth of cedars. The whole fall has a descent of about 41 ft. in less than three-fourths of a mile. This all has nothing of the grandeur of Niagara, but the contrast and the surrounding scenery are widely picturesque and beautiful. In times of high floods it may approach to the sublime. The width of the river above the falls is 500 or 600 yards, and at the falls is 297 yards; but narrows to 200, and a short distance below. The portage around the falls, is about 980 rods. In 1806 the United States purchased of the Sioux tribe of Indians a tract of nine miles square, including the falls of St. Anthony for a military post, for the sum of \$2000. On this territory, Fort Snelling is situated. A considerable tract of fertile land has been put under cultivation by the garrison. As an indication of the climate, the last

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green peas were eaten here on the 15th of June, and the first green corn on the 5th of July; and on the last of July, Schoecraft found much of the corn too hard to be boiled for the table, and some ears might have been selected sufficiently ripe for seed corn. A little below the falls of St. Anthony, the St. Peter's river enters from the W., and is much the largest tributary of the upper Mississippi. For 200 miles above its entrance, Carver found about 100 yards wide, with a great depth, and it receives several important tributaries. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and ten or fifteen feet deep. About 44° N. lat. the St. Croix enters on the N.E. side, which is 100 yards wide at its mouth. About 300 yards above its mouth it expands into a lake called St. Croix lake, which is 36 miles long and from one and a half to three miles broad, and the river is said to be navigable for boats for 200 miles. About 15 miles below the mouth of the Croix, the Mississippi expands into a beautiful sheet of water, called lake Pepin, which is 24 miles long, and from two to four miles broad, and is 100 below the falls of St. Anthony. On the E. shore is a range of limestone bluffs, and on the W. an elevated level prairie, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and nearly destitute of forest trees, with occasional conical hills, which appear like artificial mounds. At the lower termination of lake Pepin, Chippeway river enters from the N.W., after a course of about 300 miles. In 43° N. lat. Wisconsin river enters on the E. side, forming an easy communication with lake Michigan by Fox river, which enters Green Bay. It is boatable more than 200 miles. A little below this comes in Turkey river from the W., and La Mine river from the E., so called from its traversing the lead mine region of Illinois. A little below 42° N. lat. enters the Webbsplains, a considerable river from the W., and a little down, Rock river, a clear and beautiful stream enters on the E. side. A little above Rock river, are long rapids, which at low water, render it difficult for boats to ascend. A little N. of 40° enters the Iowa, a large river from the W., and below that enter on the same side, Skunk and Des Moines rivers. The latter is perhaps the largest western tributary above the Missouri. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and said to be boatable for nearly 300 miles. A few miles above its mouth are rapids, nine miles long, forming a serious impediment to navigation at low water. In about 39° N. lat. comes the Illinois river, a noble, broad and deep stream, and the most considerable tributary of the Mississippi above the Missouri. It is nearly four hundred yards wide at its mouth, is about 400 miles long and navigable for boats more than three hundred miles. A canal is in progress to connect it with lake Michigan. A little below 39° N. lat., comes in from the W. the mighty Missouri, which is longer, and probably discharges more water than the Mississippi; and had it been early explored, it would probably been considered as the parent stream; but it will henceforth be considered only as a tributary. The Mississippi above the junction is a remarkable clear stream, but this is entirely destroyed by the entrance of the turbid Missouri, which communicates its own muddy appearance to the Mississippi through the remainder of its course, thus asserting its lordship over it. (See Missouri river.) Near 38° N. lat. the Kaskaskia river comes in on the E. side. It is 80 yards wide at its mouth, flows through a beautiful country, is over 300 miles long, and is boatable in high water, over 100 miles. Between 36° and 37° N. lat. comes in from the E. the beautiful Ohio, "*Le Belle Riviere*" of the French, and is much the largest eastern tributary; and from the densely populated and highly fertile country on its borders. It is at present, much the most important branch of the Mississippi. The large tributaries, the Cumberland, Tennessee and Wabash, contribute to its magnificence and importance. Between 35° and 34° the St. Francis enters from the W., 200 yds. wide at its mouth, and supposed to be navigable by one of its forks for 300 miles. A little above 34° N. lat., White river enters on the W. side, by a mouth from 300 to 400 yds. wide, and is probably about 1200 m. long. Thirty miles below, between 34° and 33° the Arkansas enters from the W., by a mouth 500 yds. wide, and is supposed to be 2200 m. long. It is next to the Missouri, the largest western tributary, and its waters are of a dark flame color, when the river is full. Between 33° and 32°, a little above the Walnut hills in the state of Mississippi, the Yazoo river enters on the E. side, by a mouth from 200 to 300 yds. wide. A little above 31° Red river enters on the W. side. It is nearly as large as the Arkansas, and discharges about as much water. Here the Mississippi carries its greatest volume of water, as immediately below this, and at intervals after, it sends off several large outlets. Three miles below the mouth of Red passes off on the W. side, the Atchafalaya or Chaffin Bayou, as it is called, which is supposed to carry off as much water as the Red river brings in. Here the Mississippi has a famous "cut-off" by crossing the isthmus of a large bend, so that the main channel does not pass the mouth of Red river. The Atchafalaya has been

supposed to be the ancient bed of Red river, by which its waters were discharged without mingling with the Mississippi, and much of its water is now discharged by this outlet. A little below Baton Rouge the Iberville passes off on the E. side, going through lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain and Borgne into the gulf of Mexico. In times of flood it carries off considerable water. Between this outlet on the E. and the Atchafalaya on the W., is what is called the Delta of the Mississippi. Between Atchafalaya and New-Orleans pass off on the W. side Plaquemine, which joins the Atchafalaya, and La Fourche, which pursues an independent course to the gulf of Mexico. At the distance of 105 miles below New-Orleans by the course of the river and 90 m. in a direct line this majestic river enters the gulf of Mexico by several mouths, the principal of which are called the Balize or north east pass, in 29° 7' 25" N. lat., and 89° 10' W. long. and the south west pass in 29° 8' N. lat. and 89° 25' W. long. The depth of water on the bar at each of these passes is 12 feet, but much greater a little without and within the bar. Most of the vessels enter and leave the river by the N.E. pass. It might naturally be expected from the extent of country drained by the Mississippi, that the spring floods would be great. From the mouth of the Missouri, the flood commences in March, and does not subside before the last of May, at an average height of 15 feet. From the Missouri to the Ohio it rises 25 feet, and for a great distance below the Ohio it rises 50 feet. At every flood it overpreads the country, chiefly on its W. side for 500 miles from its mouth, to the distance of from 10 to 30 miles. From the falls of St. Anthony to the mouth of the Missouri, it has a medial current of two miles an hour; and at every place, except at the rapids of the Des Moines, it has a depth of water of not less than four feet at the lowest stages. Below the Missouri its depth is greatly increased, but its width, except in the forests and swamps, when overflowed, is very little increased. To the mouth of the Ohio it has in the channel six feet of water at its lowest stages, and at its highest, of twenty-five feet. From the mouth of the Ohio to the St. Francis, there are various shoal places, where at low water, pilots are often perplexed to find a sufficient depth of water. Below that point, there is no difficulty for vessels of any draught, except to find the right channel. Above Natchez, the flood begins to decline. At Baton Rouge, it seldom exceeds thirty feet; and at New-Orleans, twelve. This river is exceedingly winding in its course, and sometimes a bend will occur of 30 miles, where the distance across the neck will not exceed a mile. The mighty volume of water often carries away a large mass of earth with its trees, from a projecting point, and frequently endangers vessels. Trees are also often bedded in mud, with their tops projecting, producing snags and sawyers, as they are called, dangerous to navigators. The whirls or eddies which are produced by the tortuous course of the river and its projecting points, render the navigation to a degree difficult and dangerous. Below the Missouri, the medial current is about four miles an hour. It is difficult on viewing it for the first time to have an adequate idea of its grandeur, and the amount of water which it carries. In the spring, when below the mouth of the Ohio its banks are overflowed, although the sheet of water that is making its way to the gulf may be 30 miles wide, yet finding its way through forests and swamps which conceal it from the eye, no expanse of water is seen but that which is included between its wooded banks, which seldom exceeds, but often falls short of a mile in width. But when it is seen from time to time to swallow up many large rivers, it will be easily conceived that it must have a great depth. At the lowest water, at the efflux of the Atchafalaya, at the head of the Delta, it is from 75 to 80 feet deep, at the outlet of La Fourche at Donaldsonville, 130 feet; upwards of 100 feet at New-Orleans, and from 75 to 80 feet, three miles above the main bars. Vessels are often from five to 30 days in ascending from the mouth of the river to New-Orleans; though they will, with a favourable wind, often descend in 19 hours. Before the introduction of steam-boats, it required eight or 10 weeks to go to the Illinois. Boats of 40 tons ascend the river to the falls of St. Anthony, more than 2000 miles from its mouth. The use of steam-boats has nearly superseded all other vessels for ascending the river. Large flat-bottomed boats, denominated arks, which are not designed to return, are extensively used for transportation down the river. The first steamboat on the western waters was built at Pittsburg, in 1811; there are now over 300 on the Mississippi and its tributaries, many of them of great burthen. The passage from Cincinnati to New-Orleans and back, has been made in 19 days. Large ships, moved by sails, rarely ascend above Natchez. There are no hides in the Mississippi. (For the tributaries of the Mississippi, see the several articles, Missouri, Ohio, &c.)

MISSISSIPPI, county, Ark., situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 1000 sq. m. Bounded E. by Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI CITY.

river, W. by St. Francis river. Watered by Whitewater river. It contained in 1840, 3043 neat cattle, 76 sheep, 5923 swine; and produced 107,615 bushels of Indian corn, 3006 of potatoes, 23,500 pounds of cotton. It had one store; one school, 25 scholars. Pop. whites, 900, slaves, 510; total, 1410. Capital, Osceola.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, p. v., capital of Harrison co., Miss., 935 S.E. Jackson, 1143 W. Situated on the coast of the gulf of Mexico. Its harbor admits small vessels. It contains a courthouse, and several stores and dwellings.

MISSOURI, one of the western United States, is bounded N. by Iowa territory, E. by the states of Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, from which it is separated by Mississippi r., S. by Arkansas, and W. by the Indian territory, from which it is in part separated by Missouri river. It is between 36° and 40° 36' N. lat., and 89° and 95° 45' W. long., and between 11° 59' and 18° 43' W. long. from W. It is 278 m. long, and 235 broad, containing 64,500 square m., or 41,920,000 acres. The population in 1810, was 19,833; in 1820, 66,586; in 1830, 140,074; in 1840, 383,702, of whom 58,240 were slaves. Of the free population, 173,470 were white males; 150,418 were white females; 683 were coloured males; 691 were coloured females. Employed in agriculture, 92,408; in commerce, 2522; in manufactures and trades, 11,100; in mining, 743; in navigating the ocean, 39; do. rivers, canals, and lakes, 1885; in the learned professions, 1496.

The state is divided into 68 counties, which, with their population in 1840, were as follows:

Counties.	Pop.	Counties.	Pop.
Adair	1,949	Miller	2,982
Barry	4,785	Monroe	8,605
Beaumont	4,925	Morgan	4,407
Boone	13,561	Montgomery	4,371
Buchanan	6,607	New Madrid	4,554
Caldwell	1,489	Newton	2,790
Callaway	11,765	Perry	6,760
Cape Girardeau	9,359	Pettis	5,390
Carroll	5,425	Pfeiffer	9,913
Chariton	4,746	Pike	10,646
Clark	6,846	Polk	8,449
Clay	8,322	Pulaski	6,528
Clinton	2,734	Ralls	6,570
Cole	9,326	Randolph	7,196
Cooper	10,484	Ray	6,553
Crawford	3,461	Ripley	2,856
Davies	5,738	Rivers	4,728
Franklin	7,515	St. Charles	7,911
Gasconade	6,380	St. Francois	3,211
Graham	5,372	St. Genevieve	3,148
Howard	13,108	St. Louis	35,979
Jackson	7,612	Saline	5,258
Jefferson	4,526	Scott	5,974
Johnson	4,471	Shelby	9,056
Lafayette	6,815	Stoddard	3,153
Lewis	6,040	Taney	3,364
Lima	7,449	Van Buren	4,083
Linn	9,645	Warren	4,253
Livingston	4,386	Washington	7,913
Macon	6,084	Wayne	3,403
Madison	3,383	Total	383,702
Marion	3,923		

Jefferson city, on the S. bank of the Missouri river, 15 m. above the mouth of Osage river, is the seat of government.

The state presents a variety of surface and of soil. South of Cape Girardeau, with the exception of some bluffs along the Mississippi, it is alluvial, and a large proportion consists of swamps and inundated lands, most of which are heavily timbered. From thence to the Missouri river, and westward to the dividing ridge between Gasconade and Osage rivers the country is generally covered with timber, rolling, and in some parts hilly; but no parts of the state are properly mountainous. Along the head waters of Gasconade and Big Black rivers, the hills are frequently abrupt and rocky, with fertile alluvion along the water courses. Much of this region abounds with various minerals, as lead, iron ore, gypsum, manganese, zinc, antimony, cobalt, chalc, common salt, nitre, plumbago, porphyry, jasper, chalcodony, buhrstone, marble and free stone. The lead is inexhaustible in quantity and rich in quality. The iron ore of this region is sufficient to supply the whole United States for many thousands of years. Bituminous coal exists in inexhaustible abundance. The difficulty of transporting these products to the market is the only inconvenience. The western part of this state is divided into prairie and forest land, and much of the soil is fertile. The whole is undulating, and along the Osage it is hilly, abounding with good water, salt springs and limestone. North of the Missouri, the surface is diversified, and divided between timber and prairie land. From the Missouri to Salt river, good springs are scarce, and in several counties artificial wells are dug, to be filled with rain water from the roofs of houses. Between Salt river and Des Moines river is a beautiful country, with a very fertile soil. In the middle counties N. of the Missouri the surface is rolling, and there are some bluffs and hills, with considerable good prairie, and much timber. To the W. of this, and also to the N.,

MISSOURI.

the prairie predominates. Much of the prairie land in this state, is inferior to the same kind of land in Illinois. But independently of some barren and inundated land, the state contains a great proportion of fertile soil. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, hemp, tobacco, flax, sweet potatoes, and in the southeastern parts cotton, are produced. The forest trees and underwood, black and white, are walnut, oak of various kinds, locust, ash, cotton wood, papaw, yellow poplar, sycamore, dog wood and grape vines. In the southern part of the state cypress and red cedar are found. On Gasconade river, about 100 m. above its confluence with the Missouri, the timber is principally yellow and white pine, which is very valuable, being rare in the valley of the Mississippi. The state is particularly rich in minerals. The lead region, the centre of which is 70 m. S.W. of Missouri, is 70 m. long, and 45 wide, covering an area of 3150 sq. m. The greatest part of this country is situated in Washington and St. Francis counties, but a part extends into St. Genevieve and Jefferson counties. The ore is of the richest kind. It yields from 80 to 85 per cent of the true metal. Iron ore is equally abundant. In the S.E. part of Washington county is the celebrated "iron mountain" one mile broad at its base, and 3 m. long, and from 300 to 450 feet high, filled with micaceous oxide of iron, which yields 80 per cent of the pure metal. There is another body of iron ore denominated Pilot Knob, 300 feet high, and a mile and a half wide at the base, which is equally rich. Washington county is a perfect bed of metallic treasures.

There were in 1840, 196,133 horses or mules, 433,875 neat cattle, 348,018 sheep, 1,971,161 swine; and there were produced 1,037,396 bushels of wheat, 68,608 of rye, 17,333,294 of Indian corn, 13,318 of buckwheat, 9801 of barley, 2,34,947 of oats, 783,768 of potatoes, 562,265 pounds of wool, 56,461 of wax, 9,067,913 of tobacco, 121,121 of cotton, 274,553 of sugar, 49,063 tons of hay, 18,010 of hemp or flax; poultry valued at \$270,647. The products of the dairy were valued at \$100,432, of the orchard at \$90,878, of lumber at \$70,353.

The climate is healthy, though subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The extreme range of the thermometer is from 100° above zero to 89° below. But these extremes are short, and not of frequent occurrence. The Missouri is frozen so hard as to be safely crossed by loaded wagons, for a number of weeks in winter. The air is generally dry, pure, and salubrious.

The Mississippi winds along the entire boundary of the state, for a distance of 400 miles, and receives the waters of the mighty Missouri, which crosses the state, and deserves to be regarded, on account of its length, and the volume of its waters, as the parent stream. The Missouri is navigable 1800 miles from its mouth in the Mississippi, to the mouth of Yellow Stone river, for four or five months in the year. The Missouri receives La Mine, Osage, and Gasconade rivers on the S. side, and Grand and Chardon rivers on the N. side. Salt river crosses the N.E. part of the state and enters Mississippi river, 85 m. above the mouth of Missouri river. Des Moines river forms a part of the N.E. boundary of the state. Maramee river rises near the head waters of Gasconade river, and after a devotes course northward, enters the Mississippi 18 m. below St. Louis. St. Francis, Current, Big Black, and Whitewater rivers drain its S.E. part.

St. Louis, on the W. bank of Mississippi river, 18 m. below the mouth of Missouri river, is much the largest and most commercial place in the state. St. Genevieve, on the Mississippi, 64 m. below St. Louis, was settled by the French, and has considerable trade, particularly in lead. Potosi, in the mining district, is a flourishing town. Herculaneum is renowned by bluffs, which are surmounted by tall towers, and is the principal place of deposit for the lead mines. It is on the Mississippi, 30 miles below St. Louis. New Madrid is the most noted landing place for boats, above Natchez, and Clarksville and Hannibal are noted landing places above St. Louis. St. Charles on the Missouri, 20 m. above St. Louis is a flourishing place, and was the capital of the state until Oct. 1820. Booneville, Lexington, Liberty and Independence are growing places in the W. part of the state.

There were in the state in 1840, three commercial and 30 commission houses engaged in foreign trade, with a capital of \$746,500; 1107 retail dry goods and other stores, with a capital of \$3,158,802; 345 persons employed in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$318,029; 79 persons engaged in internal transportation, who, with 138 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$173,630. Home made or family manufactures amounted to \$1,149,544; nine woolen manufactures employed 13 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$13,750, with a capital of \$5000; two furnaces produced 180 tons of cast iron, and four forges produced 118 tons of bar iron, the whole employing 80 persons, and a capital of \$79,000; 21 smelting houses produced 3,285,453 pounds of lead, employed 252 persons, and a capital of

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\$235,006; 80 persons produced 240,302 bushels of bituminous coal, with a capital of \$9488; 36 persons produced 12,150 bushels of salt, with a capital of \$2550; 19 potteries produced articles to the amount of \$12,175, employing 33 persons, and a capital of \$7250; 191 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$190,412; 48 persons produced 959 small arms; 12 persons manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$5450; 73 persons produced granite and marble to the amount of \$32,050; 671 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$185,334; 293 distilleries produced 508,368 gallons, and seven breweries produced 374,700 gallons, the whole employing 365 persons, and a capital of \$189,976; 301 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$97,112, with a capital of \$45,074; one powder-mill, employing two persons, produced 7500 pounds of gunpowder, with a capital of \$1080; eight persons produced drugs and paints to the amount of \$13,500, with a capital of \$7000; 64 flouring-mills 49,363 barrels of flour, and with other mills, employed 1336 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$900,058, with a capital of \$1,306,019; 413 brick or stone houses, and 2902 wooden houses were built by 1966 persons, and cost \$1,441,573; 40 printing-offices, six daily, five semi-weekly or tri-weekly, and 24 weekly newspapers, employed 143 persons, and a capital of \$79,350. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$2,704,405.

The university of St. Louis, under the direction of the Roman Catholics, was founded in 1859; Kemper college at St. Louis, under the direction of the Episcopallians, was founded in 1840; St. Mary's college at Warren's, a Roman Catholic institution, was founded in 1830; Marion college, in Marion co., was founded in 1831; St. Charles college, under the direction of the Methodists, was founded in 1839; Missouri university at Columbia, was founded in 1840; Fayette college at Fayette, is a new institution. In the colleges founded before 1839, there were in 1840, 495 students. There were in the state, 47 academies, with 1926 scholars; and 648 common and primary schools, with 16,768 scholars. There were 19,457 white persons, over 20 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

In 1836, the Methodists had 51 travelling preachers, and 2669 members; the Baptists had 146 churches, 86 ministers, and 4979 communicants; the Presbyterians had 33 churches and 17 ministers; the Roman Catholics had one bishop and 30 ministers; the Episcopallians had three ministers. There were besides a number of Cumberland and Associate Reformed Presbyterians, and one Unitarian minister.

In 1839 there was one bank and two branches, with an aggregate capital of \$1,116,193, and a circulation of \$410,740.

At the close of 1842 the state debt amounted to \$3,073,361. The governor is elected once in four years by the people, but is ineligible for the next succeeding four years. He must be a natural born citizen of the United States, be at least 35 years of age, and have resided in the state for four years, next preceding his election.

The lieutenant governor is elected at the same time, in the same manner, and must possess similar qualifications. He is president of the senate; and in case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the governor, discharges the duties of that office, until it is regularly filled.

The senate consists of 18 members, chosen for four years; one half the number being elected biennially. A senator must be at least 30 years of age, a citizen of the United States, have resided in the state for four years, next preceding his election, and for one year in the district for which he is elected, and must have paid a state or county tax.

The house of representatives consists of 49 members, elected biennially by the people. A representative must be at least 24 years of age, have been an inhabitant of the state for two years next preceding his election, and have paid a state or county tax, and be a citizen of the United States.

The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints the judges of the superior and inferior courts, and the chancellor, who hold their offices during good behaviour. They cannot be appointed before they have attained the age of 30 years, nor hold their offices after the age of 65 years.

Every white male citizen, of 25 years of age or upward, who has resided in the state for one year, next previous to an election, and the last three months in the district in which he offers his vote, is entitled to the right of suffrage.

The general assembly meets biennially at Jefferson city, on the first Monday of December.

The territory of this state was included in Louisiana, purchased by the United States of France, in 1803. The town of St. Louis was settled by the French in 1764, as a trading port with the Indians, and remained such, until it was purchased by the United States. In 1804 Louisiana was divided into the territory of Orleans, extending to the 33° of N. lat., and the residue was styled the district of

MITTAU.

Louisiana. In 1805 the district of Louisiana was erected into a territorial government, under the name of the territory of Louisiana, and in 1813 its name was changed to the territory of Missouri. In 1821 a part of this territory was admitted to the union as the state of Missouri, after much debate on the subject of slavery, which was allowed by its constitution, under certain restrictions.

Missouri, a large river of the United States, rises in the Rocky mountains, and takes this name after the union of three branches, denominated Jefferson, Gellatin, and Madison, in 45° 10' N. lat. and 110° W. long. The springs which give rise to the Missouri are not more than a mile distant from some of the head waters of the Columbia, which flows W. into the Pacific ocean. At the distance of 411 miles from the extreme point of the navigation of its head branches, are what are denominated the "Gates of the Rocky mountains," which present a view exceedingly grand. For the distance of 52 miles the rocks rise perpendicularly from the margin of the river to the height of 1900 feet. The river is compressed to the width of 150 yards, and for the first three miles, there is only one spot, and that only of a few yards, on which a man could stand, between the water and the perpendicular ascent of the mountain. At the distance of 110 miles below this, and 321 m. from its source are the Great falls, 2575 miles above its entrance into the Mississippi. The river descends, by a succession of rapids and falls, 357 feet in about 164 miles. The lower and greatest fall has a perpendicular pitch of 87 feet; the second of 19 feet; the third of 47 feet; the fourth of 36 feet. Between and below these falls are continual rapids of from 3 to 18 feet descent. These falls, next to those of Niagara, are the grandest on the continent. The course of the river above, these falls is northerly. The Yellowstone river, 600 yards wide at its mouth, probably the largest tributary of the Missouri, enters it on the S.W. side, 1216 miles from its navigable source, and about 1850 miles from its mouth. This river, at the place of junction, is as large as the Missouri. Steamboats ascend to this place, and could go farther by each branch. Chienne river, 400 yards wide at its mouth, enters the Missouri on the S.W. side, 1310 miles from its mouth, in 44° 38' N. lat. White river, 300 yards wide, enters it on the S.W. side, 1130 miles from its mouth. Big Sioux river, 110 yards wide, enters it 853 miles from its mouth, in 43° 45' N. lat., on the N.E. side. Platte river, 600 yards wide at its mouth, enters it on the S.W. side, 600 miles from its mouth, in 40° 50' N. lat. Kansas river, 225 yards wide at its mouth, enters it on the S.W. side, in 39° 5' N. lat., at the distance of 240 miles from its mouth. Grand river enters it on the N.E. side, 240 miles from its mouth, and is 190 yards wide. La Mine river, 70 yards wide, enters it 300 miles from its mouth. Osage river, 307 yards wide at its mouth, enters it on the S.W. side, in 39° 31' N. lat., 133 miles from its mouth. Gasconade river enters it on the S.W. side, in 39° 45' N. lat., 100 miles from its mouth. The Missouri enters Mississippi river, 3006 miles from its source, which added to 1253 miles, the distance to the gulf of Mexico, makes its whole length 4259 miles; and it is probably the longest river in the world. Through its whole course, there is no substantial obstruction of the navigation, before arriving at the great falls. Its principal tributaries are each navigable, from 100 to 800 miles. The alluvial, fertile soil on this stream and its tributaries is not very broad, and back of this are prairies, of vast extent. Through the greater part of its course the Missouri is a rapid and turbid stream, and in the upper part of its course, flows through an arid and sterile country. It is over half a mile wide at its mouth, and through a greater part of its course it is wider. Notwithstanding it drains such an extensive country, and receives so many large tributaries, at certain seasons it is shallow, hardly affording sufficient water for steamboat navigation, owing to its passing through a dry and open country, and being subject to extensive evaporation.

MISTRETTA (an. *Amestre*, or *Mystratsum*) a town of Sicily, intend. Catania, on a high hill, 5 m. S.W. Caronia. Pop. about 8000.

MITCHELSTOWN, an inland town of Ireland, prov. Leinster co. Cork, on an affluent of the Funcheon, 36 m. N.N.E. Cork. Pop. in 1831, 3545. It consists of a well-built square, and two principal streets. It has a parish church, and Roman Catholic chapel, both handsome modern structures; a college, which maintains 19 poor Protestant gentlemen, and 18 gentlemen, endowed by the Kingston family; a small barrack, and a market-house. A minor court for pleas of the amount of £2 is held every third Monday, and petty sessions every Wednesday. It is a constabulary station. Markets on Thursdays: fairs on the 10th Jan. 25th March, 22d May, 30th July, 12th Nov., and 2d and 6th Dec. Postoffice revenue in 1830, £364; in 1836, £394. Adjoining the town, on the W., is the magnificent seat of the earl of Kingston, erected in 1823.

MITTAU a town of European Russia, cap. Courland, on

MOBILE.

the Aa, 25 m. S.W. Riga, lat. $56^{\circ} 30' 10''$ N., long. $28^{\circ} 43' 30''$ E. Pop. 13,800. It is but indifferently built; the houses being mostly of wood, and the streets, with a few exceptions, unpaved. It has a castle, erected in 1730, which served in 1795 as an asylum for Louis XVIII. of France, and is now the residence of the governor and the official authorities. It has a gymnasium and a good library; a theatre, capable of accommodating 3000 spectators, a hospital, a literary society, &c. The nobility and gentry of the province assemble here at stated times for the despatch of business connected with the administration of the province, and many of them reside in town during the winter, when it becomes unusually gay. Its situation is low, sandy, and exposed to inundation. (*Schmittler, La Russie, &c.*, p. 583; *Grassville's Travels*, l. 370.)

MOBILE, bay, Ala., sets up from the gulf of Mexico, and is 30 m. long and 19 m. wide at an average breadth. It has Dauphin island at its mouth, with an entrance on each side. The channel on the W. side has five feet water; that on the E. side has 18 feet of water. The bay has 14 feet of water to the bar in its upper part, on which is 11 feet of water. The channel to the bay is within a few fathoms of Mobile point, on the E. side. It receives the waters of Alabama river, which is formed by the union of several large rivers, the Tombigbee, Black Warrior, Cahawba, Coosa, and Tallapoosa.

MOBILE river, Ala., is formed by the junction of Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, 60 m. above Mobile city. It enters Mobile bay by two channels, the main or W. channel is called the Mobile, and the E. is called Tenaw river. It is navigable for vessels requiring five or six feet of water by the Tombigbee branch to St. Stephens, 50 m. from the bay, and for steamboats to Tuscaloosa, 285 m. and to Columbus, Miss. The Alabama or W. branch is navigable for vessels of five or six feet draft, 100 m. to Claiborne, and for steamboats to Montgomery, 300 m. by the course of the river. The navigation of these rivers has some obstructions at low water. In time of flood it sometimes rises 50 or 60 feet.

MOBILE, county, Ala. Situated in the S.W. part of the state, and contains 9250 sq. m. Bounded E. by the Tombigbee and Mobile rivers, by branches of which it is watered on the E., and on the W., by branches of Pascagoula river. It contained in 1840, 12,350 neat cattle, 934 sheep, 8000 swine; and produced 33,991 bushels of Indian corn, 32,000 of potatoes. It had 21 commercial, and 93 commission houses in foreign trade, 948 retail stores, 23 grist-mills, 50 saw-mills, five printing-offices, one bladders, three dailies, four weeklies, and one semi-weekly newspapers; one college, 68 students; 11 academies, 597 students; 11 schools, 170 scholars. Pop.: whites, 11,763; slaves, 6191; free coloured, 787; total, 18,741. Capital, Mobile.

MOBILE, city, port of entry, and capital of Mobile county, Ala., 217 m. E. by W. Tuscaloosa, 1013 W. Situated on the W. side of Mobile river, at its entrance into Mobile bay, 30 m. N. of Mobile point, at the entrance of the bay, 55 m. W. by N. Pensacola, Flor., 10 m. W. by S. Blakeley, 100 E.N.E. New-Orleans. It is in $30^{\circ} 40'$ N. lat. and $86^{\circ} 21'$ W. long. Pop. in 1830, 3194; in 1840, 19,672. It contains a courthouse, jail, custom-house, a U. States naval hospital, a city hospital, three banks, Barton academy, seven churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, two Methodist, a Baptist, Roman Catholic and an African. It is pleasantly situated on an extended plain, elevated 15 feet above the highest tides, and has a beautiful prospect of the bay, from which it receives refreshing breezes. Vessels requiring a draft of more than eight feet water, cannot come directly to the city, but pass up Spanish river, six miles round a marshy island, into Mobile river, and then drop down to the city. It has 45 wharves, and next to New-Orleans, is the largest cotton market in the United States; 280,000 large bales have been exported in a year. The exports amount to from 12 to 16 millions of dollars annually. Tonnage of the port in 1840, 17,942. The city is supplied with excellent water, brought in from pipes for a distance of two miles, and distributed over the city. It is defended by fort Morgan, (formerly fort Brower,) situated on a long low sandy point, at the mouth of the bay, opposite to Dauphin island. It was surrendered to the Americans by Spain in 1813, chartered as a town in 1814, and incorporated as a city in 1812. It has suffered severely by fire. In 1837, 170 buildings were burned, and in 1839, 600 buildings. But it has been rebuilt, with increased convenience and additional beauty. There is a lighthouse on Mobile point, the lantern of which is 55 feet above the level of the sea.

MOCHA, the principal port in the Red sea frequented by Europeans, in that part of Arabia called Yemen, about 40 m. N. from the strait of Bab-el-mandeb; lat. $13^{\circ} 19' 30''$ N., long. $43^{\circ} 30'$ E. Population variously estimated; but may, perhaps, amount to from 5000 to 7000. It is encircled with walls, and indifferently fortified. Its appearance from the sea is imposing, but internally it is poor and mean.

MODENA.

Mocha is situated on the margin of a dry sandy plain. It is built close to the shore, between two points of land, which project and form a bay. Vessels drawing from 12 to 18 feet water may anchor within this bay at about a mile from the town; but large ships anchor without the bay in the roads, in five or seven fathoms water; the great mosque bearing E.S.E., and the fort to the S. of the town S. by E., distant about two miles from the shore. The great article of export from Mocha is coffee, which is universally admitted to be of the finest quality. It is not possible to form any very accurate estimate of the quantity exported; but we believe it may be taken at 20,000 tons, or perhaps more. The greater portion is sent to Britain and Suez; but there is a pretty large export to Bombay and other parts of India, whence some is sent to Europe; occasionally, however, the exports from Mocha and Aden, direct for Europe, are very considerable. Besides coffee, the principal articles of export are, dates, adams, or yams made of dates, myrrh, gum Arabic, oilbanna, anna (*Cassia Sena*), sharks' fins, tragacanth, horns and hoofs of the rhinoceros, balm of Gilead, ivory, gold dust, civet, oil, saffron, &c. The principal articles of import are, tin, piece goods, iron, and hardware, &c. The ivory, gold dust, and civet, met with at Mocha, are brought from the opposite coast of Abyssinia; whence are also brought shew, ghee, &c.

MODBURY, an old bor., market town, and par. of England, hund. Erminston, co. Devon, 30 m. S.S.W. Exeter, and 181 m. S.S.W. London. Area of par., 5000 acres. Pop., in 1841, 2048. The town, which is very irregularly laid out, has four principal streets, meeting in a large open market-place. The church is large and well built, having a spire 134 feet high: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of Eton college, to which Henry VI. gave the remains of an alien priory of Benedictines that formerly stood near the church. The Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and the Society of Friends have their respective places of worship; and there were, in 1833, three Sunday schools, furnishing religious instruction to about 300 children. A Lancasterian school is attended by 70 boys; and about 20 children receive instruction in two infant schools.

Modbury had formerly a considerable share in the manufacture of serge, pizah, and felt hats; but these branches of industry have long decayed, and the present inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture and retail trade. The town, which is a borough, though without an act of incorporation, is governed by a portreeve and other officers; and in the reign of Edward I. it sent two members to the House of Commons; but it afterwards was divested of this privilege, because of its inability to bear the expense. Markets, for corn and other provisions, on Thursday; sheep cattle fairs, the second Tuesday in each month, and an annual fair, May 14.

MODENA (DUCHY OF), called by the Italians *duca di Este*, a state of N. Italy, consisting of the united duchies of Modena and Massa-Carrara, principally included between the 10th and 11th degrees of N. lat. and the 40th and 45th of E. long.; having N. Austria Italy; E. the N. delega. of the Papal states; W. Parma, and a portion of the Sardinian dominion; and S. Tuscany, Lucca, and the Mediterranean. Area estimated at 2000 sq. m., and the population at 403,000. The N. part of this duchy consists of a portion of the great plain of Lombardy; the S. is traversed from W. to E. by the Apennines, one of the summits of which in this duchy, M. Cimone, rises to upwards of 6000 feet above the sea. The Po constitutes a small portion only of the N. boundary; next to it the principal rivers are its affluents, the Panaro, Secchia, Crostolo, &c., &c.; which have their sources on the N. slope of the Apennines, and flow N. to the Po; and the Magra and Stivichio, which rise on the S. slope of the Apennines, and fall into the Mediterranean. The climate differs on the different sides of the mountains. On the N. it is similar to that of Parma and the Lombardo Venetian kingdom; snow falls and cold weather lasts for several weeks in the winter; while to the S. of the mountains the climate is like that of Genoa, and the olive and orange flourish in the open air. The plain country is very fertile, and abundantly watered by rivulets and canals. In the mountains there are many peasant proprietors, but not in the plains. A great evil here, as in other parts of Lombardy, is the practice of the lords and the possessors of lands in mortmain letting to middlemen, who rent to metayers; under which tenants all the lands of the duchy. The tenant furnishes half the cattle, and the landlord the other half. Apparently there is not a labourer's house in the country, all being metayer farmers. (*Arthur Young's Trav.* ii. 157.)

The distribution of the land is much the same as in the rest of the plain of Lombardy, where, according to Chateauxvieux, very few farms exceed 80 acres. The metayers should receive half the produce for their labour and attention, but the actual quantity falling to their share varies

considerably according to circumstances, and in many cases is not more than one third part of the crops produced. The custom of sharing the produce is, however, almost universal; and a lease at a fixed rent being extremely rare, we need not wonder at the low state of industry. (*Chateaux, Italy and its Agric.*, p. 17, &c.) Rice, wheat, maize, fruits, wine, oil, and hemp are the principal articles of culture; but the supply of corn is notwithstanding inadequate for the consumption. The wine of the duchy is strong, but not of superior quality: the oil of the mountains is equal to that of Genoa, but that produced in the N. plains is very inferior. Bees, poultry, and hogs are numerous. Cattle breeding is not very extensively pursued, except in the valley of Garfagnana, where it is almost the sole occupation of the inhabitants. The pasturages on the mountains are excellent; but only the duke and a few of the larger proprietors possess any considerable flocks of sheep. Horses few; oxen of the Lombard and Swiss breeds, and asses, supplying their place for draught, &c., on almost every farm. The dwellings of the Apennines are clothed with fine woods of oak, beech, pine, and chestnut; indeed, chestnut flour forms the principal food of the peasantry in the upland region for a considerable portion of the year. The labouring classes, even in the more productive parts of the duchy, live very sparingly: soup of Turkish wheat, or *poltos*, salads, and beans or other pulse, fried in oil, are their ordinary food. Butcher's meat scarcely ever appears except on the tables of the more opulent farmers, and their best beverage is refuse wine, or wine of the second pressure.

Next in importance to rural husbandry, is the culture and manufacture of silk, though the products be of indifferent quality. The other manufactures are on a small scale. They consist principally of canvass, leather, paper, glass, and earthenware. In Garfagnana some iron is forged. The finest statuary marble is found in inexhaustible quantities at Carrara; and amber, petroleum, sulphur, &c., are met with elsewhere.

This duchy is divided into four districts, Modena, Reggio, Garfagnana, and Massa-Carrara. Modena is the capital: the other principal towns are Reggio, Carrara, Massa, and Finale. The government is an absolute monarchy, and perhaps the most despotical in its form in any Europe. The duke monopolises both the legislative and executive power; but he avails himself of the services of a prime minister, two secretaries of state, and a privy council. The Austrian civil code of laws has been adopted since 1815. There are tribunals of primary jurisdiction in Modena, Reggio, and Massa, and a high court of appeal in Modena. A college is established in each of the principal towns, and the capital has a university and some superior schools; but owing to the jealousy of the government and the restraints laid on the press, public instruction is in a very backward state. The military force consists of 1750 men. It is recruited by volunteers; the recruit receives a premium, and the family of which he is a member is exempted from all personal taxes. The public revenue is estimated at about 1,500,000 florins a year.

The greater part of this territory was erected in 1453 into a duchy, under Bono D'Este, son of Pope Nicholas III. It was taken by the French in 1797, and subdivided into the departments of Panaro and Crostolo. In 1814 it was given to the present ducal family, a collateral branch of the House of Austria.

MODENA (an. *Modina*), a city of N. Italy, capital of the above duchy, in a fine plain between the Panaro and the Secchia, 24 m. W.N.W. Bologna: lat. 44° 38' 33" N., long. 10° 53' 13" E. Pop. about 27,000. Modena has a citadel, and is surrounded with ramparts, which, however, conduce less to its strength than to its beauty. It is regularly laid out, well built, and clean. It has been much improved and embellished within the last fifty or sixty years, and is divided into the new and the old city by the *Strada Maestra*, a part of the *Emilian way*, which intersects it from end to end. The general architecture of Modena is striking and agreeable; almost all its streets are bordered with arcades over their footways. The ducal palace is the finest public building; it stands isolated in the great square, and, unlike the palace of Parma, it has been completed, and is superbly furnished, and kept up in suitable style. It had formerly a noble collection of paintings; but some of its *chefs d'œuvre* were purchased by the elector of Saxony, and conveyed to Dresden in 1746, and others were taken away by the French: still, however, it is one of the best collections in Italy; it includes works by Raphael, Carlo Dolce, Andrea del Sarto, Guido, Guercino, the Caracci, and Procaccino, the Crucifixion by Pomarancio, a copy of the famous *Notte* by Correggio, &c. The ceiling of the gallery is painted in fresco by Francesconi; and in one of the rooms is a recumbent Cleopatra by Canova. The ducal library, known as the *Biblioteca Estense*, is a valuable collection of 60,000 volumes. Two of the best scholars, and

most laborious, diligent, and able writers of whom Italy has to boast, Muratori and Tiraboschi, were successively librarians during the last century. In the square before the palace is a fine statue of Duke Francis III., the founder of the university. The cathedral is a Gothic edifice of considerable antiquity and imposing appearance, but not in a pure style. It is principally remarkable for a square marble tower, one of the loftiest in Italy, in which is kept the famous bucket, once the cause of a serious feud between Modena and Bologna, and which has been immortalized by Tassoni in the *Secchia rapita*. One of the most celebrated works of Guido, the presentation in the temple, formerly adorned the cathedral, but it was carried off by the French, and has not been restored. (*Conder's Italy*, ii., 45.) The churches are numerous; but few deserve notice, except those of St. Vincenzo, St. Agostino, and the Dominican church, with some colossal statues. The city has several hospitals and asylums, a theatre, some public baths, better inns than most Italian towns, various good scientific collections, and a public library of 80,000 vols., comprising many rare editions of the 15th century, and some valuable MSS. It is well supplied with water by numerous subterranean cisterns; and is united to the Panaro by a canal navigable by boats of 30 tons. Its inhabitants depend principally on the supply of necessaries to the court and government functionaries. Weaving and spinning silk were formerly important branches of industry; but these have greatly declined; and manufactures of hemp, woollen cloths, leather, hats, and glass have, to a great extent, taken their place. It has a large weekly market for agricultural produce, provisions, &c.

Modina is supposed to have been founded by the Etruscans. It is said, by Livy, to have been colonized by the Romans, A.U.C. 568, (ixix., 55); and it is styled by Cicero, "*Armistium et splendidissimum populi Romani colonium*." (Phil. v. 9.) A few Roman antiquities, mostly tombs, still exist at Modena. It suffered many disasters in the times of Attila, Odoacer, and the Lombard kings; and was afterwards governed successively by its bishop and magistrates, and belonged to the Popes, Venetians, and the dukes of Milan, Mantua, and Ferrara, before it became the property of the house of Este. Under the French it was the capital of the department Panaro. The learned antiquary Sigonius, the poets Molina and Tassoni, and the celebrated anatomist Fallopius, were natives of Modena. (*Conder's Italy*, ii., 49-46; *Cramer's Anc. Italy*, i., 88, 87; *Thomson; Starke, &c.*, passim.)

MODICA (an. *Mytyca*), a town of Sicily, intend. Syracuse, cap. district of its own name, on the Sicel, 31 m. W.S.W. Syracuse. Pop., in 1831, incl. cant., 25,838. It is situated among craggy rocks, and generally ill built. According to Smyth, it has some fine edifices; but it appears to possess few conveniences, for a recent English traveller could find only one inn in the town, which was wretched and dirty in the extreme. Among the public buildings are a castle, numerous churches and convents, a ducal residence, a town-hall, two hospitals, several public schools, and a government loan-bank. The Franciscan convent is said to possess some fine mosaics. In the adjacent valley of Ispica are numerous troglodytic caves, fully described by Smyth (*Sicily*, p. 190) and Russell (*Tour in Sicily*, p. 134-137). In 1833 a good many houses and upwards of 100 persons were buried by the fall of a mountain near Modica.

The district of which this town is the capital has an area of nearly 120,000 acres, with several towns, and a population of about 80,000. It was endowed with peculiar privileges by Roger, king of Sicily, the principal being that its courts of justice should be independent of those of Sicily. These privileges would appear to have been productive of a good effect. "There is a very superior spirit of activity and industry among the natives, attended by greater affluence and comfort than any other agricultural part of Sicily displays, though it is not naturally so fertile as the rest. Modica is, in general, rocky and hilly, with very bad roads; but it boasts several fine plains, and romantic ravines. The soil is mostly loose, calcareous, and dry; but many successful agricultural efforts are made to render it productive, as is testified by the abundant produce of corn, tobacco, oil, wine, soda, hemp, canary-seed, cheese, butter, and carobs; while, from the attention paid to pasturage, the cattle are in great request. This co. also produces bitumen and salt; and there is so great a quantity of game, as to form an article of export. The trade is principally with Malta, which is supplied from hence with the above necessities, in exchange for cloth, spirits, hardware, and colonial produce." (*Smyth's Sicily*, p. 101.)

MOFFAT, a village of Scotland, celebrated for its mineral springs, co. Dumfries, on the Annan, at the head of an extensive valley, and bounded, almost immediately on the S., by an amphitheatrical of hills, the highest in the S. of Scotland, 45 m. S. Edinburgh, and 90 m. N. by E. Dumfries. Pop. 1600: in summer, during the season of the Spa, the

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population may be 3000. This, which is an extremely neat, clean, and well-built village, consists principally of a wide street along the line of road from Dumfries to Edinburgh. The public buildings are the parish church, a dissenting chapel, and two good inns. The Earl of Hoptown has a house in the town. The mineral springs, which are sulphureous and chalybeate, rise at no great distance from the town, on the slope of the adjacent hills. One of these springs was discovered in 1633, the other in 1748. They are a good deal resorted to, but less now than formerly.

MOGADORE, or MOGODOR, called by the Moors *Saïra*, a seaport town, and the principal emporium of Morocco, on the Atlantic, about 105 m. W. Morocco; lat. 31° 30' N., long. 9° 30' W. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It stands on a patch of granular sandstone rock, which, at high water, is nearly insulated by the sea. The country around is low, flat, and unproductive; so that vegetables have to be brought from gardens from 4 m. to 12 m. inland, and cattle and poultry from a still greater distance. Water is also scarce, and rather dead; being either rain water collected and preserved in cisterns, or brought from a river about 2 m. distant. The white stone buildings give the town an imposing appearance from the sea. It is divided into two contiguous portions, both surrounded by walls: that called the citadel, comprises nearly half the entire town, with the royal palace, the houses of most of the governors and chief officers, the custom-house, the foreign consulates, and a street of well-built shops of red sandstone, formerly occupied by European traders. Beauchamp says, that the houses in this part are well-built and lofty, that the streets are swept, and that it was cleaner than any other town he had seen in the Moorish dominions. It is shut off from the rest of the town by a high wall, with a strong gate, which is closed at nine o'clock every night. The other portion of Mogadore is not so well laid out, nor so clean, the Jews' quarter, in particular, being excessively filthy; it has, however, a very extensive mosque, with a high square tower, and other public buildings. It is entered by three principal gates; which, with many in the interior, are closed at sunset. To the S. of the citadel, is what is called the port, being an inner roadstead, protected by a rocky island, about 13 m. in length, 3 m. from the shore. It has not more than 10 feet or 12 feet water at low tide, and 23 feet when deep; it is therefore fit only for small vessels, large ships anchoring outside the harbour, the long battery bearing E. distant 1½ m. The island bounding the harbour is appropriated exclusively to a state prison; and is supposed to be defended by a few crazy pieces of ordnance, enconcealed behind mud-wall embrasures. The landing-place is a long stone slip, near the arsenal, protected on the W. by a long battery, mounting several brass cannon, and containing a large tank, and a number of prison cells. The arsenal with which this battery communicates, is a really handsome structure, consisting of a large range of bomb-proof casemates, flanked at either end by an elegant square tower, with turrets at their angles, connected by a battery of two tiers, having in its centre a lofty arched gateway. The long battery defending the whole town on the W. is an extensive line-wall along the shore, crowned with brass ordnance, and having beneath a range of bomb-proof casemates, capable of containing 4000 or 5000 men. On the land side, Mogadore is protected from the attacks of the Arabs by a round tower, furnished with brass cannon. All the fortifications were erected under the superintendence of a European engineer in the last century, and to an unskilled eye, they appear strong, and well executed; but Beauchamp says they are too flimsy to bear five minutes' breaching. The long battery, others, however, a fine promenade for enjoying the fresh air of the ocean.

The trade of Mogadore was formerly very extensive; her port was open to the ships of the different European countries, most of whom had consuls here. Most part of the commerce between Europe and Morocco is still carried on through Mogadore; but England and Sardinia are the only states that retain consuls. The principal imports are English woollen and cotton stuffs and hardware, German linens, tin, copper, earthenware, mirrors, glass, sugar, pepper, paper, &c. The exports principally consist of sweet and bitter almonds, gum Arabic, and other gums, bees' wax, cow and calf skins, ivory, ostrich feathers, gold dust, olive oil, dates, &c. Accounts are kept in *nutkeels* of 10 ounces; the ounce being divided into four *blankels*, of 24 *fluice* each. The blankel may be valued at 1d., the ounce at 4d., and the nutkeel or ducat, at 3s. 4d. The corn measures are, for the most part, similar to those of Spain. The quintal = 119 lbs. avoird. The market lb., for provisions, = about 1½ lb. avoird. The canna, or cubit, = 21 English inches, is the principal long measure. Mogadore has no peculiar manufacture; but a good deal of the excellent woollen cloth of the country is sold in its markets.

The mutton of Mogadore is of a very inferior quality, and the beef but poor. Kids form a great part of the consump-

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tion of those who indulge in meat: fowls are very cheap, and a dozen eggs may be bought for 1d. Red-legged partridges are always to be had in abundance. The climate is decidedly healthy, the heats being moderated by the sea breezes. Agues are, however, sometimes prevalent. Mogadore was founded in 1760, by the emperor Abd Mohammed, who himself worked at its construction, and granted many privileges to mercantile settlers. (*Beauchamp's Journey to Morocco*, 230-237; *Jackson's Morocco*.)

MOGHILEF (Pol. *Mohylef*), a town of Russian Poland, gov. Podolia, cap. circ. on the Dniester, 58 m. E.S.E. Kamianets, and 180 m. S.W. Kief. Pop. nearly 7000, of whom many are Jews. From its situation, sheltered on every side by mountains, its climate is milder than that of the rest of Podolia; its fruits are excellent, and the silk-worm thrives well. It has several Greek, Roman Catholic, and Armenian churches, and a Greek convent; and is the residence of an American bishop. It has a brisk trade with Wallachia and the adjacent provinces, in raw produce, and some well-estimated fairs. (*Schnitzler. La Russie*, 503; *Müller-Bres. Tableau de la Pologne*, 448.)

MOHACZ, a mean but large village of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, cap. barany, 25 m. E. by S. Pankfium. Pop. 6300. Near this village, on the 29th of August, 1526, the Turks, under Solymán the Magnificent, obtained a great victory over the Hungarians. Louis, king of Hungary, two archbishops and six bishops, many nobles, and about 2500 private soldiers, are said to have been killed in the battle and in the pursuit. In 1687, the Turks were themselves defeated in the vicinity of this village by the Imperials, under the Duke of Lorraine.

MOHAWK, river, N. Y., rises by its extreme source in Lewis county, but chiefly in Oneida county, near the tributaries of Black river. It flows S. about 90 m. to Rome, where it suddenly turns to S.E., and proceeds 37 m. to the Little falls, where the river descends 45 feet. Two miles from its mouth are Cahoon falls, where the river descends perpendicularly about 70 feet, presenting, in high water, a sublime and interesting spectacle. Both the above falls afford extensive water-power. Three quarters of a mile below the Cahoon falls is a bridge. The river at the falls is 900 feet wide, and the banks below it have a height of 80 or 90 feet. The Erie canal passes along the S. bank of the river as far W. as Rome. The valley of the Mohawk, particularly the river bottom, is distinguished for its fertility.

MOHAWK, J., Montgomery co., N. Y. It contains the village of Fonda, the capital of the county, 43 m. N.W. Albany, 406 W. Bounded S. by Mohawk river. It contains seven stores, two fulling-mills, one flouring-mill, one grist-mill, four saw-mills; nine schools, 968 scholars. Pop. 2113.

MOHILEF, or MOGHILEF (Pol. *Mohilew*), a gov. of European Russia, formerly included in the gov. of Vitepsk, between the 53d and 55th degrees of N. lat., and the 28th and 33d of E. long.; having N. Vitepsk, E. Smolensk, S. Tchernigov, and W. Minsk. Length, N. to S. 210 m.; average breadth nearly 85 m. Area about 17,770 sq. m. Pop. in 1838, 846,000. The only physical difference between it and the gov. Vitepsk is, that it belongs to the basin of the Dniester, while the latter government belongs to that of the Dvina. In the N. of the government is a low chain of hills, separating the two river basins; but the rest of the surface is an extended plain, partly covered with forests, and in many parts marshy. The course of the river is mostly S.; the principal, next to the Dniester, are its tributaries, the Soja and Drouet. Small lakes are numerous. The climate is milder and drier than that of Vitepsk. The soil is generally fertile; and though agriculture be extremely backward, nearly four million *chetverts* of corn are annually grown, a quantity considerably exceeding the home demand. Rye, barley, oats, hemp, and flax are the principal products; and in the gardens, hops, pulse, &c. The breeds of cattle and horses are very inferior; but lately the sheep have been improved, by crossing with the breed of Saxony. Goats and hogs are numerous. This is one of the most richly wooded of the Russian governments; and its forests, the produce of which are floated down the rivers to the Black sea, furnish the building-yards of Nicolaïev, Odessa, Sevastopol, &c., with timbers and masts for the largest ships. Only a small proportion of the forest land belongs to the crown. Bog iron is plentiful, but it is dug only by the poorest classes. In respect of manufactures, Mohilef is behind almost all the other governments of the empire. There is no capital, and the inhabitants are without enterprise. The condition of the mass of the population appears to be most wretched. According to Schnitzler, *le régime Polonois à l'établissement des Juifs, qui ne sont pas admis à habiter l'intérieur de l'empire Russe, ont produit ici de tristes fruits*. Except a few tanneries, all the manufactures are in the hands of the Jews; but, with the exception of some distilleries, and soap and potash works, they are quite unimportant, and did not, in 1830, employ 1000 hands! It is divided

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into 13 districts; Mohilef, the capital, and Matimlavi are the principal towns. The inhabitants are mostly Russians and Jews, with some Poles, Lithuanians, Moldavians, and Wallachs; their religion is partly that of the Greek and partly of the Roman church, each of which has an archbishop in the government.

MOHILEV, a town of European Russia, capital of the above government, on the Dnieper, 85 m. S.W. Smolensk, and 110 m. E. by S. Minsk; lat. $53^{\circ} 53' 49''$ N., long. $30^{\circ} 24' 45''$ E. Pop. estimated, in 1834, at 21,000, of whom about 9000 were Jews. It has a better appearance than most Russian towns, many of its houses being of stone or other solid material. It is divided into four quarters, one of which consists of the *brewal* or castle, built on an eminence, and two of the other quarters are surrounded by ramparts. In the centre of the town is a large octagonal area, with most stone buildings, including the residence of the Greek archbishop. It has at least 20 churches, three fourths of which are Greek; there are also several convents, a Lutheran church, and two synagogues. The government offices and magazines are handsome edifices. Mohilef is the head quarters of the Russian "army of the west," and the seat of Greek and Roman Catholic archbishops, the latter having authority over all the Roman Catholics of Poland and Russia; it has two episcopal seminaries, a gymnasium, a town-school, and various charitable institutions. The business of tanning is extensively carried on; it has an extensive trade with Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, and Odessa, to which it sends leather, hides, lard, wax, honey, especially the latter, potash, hemp, flax, oil, corn, and other raw products; receiving in return, among other foreign goods, a good deal of thrown silk. The fairs of Mohilef are well frequented. The epoch of its foundation is unknown. After several times changing masters, it was finally annexed to Russia in 1773. (*Schmitzer, la Russie*, p. 395-400.)

MOISSAC, a town of France, dep. Tarn et Garonne, cap. arrond., on the navigable river Tarn, crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, 14m. W.N.W. Montauban, and 97 m. S.E. Bordeaux. Pop. in 1836 (ex. com.), 6190. It is tolerably well built, and has an elegant fountain in its principal square. The most remarkable feature of the place, however, is a ruined abbey founded in the 11th century, formerly possessing great wealth and importance; the buildings are of great extent, but are for the most part either in ruins, or converted into private dwellings. The church-porch is of high antiquity, and has some curious sculptures; the cloisters are highly interesting; but the church itself is more modern, and of a heavy style. A good deal of corn is ground here for the use of the colonies; and the town has a considerable trade in wheat, oil, saffron, wine, &c.

Moissac, founded in the 5th century, appears from its walls to have been formerly much larger than at present. It suffered severely from the religious wars. (*Hugo*, art. *Tarn et Garonne*, &c.)

MOLA DI BARI, a seaport town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Bari, on the Adriatic, 13 m. S.W. Bari. The population, which at the beginning of last century amounted to 13,000, is now reduced to about 6000. It consists of an old and a new division; the former, which has a castle and is surrounded by a wall and ditch, has narrow, crooked, and gloomy streets, and poor houses. The other, or more modern division, is, on the contrary, comparatively well built along the sea-side, and has three creeks, where the small vessels which frequent the port load oil, cotton, and carobs. The traces of an unfinished mole show that this was formerly a place of some commercial importance. The port, between this mole and a rocky reef to the N. is insecure; but here is an open roadstead on either side the town, where vessels may anchor in 10 fathoms water with a sandy bottom. (*Croves's Trav.*, &c., p. 154, 155; *Purdy's Sailing Directions*.)

MOLD, a market town, par. and parl. bor., contrib. to Flint, hund. of its own name, co. Flint, 10 m. W. by S. Chester, and 171 N.W. London. Pop. of par., in 1841, 10,653, that of township and parl. bor., 3132. The town, situated in a valley, close to the Alyn, and surrounded by lofty hills, is small and irregularly built; but there is a very handsome town-hall, and, in the environs, are numerous handsome seats and elegant mansions. The church, a large structure of the 16th century, has a highly ornamented embattled tower, and contains some curious monuments. The Wesleyan Methodists, Calvinists, and Baptists, have, likewise, their respective places of worship, with attached Sunday-schools. A cotton-mill, in the town, gave employment, in 1830, to 296 hands; but "there is no other particular anch of trade carried on here, nor is it likely, judging from present appearance, that it will increase in size or importance; within the parish, however, there are extensive all-pits, lead and iron mines, which, in 1831, employed 629 labourers. (*Bond. Rep. and Parl. Census*.) Mold was constituted, by the Reform Act, a parl. bor. contrib. (with others) to Flint. Registered electors in Mold, in 1830-40,

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57. The county assizes are held here. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. Fairs, February 13, March 21, May 12, August 3, and November 22.

About 1 m. W. from the town is a noted spot called Maes-Garmon, the scene of a victory gained in the 5th century, by the Welsh over the Picts and Saxons; a pillar, with an inscription, commemorates the event. About $\frac{1}{4}$ m., also, on the Chester road, are some remains of Offa's dike, the ancient boundary between Wales and England. (*Hemingway's Pen. of N. Wales*; *Parl. Papers*, &c.)

MOLDAVIA. See WALLACHIA and MOLDAVIA.

MOLDAU, a river of Bohemia, and, next to the Elbe, the principal in that kingdom, through the S. and central parts of which it flows. It rises in the Bohemian forest, about lat. 49° N., and long. $13^{\circ} 35'$ E.; runs at first S.E. to Rosenberg, and thence generally N. to its junction with the Elbe at Melnik, in about lat. $50^{\circ} 20'$, long. $14^{\circ} 30'$, after a course estimated at somewhat more than 200 m. It is properly the head stream of the Elbe, being continuous with the latter in a direct line, and carrying more water to it than the river called the Upper Elbe. It receives the Woltawa, Luschnitz, Sazawa, and Beraun; Rosenberg, Budweis, and Prague are on its banks. The Danube and Elbe have been united by a railway 75 m. in length, completed in 1829, from Linz, in Upper Austria, to Budweis, where the Moldau becomes navigable for boats of from 10 to 15 tons. This railway consists of one line only, and the carriages on it are drawn by horses. The line was rendered unnecessarily expensive through an ill-judged economy, inasmuch as it became necessary to take up the original wooden rails, which were covered with metal plates, and substitute others of cast iron in their stead. The traffic on this road has hitherto chiefly consisted in salt sent from Upper Austria into Bohemia. The nett revenue derived from it amounted, in 1837, to 28130. It belongs to about 13,000 shareholders, at 50 flor. a share; hitherto, however, they have derived no profit from the undertaking. (*Oester. Nat. Encyc.*, &c.)

MOLFETTA (an. *Respa*), a seaport town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Bari, cap. canton, on the Adriatic, 16 m. W.N.W. Bari. Lat. $41^{\circ} 12' 32''$ N., long. $16^{\circ} 38' 38''$ E. Pop. about 12,000. Its appearance from the sea is imposing; and though its streets be narrow and dirty, it has many good houses, among which Mr. Burgess remarked some elevations in a chaste style of architecture, and of a stone almost equal in beauty to white marble. (*Greece*, &c., i., 13.) It has a cathedral, several other churches, a college, &c., and is the see of a bishop. Its port, formed by a mole, is sheltered from all winds except the N. Opposite to it is a sandbank, which serves as a natural breakwater; the entrances to the harbour being at either extremity of the bank. It has some linen fabrics, a saltpetre manufacture, and some slips for ship-building; and has a considerable trade in the shipping of corn, oil, almonds, &c. (*Rampoldi*; *Schultz, Allg. Erdkunde*; *Dict. Gog.*, &c.)

MOLTON (SOUTH), a mun. bor., market town, and par. of an English hund. of its own name, co. Devon, on the Mole, 24 m. N.N.W. Exeter, and 164 m. N. by S. London. Area of par., 6180 acres; pop., in 1831, 3293. The town, occupying an eminence W. of the river, at the union of several high roads, comprises a large market-place, and several well paved and lighted streets, the whole having a peculiarly clean and neat appearance. The guildhall is a handsome and commodious building, near which is a small jail. The church, adjacent to the market-place, is built in the perpendicular style; the living is a perpetual curacy in the gift of the dean and canons of Windsor. The Independents and Wesleyans have also their respective places of worship, and there are three Sunday-schools, attended by about 600 children of both sexes. A grammar-school, founded in 1614, is respectably conducted, and there are two other schools, supported by endowments and subscriptions. S. Molton has a manufacture of serges, shalloons, and felts, employing about 70 families, besides which there is a woolen-mill, which, in 1830, employed 79 hands. The lace manufacture has lately been introduced, but with no great success. The borough is governed (according to the Municipal Reform Act) by a mayor, three other aldermen, and 12 councillors. It is one of the polling places at elections for the N. division of the county. Quarterly and petty sessions are held here, and a court of record sits once in three weeks. Markets on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; that on Saturday being one of the largest in N. Devon. Great markets (not chartered as fairs), Saturday after Feb. 13 and April 37, Wednesday before June 22, and after August 26, Saturday before October 10 and December 12, chiefly for cattle. (*Parl. Papers*, &c.)

MOLUCCAS, or **SPICE ISLAND**. See AMBOINA.

MOMPOX, or **MONFOX**, a city of S. America, repub. New Granada, and next to its cap., the most important in the prov. Cartagena; on the Magdalena, about 25 m. above the confluence of the Cauca; lat. $9^{\circ} 14' 20''$ N., long. $74^{\circ} 27' 30''$ W. Pop. estimated at 10,000, or, with the neigh-

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housing villages, 15,000. "At a distance, on ascending the river, the white houses, with their red roofs, have a neat and clean appearance; but, on a nearer approach, this is exchanged for the general distressed look of Spanish cities. The town is above a mile in length; the streets are of a good breadth, crossing each other at right angles, and some are even furnished with footways. The only decent-looking houses, however, are in the centre of the place, the rest being mere sheds." (*Mollin*.) It has a custom-house and a fine quay, built very high, on account of the floods which take place in December. Several gunboats are stationed here, for the protection of the navigation. Mompox is a place of some commerce. The chief exports are corn, hides, and Brazil wood. Pamploa and Caenpa transmit some tobacco, sugar, and chocolate to this entrepôt; Antioquia sends gold, and Bogota the produce of the Upper Magdalena. Mompox is surrounded by swamps, and liable to inundations; and alligators come up to the very banks of the river to feed on the otal thrown from the city. "The climate, in the daytime, is burning, the thermometer ranging from 25° to 30° Reaumur; the inhabitants consequently pass the evenings seated in the streets, to breathe the fresh air, and to escape the stings of the mosquitoes. The sky is constantly cloudy, and scarcely a day passes without showers. The nights, on the contrary, are beautifully clear, and truly delicious. It is then a great pleasure to promenade the streets and observe the lively parties which present themselves before the doors of the houses. Loud bursts of laughter are heard on every side, in which the passenger takes part without the least ceremony. Far from this familiarity being offensive, it gives great satisfaction, for the frank cordiality prevails at these meetings. Thus passes the life of the inhabitants of Mompox. The day is spent in their hammocks, the night in the street." This manner of living differs little from that which the inhabitants of the other hot countries in South America have adopted. All classes in Mompox are said to be much addicted to ardent spirits. The surrounding country is wholly in a state of nature. (*Mollin, &c., in Mod. Trav.*, xvii., 301-2; *Geog. Account of Colombia*.)

MONACO, a town and small principality of N. Italy. The principality, which is under the protection of the king of Sardinia, is about 8 m. in length by 64 in breadth, having W. the div. of Nice, E. that of Genoa, and S. the Mediterranean. Area, 32 sq. m. Pop. about 7000. Being sheltered on the N. by lofty mountains, its climate is very mild, and it produces large quantities of oranges, lemons, and other fruits, from which the revenue of the prince, amounting to about £5000 a year, is mostly derived. The pastures are tolerably good, and cattle numerous. Its inhabitants are occupied almost wholly with agriculture, fishing, and petty coasting trade.

Monaco, the capital (an. *Portus or Arx Herculis Monaci*), is built on an elevated promontory stretching into the sea, about 9 m. E.N.E. Nice. Pop. 1300. It is walled and defended by a fort; and has an appearance of strength, but is entirely commanded by an adjacent hill. The largest town in the principality is Mentone, about 64 m. E.N.E. Monaco, with a tolerable port and 3000 inhabitants.

This principality was founded in the 10th century, and has remained ever since in the Grimaldi family. The reigning prince is a peer of France, with the title of Duc de Valentinois, and usually resides in Paris. (*Almanach de Göttinge, &c.*)

MONADNOCK, mountain, commonly called grand Monadnock, Cheshire co., N.H., is 33 m. E. of Connecticut river, extending 5 m. from N. to S., and 3 m. from E. to W. It is an isolated mountain, which rises 2354 feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen for 60 m. in every direction. Its summit, once covered with evergreens, has been by repeated fires converted into a bald rock, and presents a delightful view of the surrounding country, on which the spectator looks down as on a map. Thirty ponds are visible. On ascending it, plants of earth are found sufficient to give growth to the blueberry, cranberry, and ash, and a variety of shrubs. Plumbago or black lead is found in large quantities on its E. side, and there is a mineral spring near its base in Jaffrey.

MONAGHAN, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. Ulster, having N. Tyrone, E. Armagh, S. Louth and Meath, and W. Cavan and Fermanagh: area, 327,048 acres, of which 9236 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 7844 water. Surface hilly, but the hills are mostly arable; soil moderately fertile. There are some large, and a great many small, estates. The land is very much subdivided; so much so, that it is said by Mr. Wakefield that the larger class of farms do not average 25, nor the smallest 6 acres! (l. 270), and but little change has taken place, in this respect, in the interval. One-acre is very general here, and agriculture is in the most depressed state. Principal crops, oats, potatoes, and flax, the latter being very extensively cultivated; but a

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good deal of wheat is now grown, and its culture is extending. Considerable improvements have lately been effected in the breed of cattle; and a good deal of butter is made, though there are no large dairies. Goats are very generally kept by the cottagers for the sake of their milk. A good deal of work is done by the spade. Average rent of land, 12s. 3d. an acre. The linen manufacture was at one time very widely diffused over the county, most of the small farmers having looms; but this combination of employments, which has been injurious alike to agriculture and manufactures, is now, owing to the greater cheapness of machine-made yarn and fabrics, greatly diminished. The value of the unbleached linen sold in the county in 1834, was estimated at about £190,000. (*Railway Report, Appendix B*, p. 31.) The county has vast beds of limestone; and lead ore, and indications of coal have been discovered. There are no rivers of any importance. Monaghan has five baronies, and 19 parishes; and sends two members to the House of Commons, both for the county. Registered electors, in 1830-40, 3481. Principal towns, Monaghan, Clontarf, Carrickmacross, &c. In 1831 this county had 35,285 inhabited houses, 34,705 families, and 195,570 persons; of whom 95,679 were males, and 99,897 females.

MONAGHAN, an inland town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, co. Monaghan, of which it is the cap. on the main road from Dublin to Londonderry, nearly half way between them. Pop. in 1831, 3848. The town consists of a canal square, called the Diamond, with several diverging streets. Its public buildings are the parish church, Roman Catholic chapel, three Presbyterian, and two Methodist meeting-houses; the county jail on the radiating plain, containing a diocesan school for the sons of Raphoe, Kilmore, and Ogher, a national school, a cavalry barracks, a market-house, and the county infirmary. "It does not appear to possess any important advantages or consequences, except as a market town, chiefly for the sale of agricultural produce, linen, &c." (*Mss. Bound. Report*.) The corporation, consisting of a provost, 12 burgesses, and commonalty, sent two members to the Irish House of Commons down to the union, when it was disfranchised. The assizes for the county are held here, with general sessions four times a year, and petty sessions on Thursdays. It is a consular station. It has a considerable linen trade, a large brewery, and is a great mart for agricultural produce. Markets on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays; fairs on the 1st Monday in every month. The Ulster canal passes near the town. Postoffice revenue in 1830, £758; in 1833, £914. Branches of the provincial and Belfast banks were opened in 1831 and 1835.

MONASTIR, or BITOLIA, a town of European Turkey, prov. Macedonia, cap. sanjak of same name, on the Vardar, 82 m. N.N.E. Yambou, and 90 m. W.N.W. Salonic. The population has been estimated at 15,000, but we incline to think that this is much beyond the mark; it is the principal entrepôt for merchandise passing from Albania into Roumelia. It suffered great injury from fire in 1826 and was plundered by Ali Pasha. (*Dist. Geog.*, &c.)

MONDONEDO (an. *Brixania*), a city of Spain, in Galicia, cap. prov. same name, 30 m. N.N.E. Lugo, and 74 m. W. Oviedo. Pop. according to Miñano, 6074. It is situated on the N. side of the Asturian chain, and is old and irregularly built: its principal public building is a cathedral, with 11 dignitaries and 94 canons, a parish church, two convents, now converted into hospitals, and a royal seminary and college. Linen weaving, tanning, and book-binding, are the only branches of manufacturing industry in the town; two large fairs are held in May and October, and the oak-timber of the neighbourhood is better adapted for building than any other in Spain. (*Miñano*.)

MONDOVI, a town of the Sardinian dom. div. Cune, cap. prov. Mondovì, on and round a hill near the Elenco, E.N.E. by S. Coni. Pop. in 1838, including com., 15,222. It is divided into four parts: the town proper, called the Piazza on the hill, at an elevation of 1700 ft. above the level of the sea; and the three suburbs of Caramonte, Rood, and Piano della Valle, built at its foot. The distance between the upper and lower part of the town is considerable; and the road by which they are connected is inconveniently steep. The town proper has a small citadel, and is surrounded with walls, of no great strength, instead of ramparts. It has a great number of religious houses and churches; the latter including a cathedral, with a handsome altar and sacristy. Its inhabitants are chiefly clergy and country gentry, and it has very little commerce or wealth. The suburbs, on the contrary, are entirely devoted to trade, and have manufactures of woollens and cottons, with tanneries and iron forges; but the chief branch of industry is the spinning of silk. Mondovì is the see of a bishop, and has several seminaries of education. It is comparatively modern, having been founded, according to an inscription on one of the chapels in the cathedral, in the year 1222. It

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was taken and smoked by the French, under Marshal Soult, in 1793. Beccaria, the natural philosopher, was a native of Mondovì; but he must not be confounded with the Marquis Beccaria, author of the famous treatise on Crimes and Punishments, who was a native of Milan.

MONGHIR, or MUNGGER, a town of British India, prov. Behar, distr. Bhagulpore, 80 m. E. Patna; lat. 25° 23' N., long. 86° 26' E. Pop. estimated at 30,000. It is finely situated on a bend of the Ganges, and is of great extent, its ramparts being about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length by 1 m. in width. The houses, however, are much scattered, and in one quarter only are so close as to resemble a town. Monghir, while a British frontier town, was a station of considerable importance; and when Heber visited it, it was in better condition than most native towns. Though the houses are generally small, there are many with an upper story; and the roofs, instead of the flat terrace or thatch, as in Bengal, are generally sloping and covered with red tiles. The principal edifices are an old Hindoo temple, now occupied by some invalid soldiers; an elegant small mosque; the residence of the commandant and other military officers; barracks for five companies of sepoy; and the remains of a palace built by a brother of Aurangzeb. The shops are numerous; "and I was surprised," says Heber, "at the neatness of the kettles, tea-trays, guns, pistols, tinning-forks, cutlery, and other things of the sort, which may be procured in this tiny Birmingham. I found afterward that the place had been from very early antiquity celebrated for its smiths, who derived their art from the Hindoo Vulcan, who had been solemnly worshipped, and was supposed to have had a workshop here. The only thing which appears to be wanting to make their steel excellent is a better manner of smelting, and a more liberal use of charcoal and the hammer. As it is, their guns are very apt to burst, and their knives to break; precisely the faults which, from want of capital, beset the works of inferior artists in England. The extent, however, to which these people carry on their manufactures, and the closeness with which they imitate English patterns, show plainly how popular those patterns are become among the natives" (l. 260-263). Monghir has also excellent gardeners and tailors. A great deal of clothing for the native army is made here, with shoes in the native and European fashion, furniture, palanquins, carriages, &c. There are several native schools, and the town is a station of the Baptist Missionary Society. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*; *Heber's Asia and Valencia's Trav.*; *Mod. Trav.*, ix.)

MONGOLIA, an extensive tract of country in the N.E. part of Asia, and one of the colonial possessions of China, between the 35th and 53d degrees of N. lat., and the 89d and 133d of E. long.; being bounded N. by the government of Irkutsk, N.E. and E. by Manchuria, S. by China, and W. by Chinese Tartary. Length, from E. to W., about 1700 m.; greatest breadth, 1000 m. area, about 1,400,000 sq. m. The limits, however, are subject, in consequence of wars among the tribes, to constant and great variation. Population conjectured by Timkovsky to be about 2,000,000. Mongolia may be generally described as an elevated plain, almost destitute either of wood or water, enclosed southward by the mountains of Thibet, and northward by various offsets belonging to the great Altai range. The central part of Mongolia is occupied by the great sandy desert, or Ta-Gobi, which stretches from S.W. to N.E. about 1300 m., with a breadth, in some parts, of from 500 to 700 m. (*See Asia*, l. 163-4.) The most desolate part of the Gobi is called, by the Chinese, the Shamo, or sand sea, from its surface consisting of moveable sand. The desert is, however, intersected by some comparatively fertile tracts, and in other parts a few stunted trees are met with. The chief mountains of this region are, 1. the Altai and its various subordinate chains, extending eastward, under the names of Tange, Khangai, and Kente, as far as the banks of the Amour, by which the range is deflected northward and joins the Yablonoi-khrebet; 2. the Tschastakola and Irtchen ranges, which commence in lat. 49° N., long. 107° E. and curve N.N.E. and northward as far as the Amour, in lat. 53° N., where they join the Altai. The mountains of Inner Mongolia are very little known. The rivers are numerous, chiefly in the N., belonging to the basins either of the Irish or Amour. Connected with the former are the Selenga, Orkhon, and Tula, which unite their streams and flow into lake Balkal; the Keroulou and Onon, which are tributaries of the Amour, rise near each other on opposite sides of the Kente range, and, taking a N.E. course, unite in lat. 53° N., long. 121° E. In the S. are the Leao-ho, rising on the eastern slope of the Irtchen range, and falling into the gulf of Leao-tong, and several rivers in the region of Koko-nor, some independent, and connected only with lakes, but others tributary to the Hoang-ho. The chief lakes S. of the great Gobi desert are the Koko-nor, the Oring, and Dzaring, the two latter being near the sources of the Hoang-ho. Inner Mongolia has no lakes of any

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importance, and those in the N. region, inhabited by the Kalkas, are of inferior size; but Koko, the N.W. district, is a country of lakes as well as mountains, the principal being Upe-nor, Altai-nor, and that called the Ike-ai-nor, which receives the waters of the Djabkan, the largest internal river of Mongolia. The air of this country is cold, owing chiefly to its great elevation, but also to the abundance of sulphate of natron, with which the steppes are in many parts covered. Timkovsky reports that the temperature, during October and November, ranged between 9° and 10° Fahrenheit; but he was assured that this was an unusually severe season. Great quantities of snow and rain fall in the Kalkas country; where, also, fogs and heavy dews, with cold mornings, are common in the height of summer. There is no great diversity of soil throughout this vast territory, which is generally sandy, stony, and barren. The banks of the rivers and the mountain valleys abound in good pastures, and in some places there is land fit for tillage. The N. part of the Kalkas region, in particular, is well wooded, and would be very suitable for agriculture; but the people are wholly nomad, and averse to the formation of permanent settlements. The S. sides of the Altai abound also with gold and silver; but the Mongols are entirely destitute of the knowledge necessary for the working of mines.* S. of Ourga, in lat. 47° N., begin the arid steppes of Gobi: the soil is gravelly, pasturage and water are rare, the grass is short and poor; and yet in these tracts, so little favoured by nature, are to be seen numerous herds of large camels, vigorous horses and oxen, with flocks of sheep and goats, all in good condition. The steppes abound in salt, and the atmosphere is dry and bracing; but there is a total absence of wood, and the ground is quite unfit for agriculture. Caravans are liable to great hardships in passing through the great desert, owing to the want of water and pasturage: the valleys, hills, and mountains offer nothing to the view but a yellow sand. S. of the 30th parallel the arid soil ceases, and is succeeded by lands well watered by rivers, and pretty well adapted to agriculture. Wheat is raised by the Mongols of Koko-nor, and also by those living more eastward, in the fertile districts near the great wall of China. The people, however, generally speaking, are too indolent to be good cultivators: they sow millet, barley, and wheat, but in small quantities, and in the most careless manner. Most of them, indeed, pass their whole lives in the open air, on the steppes, and disdain the laborious occupation of cultivating the ground.

"When we asked them," says Du Halde, "why they did not raise even a few vegetables in small enclosures, their prompt reply was, that herbs were the food of animals, whose flesh was the only proper support of man." (*Desc. de la Chine*, iv., 38.) In fact, so great is their love of idleness, that, even in those countries which abound with wood and pasturage, they never make any provision for the winter, except, perhaps, a few stacks of hay; and consequently when there is a heavy fall of snow, and the cold is severe, they sometimes lose nine tenths of their flocks and herds. The quadrupeds of Mongolia are the wild horse, wild boar, stag, goats of various kinds, bears, wolves, hares, foxes, sables, and squirrels: the birds are cranes, wild geese and ducks, moor-fowl, quails, and swans. Of the domestic animals it may be remarked that the horse, though small and shabby looking, is strong and spirited; that the camels have two humps, and that the sheep are white, with long black ears, and furnish very delicate meat. The Mongols have dogs, but very few cats; and mules, as well as asses, are bred in large quantities by the tribe of Karatchin immediately N. of the great wall.

Mongolia is composed of 36 aimaks, or principalities, all recognizing the sovereignty of the emperor of China, and each governed by one of its eldest princes, called *tsakhsis*. The division of the Mongol hordes is founded on the necessity of a military administration; but all the officers superintend likewise the direction of civil affairs. According to this military division (introduced by the Manchoes), the whole nation is divided into 135 banners, which are again subdivided into regiments and companies. Each Mongol is bound to serve as a horseman from his 18th to his 60th year. The property of the soil is in the princes, to whom their subjects pay a moderate contribution of cattle, supplying them also with servants and shepherds for guarding their flocks and herds. These princes decide in the last instance all disputes between their subjects, according to the laws established to preserve order in their armies; but the supreme administration is confided to the tribunal of foreign affairs at Pekin, which appoints inspectors-general for the different principalities: these are always chosen from the Manchoo nation. With respect to the attachment of the Mongols to the present Manchoo dynasty of China (Ta-

* Du Halde mentions some tin-mines in the Kalkas country, and Malte-Brun says that there are iron foundries about 40 yards from Kalka's; but Timkovsky doubts their existence (*Comp. Du Halde*, iv., 38; *Malte-Brun*, ii., 484; and *Timkovsky*, ii., 234.)

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Thaing) it is difficult to speak positively. The Mongols still maintain their ancient hatred of the Chinese; and, though the latter have been enabled to subdue the warlike spirit of these nomads, and to declare them tributary, the court of Peking sends to Mongolia about 10 times the value of the tribute received from it, under pretext of rewarding the zeal and fidelity of its princes and military officers. Thus, the native Mongol chiefs are bribed into subjection and obedience; but they are, at the same time, vigilantly watched by the Manchoo inspectors, and any misconduct, or show of opposition, is speedily visited by an abridgement or deprivation of their usual presents. The religion of the Mongols is Buddhism, supposed to have been introduced in the 17th century. The temples are not numerous, nor are the lamas much distinguished from the common people by their knowledge and morals. They learn to read Tibetan, because the sacred books and services are copied and printed in those characters; but few of them are even tolerably acquainted with the language, or know the origin and meaning of the religious ceremonies. The lamas observe celibacy, and follow a strictly monastic life: there are also female recluses, who submit to an austere and holy life; but some are married.

The proper or E. Mongols are divided into three great nations; the Kalkas, northward, the Tshakhas, near the wall of China, and the Sunnis, who range over the great desert of Gobi. Their physical conformation, language, general habits, and history, have already been described at some length in the article *ASIA*, in this work (vol. i., p. 184, 185), to which the reader is referred for these particulars. The dress of the men is very simple, consisting of a long dark-blue robe, either of cotton or cloth, secured by a leather girdle; their shirts and under garments are of coloured nankeen, their boots of leather, and very thick: in winter they wear peluses of sheepskin, and fur caps. The costume of the women resembles, in many respects, that of the men. The saddles and bridles of the Mongols are furnished with copper or silver. A bow and arrows, with a short sword, are the arms of a soldier; and muskets or rifles are used only in the chase. Their tents consist, like those of the Khirgis, of a skeleton of osier, covered with felt, of which there are in winter three layers: the door commonly faces the S.; the hearth is in the centre; and the right side, near the entrance, belongs to the women. The tents of the common people are low, close, and disagreeable; but those of the richer Mongols are spacious and lofty, comprising two or three distinct apartments, the best of which is covered with a Persian or Turkish carpet. Milk, cheese, and butter, with a little mutton and game, form the chief food of this robust and active nation: brick-tea is the principal beverage of the rich as well as the poor. In summer, also, they drink *sarak*, a fermented liquor made from milk, besides *kumiss* and brandy, purchased from the Chinese. Hunting, horse-racing, wrestling, and archery are their chief amusements: they seem to have no idea of dancing, but their songs are poetical and highly characteristic. The Mongols marry young: a plurality of wives is not forbidden, and divorces are frequent, the least discontent on either side being deemed a sufficient reason for the step. They generally bury their dead, but sometimes burn them, and occasionally even leave them exposed to the birds and wild beasts. Almost every Mongol is a skilful warrior and huntsman; but there are very few workmen or artificers; and, on examining his dress, furniture, and saddle, we find that he is supplied with everything by the Chinese, who give, in exchange for horses, camels, oxen, and sheep, large quantities of brick-tea, tobacco, brandy, silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, boots, and various utensils in iron, tin, and copper. To carry on this trade, the Chinese go to Mongolia, to the towns of Dolon-nor and Kalgan, or to the great entrepôts of Khlakta and Ourga, in the country of the Kalkas. The Mongols receive considerable profits from the conveyance of goods through their country: payment is made by the Chinese sometimes in silver, but more frequently in articles of merchandise. (*Timkovsky's Travels through Mongolia*, ii., 307-358; *De Halde, Desc. de la Chine*, iv., 21-38; *Chinese Rep.*, i., 117-121, &c.)

MONKTON, p. t., Addison co., Vt., 50 m. W. by S. Montpelier, 500 W. Watered by branches of Lewis cr. Excellent iron ore is found, in large quantities, in the S. part. A mile N. of the ore bed is found an extensive bed of kaolin, or porcelain earth. It contains three churches, three stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; 12 schools, 555 scholars. Pop. 1310.

MONMOUTH, a marit. co. in the W. of England, adjoining Wales, having N. the co. of Brecknock and Hereford; E. Gloucester, from which it is separated by the Wye; S. the Bristol Channel; and W. Glamorgan, from which it is separated by the Rumney. Area, 317,440 acres, of which 370,000 are supposed to be arable, meadow and pasture. It is divided into two not very unequal parts by the

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Usk, which flows through it from N. to S.; the tract to the W. of that river being comparatively rugged and mountainous, and that to the E. comparatively level and well-watered. The S. part of both divisions along the Bristol Channel, contains large tracts of marshy land; in some parts of a deep, rich, loamy soil; and in others, of a black peat earth. Large embankments have been raised in different places along the shore, to protect the marsh land from inundation. In other parts of the county, the soil, which is in general good, mostly consists, in the elevated grounds, of a red sandy loam, and in the valleys of a red clay; the substratum is frequently limestone. The arable land is generally clean, and in good order; but the rotation of crops might be a good deal improved. Draining is extensively practised. Cattle principally of the Hereford breed; and inferior only to the same breed in their native county. There are numerous orchards; and, in a few places, hops are cultivated. Stock of sheep estimated at from 170,000 to 180,000. There are some large estates; but property is, notwithstanding, a good deal subdivided. The size of farms varies from 60 to 300 acres, 140 acres being supposed to be about the average. They are generally held at will; and the want of leases is much and justly complained of. Average rent of land, in 1830, 12s. 9d. an acre. Principal minerals, coal, iron, and limestone. The abundance of these has led to the establishment of many very extensive iron works, especially in the N. and W. parts of the county; which were estimated to produce, in 1840, about 220,000 tons of iron. The access to the mines has been facilitated by the formation of canals and railways. A good deal of flannel is made in different parts of the county. Besides the Wye, Usk, and Rumney, it is watered by the Avea, Sirhowey, and Elwry. Monmouth has six hundreds, and 127 parishes; and sends four members to the House of Commons, viz. two for the county, and two for the borough of Monmouth. Registered electors for the county, in 1830-40, 4,447. In 1831, Monmouth had 18,612 inhabitants, 19,911 families, and 98,130 persons; of whom 51,000 were males, and 47,035 females. Sum paid for poor-rates, 1830-39, 30,874. Annual value of real property, in 1835, 98,981; profits of trade and professions in ditto, 128,972.

MONMOUTH, a pari. bor., market-town, and par. of England, cap. of the above co., hund. Stenforth on the Wye, 25 m. N. by W. Bristol, and 112 m. W. by N. London. Pop. of pari. bor. (which includes the par. of Monmouth and a part of that of Dilton), in 1841, 5,446. The town, which is well built, well paved, and lighted with gas, comprises a principal avenue, with other smaller streets, one of which leads to an old stone bridge over the Wye. The guildhall, in the market-place, is a neat and commodious edifice; and at the N. end of the town is a prison, which, though externally of imposing appearance, is much too small for the wants of the district. The parish church, partly rebuilt in 1740, has a spire 300 feet in height: the living is a vicarage in the gift of the duke of Beaufort. Another small church stands at the S. W. angle of the town, besides which there are four places of worship for dissenters, with attached Sunday schools. A free grammar-school was founded here in the reign of James I.; an infant-school has recently been opened, and there is a large schoolhouse for 20 old men and women. "The town is not flourishing in appearance, and in point of prosperity, is said to be almost stationary. Independently of the conversion of pig-iron into bars, and of tin plates, the chief trade of Monmouth consists in the export of bark and timber to Bristol and Ireland, and the general supply of the neighbouring agricultural districts. Coal, for the use of the town, is obtained from the forest of Dean, by means of a railroad; but it is alleged to have been an unprofitable speculation to the projectors." (*Atlas. Corp. Rep.*) Monmouth is also a considerable thoroughfare; and from its situation on the romantic banks of the Wye, is likely to maintain its respectability, its neighbourhood having been selected as the residence of numerous persons of independent fortune. Woollen caps were once largely manufactured in Monmouth. They are referred to by Shakespeare (*Henry V.* act v. scene 7); and it was ordered by the act 13 Elizabeth, cap. 19, that they should be universally worn on Sundays and holidays.

Monmouth, which was first incorporated in 1288, has been governed, since the passing of the *Municipal Reform Act*, by a mayor and three other aldermen, with 19 councillors: it has likewise a commission of the peace, under a recorder. The borough, in conjunction with Usk and Newport, has sent one member to the House of Commons since the 27th Henry VIII., the right of election down to the Reform Act being vested in burgesses residing within seven miles of the borough. The electoral limits were left unchanged by the Boundary Act; and, in 1830-40, Monmouth, with its contributory boroughs, had 1304 registered electors. Wye also the principal polling-place and election-town for members of county, as well as the chief town of a poor-law union.

MONONGAHELA.

Markets on Saturday; wool fairs, Whit-Tuesday, June 18 and Sept. 4.

MONMOUTH, county, N. J. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 1030 sq. m. Bounded E. by the Atlantic, along which are Long Beach and Island Beach, enclosing Little Egg harbour and Barnegat bays. Watered by Neversink, Shrewsbury, Tom's and Forked rivers, which flow E. into the Atlantic; and Assumpink and Crosswick's creeks, flowing W. to Delaware river. Marl is found and extensively used as a manure. It contained in 1840, 19,592 neat cattle, 18,694 sheep, 23,941 swine; and produced 39,368 bushels of wheat, 166,013 of rye, 493,554 of Indian corn, 39,256 of buckwheat, 3411 of barley, 144,066 of oats, 273,260 of potatoes, 1234 pounds of silk cocoons. It had 147 stores, eight lumber yards, seven furnaces, two forges, two fulling-mills, 54 grist-mills, 56 saw-mills, one rope-walk, 15 tanneries, 29 distilleries, two printing-offices, two daily newspapers; 94 schools, 4695 scholars. Pop. 32,900. Capital, Freehold.

MONMOUTH, p. t., Kennebec co., Me., 16 m. S. W. Augusta, 592 W. Watered by Cobbeconate river. Incorporated in 1792. It contains seven stores, one fulling-mill, three flouring-mills, four grist-mills, one saw-mill; one academy, 164 students. Pop. 1892.

MONMOUTH, p. v., capital of Warren co., Ill., 190 m. N. W. Springfield, 850 W. Situated in a prairie, a little S. of Cedarford of Henderson's river. It contains a courthouse, jail, six stores and groceries, and about 25 dwellings.

MONONGAHELA r., Pa., rises in Randolph co., Va., at the foot of Laurel mountains, and flowing northwardly for about 300 m., unites with Alleghany river at Pittsburg to form Ohio river. It is nearly 400 yards wide at its mouth, is navigable for light boats, 60 m. to Brownsville, and for small boats nearly 300 m. from its mouth. Its principal tributaries are Youghiogheny and Cheat rivers, which enter it on the E. side.

MONONGAHELA t., Greene co., Pa., 14 m. S. E. Waynesburg. Bounded E. by Monongahela river. Watered by Whittier creek. It contains six stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one glass house, two tanneries, four distilleries; three schools, 75 scholars. Pop. 1178.

MONONGALIA, county, Va. Situated in the N. W. part of the state, and contains 360 sq. m. Watered by Monongahela river, and its branch, Cheat river. It contained in 1840, 16,230 neat cattle, 38,617 sheep, 19,263 swine; and produced 166,496 bushels of wheat, 6259 of rye, 351,316 of Indian corn, 6936 of buckwheat, 280,093 of oats, 61,733 of potatoes, 14,915 pounds of tobacco, 116,569 of sugar, 167,500 tons of bituminous coal. It had 18 stores, seven furnaces, three fulling-mills, three flouring-mills, 29 grist-mills, 63 saw-mills, one paper-mill, 13 tanneries, 19 distilleries, one pottery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, one academy, 14 students, 29 schools, 630 scholars. Pop. whites, 16,992; slaves, 360; free coloured, 146; total, 17,368. Capital, Morgantown.

MONOPOLI, a seaport city of the Neapolitan dom. prov. Bari, on the Adriatic, 47 m. S. E. by E. Bari, and 32 m. N. N. E. Taranto; lat. 40° 57' 19", long. 17° 18' 58" E. Pop., in 1832, 15,535. It stands on an eminence surrounded by a wall, and is defended by a castle. Swinburne calls it "a dark, disagreeable town, with narrow crooked streets, and very lofty flat-roofed houses;" but the account given by Craven is not quite so unfavourable. It is approached from the N. by a newly-built suburb, the small but regular houses of which have each a neat garden. The city has several churches, including a cathedral, which has a fine painting of St. Sebastian by Palma; and a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, and enriched with inlaid marbles of all colours. The town has two ports capable of accommodating vessels of large size; but the deepest is open to the N. and is consequently exposed to the *Bora*, or N. E. wind, which often blows in the Adriatic with much violence. Monopoli has manufactures of cotton and linen cloths, and some trade in wine and olive. It is not very ancient, being probably built by the Greeks of the lower empire, partly with the ruins of *Egynatia*, which stood about three miles S. E., and some traces of which still exist. (Swinburne; Craven; Craven's *Italy*, &c.)

MONREALE, a city of Sicily, intend. Palermo, on a steep hill four m. S. W. Palermo, with which city it communicates by a fine road and causeway, supported by strong buttresses, ornamented with many seats, fountains, urns, &c., laid down at the expense of a late archbishop of Monreale. Pop., in 1831, 12,903. Monreale, though not a fine town, has several remarkable edifices. The cathedral, a large edifice founded in 1174, ranks next after that of the capital: for though heavy, and without symmetry, it has an imposing appearance. Its architecture is a mixture of Lower Greek and Saracenic, and its interior, above the pillars and arches, is wholly incrustured with mosaic work, representing different subjects from the Bible. A destructive fire, in

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1811 did great injury to the structure; but the portions destroyed have been since rebuilt exactly in the former style. An adjoining Benedictine convent has a magnificent cloister, a large library, a collection of coins, and numerous paintings, including one of the finest pictures, of the Sicilian artist, Novelli Monrealese. Near the town is also another rich Benedictine establishment, founded by Pope Gregory the Great. (Smyth's *Sicily*, p. 90-92.) Monreale is healthy, and commands fine prospects. Its vicinity is very fertile, corn, oil, and fruit being exported from it to Naples, Genoa, and other parts of Italy. (Ortelani, *Divisione della Sicilia*; Smyth's *Sicily*, &c.)

MONROE, county, N. Y. Situated toward the N. W. part of the state, and contains 607 sq. m. Drained by Genesee river and small streams flowing into lake Ontario, which bounds it on the N., Iron ore, gypsum and marl abound, and it has several sulphur springs. The water-power furnished by Genesee river at Rochester, is unsurpassed in the United States. The Erie canal, the Genesee valley canal, and the Auburn, Rochester and Tonawanda railroad pass through it. It contained in 1840, 35,335 neat cattle, 123,970 sheep, 59,399 swine; and produced 1,074,813 bushels of wheat, 3447 of rye, 406,021 of Indian corn, 37,094 of buckwheat, 61,787 of barley, 523,655 of oats, 721,390 of potatoes, 181,119 pounds of sugar. It had two commercial houses in foreign trade, capital \$15,100, 340 retail stores, capital \$1,568,840, five lumber yards, capital, \$32,300, six furnaces, 30 fulling-mills, 12 woollen-factories, one cotton factory with 3000 spindles, 36 flouring-mills, 18 grist-mills, 69 saw-mills, one oil-mill, two paper-mills, 21 tanneries, seven distilleries, five breweries, two powder-mills, one pottery, nine printing-offices, one bindery, four daily, five weekly, and one semi-weekly newspaper, and one periodical. Total capital in manufactures, \$2,633,714; 11 academies, 1466 students, 305 schools, 17,056 scholars. Pop. 64,902. Capital, Rochester.

MONROE, county, Pa. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 750 sq. m. Organized in 1836. Bounded E. by Delaware river, N. W. by Lehigh river. Watered by Broadhead's, Bushkill, and Tobyhanna creeks. It contained in 1840, 6519 neat cattle, 9423 sheep, 10,642 swine; and produced 10,961 bushels of wheat, 84,293 of rye, 58,391 of Indian corn, 50,563 of buckwheat, 57,513 of oats, 99,327 of potatoes. It had 19 stores, one flouring-mill, 25 grist-mills, 107 saw-mills, nine tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; two academies, 31 schools, 794 scholars. Pop. 9679. Capital, Stroudsburg.

MONROE, county, Va. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 750 sq. m. Bounded W. by New river. Watered by Greenbrier river. It has an elevated surface, and contained in 1840, 12,458 neat cattle, 30,047 sheep, 13,768 swine; and produced 67,993 bushels of wheat, 38,672 of rye, 208,408 of Indian corn, 5743 of buckwheat, 124,328 of oats, 23,065 of potatoes, 78,825 pounds of sugar. It had 16 stores, one woollen factory, two flouring mills, 24 grist-mills, 29 saw-mills, three oil-mills, seven tanneries, eight distilleries; one academy, 60 students, five schools, 119 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7457; slaves, 868; free coloured, 97; total, 8423. Capital, Union.

MONROE, county, Geo. Situated near the centre of the state, and contains 370 sq. m. Bounded N. E. by Ocmulgee river, by branches of which it is drained. It contained in 1840, 10,037 neat cattle, 5541 sheep, 35,903 swine; and produced 63,651 bushels of wheat, 1598 of rye, 511,941 of Indian corn, 49,931 of oats, 18,001 of potatoes, 4,673,963 pounds of cotton. It had 13 stores, four tanneries; 17 academies, 723 students, 14 schools, 368 scholars. Pop.: whites, 720; slaves, 8447; free coloured, 94; total, 16,975. Capital, Forsyth.

MONROE, county, Flor. Situated in the S. part of the peninsula, having the Florida channel on the S. and the gulf of Mexico W. It contains a part of the Everglades, an inundated region covered with pine and hammock islands, a famous resort of the Indians in the Florida war. In the N. W. part is some fertile land. It contained in 1840, four commission houses in foreign trade, 16 retail stores, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; three schools, 23 scholars. Pop. 688. Capital, Key West.

MONROE, county, Ala. Situated toward the S. part of the state, and contains 980 sq. m. Watered by Alabama river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 16,189 neat cattle, 3654 sheep, 33,073 swine; and produced 5335 bushels of wheat, 591,504 of Indian corn, 10,769 of oats, 40,608 of potatoes, 33,351 of rice, 10,000 pounds of tobacco, 988,327 of cotton. It had 30 stores, 39 grist-mills, 15 saw-mills, six tanneries; 19 schools, 306 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5370; slaves, 5392; free coloured, 18; total, 10,680. Capital, Monroeville.

MONROE, county, Miss. Situated toward the N. E. part of the state, and contains 650 sq. m. Drained by the Tombigbee river and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 13,097 neat cattle, 2833 sheep, 25,300 swine; and produced 22,582 bushels of wheat, 331,190 of Indian corn, 39,685 of oats,

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19,002 of potatoes, 6797 pounds of tobacco, 712,005 of cotton. It had two commission houses in foreign trade, 24 stores, one flouring-mill, 15 grist-mills, eight saw-mills; one tannery, five distilleries, one pottery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; three academies, 93 students; 10 schools, 110 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5145; slaves, 4063; free coloured, 21; total, 9230. Capital, Athens.

MONROE, county, Tenn. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 750 sq. m. Drained by branches of Tennessee river. It contained in 1840, 6530 neat cattle, 5065 sheep, 17,261 swine; and produced 30,525 bushels of wheat, 2321 of rye, 345,387 of Indian corn, 90,615 of oats, 4750 of potatoes, 1540 pounds of tobacco, 3180 of cotton. It had three stores, one flouring-mills, 10 grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, nine distilleries, one pottery; two academies, 77 students; 19 schools, 173 scholars. Pop.: whites, 11,125; slaves, 884; free coloured, 67; total, 12,056. Capital, Madisonville.

MONROE, county, Ky. Situated toward the S. part of the state, and contains 375 sq. m. Drained by Big Barren river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 6314 neat cattle, 6059 sheep, 20,396 swine; and produced 33,676 bushels of wheat, 1945 of rye, 311,047 of Indian corn, 77,098 of oats, 11,100 of potatoes, 480,019 pounds of tobacco, 42,950 of cotton, 10,490 of sugar. It had 15 stores, 19 grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, one oil-mill, four tanneries, 30 distilleries; one academy, 25 students; eight schools, 156 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5811; slaves, 703; free coloured, 12; total, 6526. Capital, Tompkinsville.

MONROE, county, O. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state, and contains 530 sq. m. Watered by Little Muskingum river, and Sunfish, Duck and Will's creeks. It contained in 1840, 11,303 neat cattle, 20,518 sheep, 27,354 swine; and produced 168,795 bushels of wheat, 3430 of rye, 428,391 of Indian corn, 7588 of buckwheat, 173,174 of oats, 75,883 of potatoes, 1,036,866 pounds of tobacco, 77,996 of sugar. It had 38 stores, three fulling-mills, one flouring-mill, 35 grist-mills, 37 saw-mills, one oil-mill, 12 tanneries, eight distilleries, one brewery, two potteries; 22 schools, 820 scholars. Pop. 18,521. Capital, Woodfield.

MONROE, county, Mich. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 540 sq. m. Bounded S.E. by Lake Erie, N.W. by Huron river. Watered by Raisin river, and Swan, Stoney, Otter and Bay creeks. It contained in 1840, 6364 neat cattle, 3010 sheep, 9981 swine; and produced 48,856 bushels of wheat, 2103 of rye, 74,407 of Indian corn, 7887 of buckwheat, 2199 of barley, 68,794 of oats, 83,016 of potatoes, 40,087 pounds of sugar. It had 24 stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, two flouring-mills, five grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, one paper-mill, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; 30 schools, 777 scholars. Pop. 9922. Capital, Monroe.

MONROE, county, Ia. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 390 sq. m. Watered by the W. fork of White river and its tributaries, which afford water-power. It contained in 1840, 4019 neat cattle, 7470 sheep, 19,701 swine; and produced 57,636 bushels of wheat, 2948 of rye, 407,066 of Indian corn, 95,281 of oats, 9780 of potatoes, 90,929 pounds of sugar. It had 29 stores, one furnace, seven woollen factories, six flouring-mills, 19 grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, four oil-mills, 15 tanneries, 13 distilleries, three printing-offices, three weekly newspapers; one college, 90 students; one academy, 60 students; 17 schools, 558 scholars. Pop. 10,143. Capital, Andersonstown.

MONROE, county, Ill. Situated toward the S.W. part of the state, and contains 390 sq. m. Bounded W. by Mississippi river. Watered by Horse, Prairie de Long and Eagle creeks. It contained in 1840, 8332 neat cattle, 3536 sheep, 16,516 swine; and produced 22,519 bushels of wheat, 293,422 of Indian corn, 21,975 of oats, 10,016 of potatoes. It had 15 stores, two flouring-mills, three grist-mills, four saw-mills, three tanneries, two distilleries; five schools, 189 scholars. Pop. 4481. Capital, Waterloo.

MONROE, county, Mo. Situated towards the N.E. part of the state, and contains 744 sq. m. Watered by Salt river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 8591 neat cattle, 9760 sheep, 20,585 swine; and produced 19,208 bushels of wheat, 5437 of rye, 401,854 of Indian corn, 90,014 of oats, 16,710 of potatoes, 128,414 pounds of tobacco. It had 20 stores, 13 grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, four tanneries, seven distilleries, one pottery; three academies, 153 students; 20 schools, 479 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7813; slaves, 1687; free coloured, 5; total, 9505. Capital, Paris.

MONROE, county, Ark. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 1150 sq. m. Watered by Cache and White rivers. It contained in 1840, 2310 neat cattle, 135 sheep, 4074 swine; and produced 54,549 bushels of Indian corn, 2400 of oats, 2706 of potatoes, 38,375 pounds of cotton. It had four stores, four flouring-mills; two schools, 33 scholars. Pop.: whites, 789; slaves, 148; free coloured, two; total, 936. Capital, Lawrenceville.

MONROE, p. t., Waldo co., Me., 54 m. N.E. Augusta, 649

W. Watered by Marsh river, a tributary of Penobscot river. It contains two stores, two grist-mills, seven saw-mills; eight schools, 609 scholars. Pop. 1602.

MONROE, p. t., Washington co., Vt., 14 m. N.N.E. Montpelier, 538 W. Chartered in 1781 by the name of Woburn. Received its present name in 1828. Watered by branches of Onion or Winookki and Lamotte rivers. It has one grist-mill, two saw-mills; 13 schools, 367 scholars. Pop. 1092.

MONROE, p. t., Fairfield co., Ct., 54 m. S.W. Hartford, 283 W. Incorporated in 1803. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist, five stores, one grist-mill, four saw-mills; one academy, 28 students, six schools, 220 scholars. Pop. 1351.

MONROE, p. t., Orange co., N. Y., 14 m. S.E. Goshen, 117 m. S. by W. Albany, 279 W. Drained by Ramapo river, which flows into Passaic river. It contains a Presbyterian and a Methodist church, an academy, four stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, one saw-mill; nine schools, 417 scholars. Pop. 3014.

MONROE, t., Middlesex co., N. J. It has eight stores, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, one paper-mill, five distilleries; one academy, 25 students, eight schools, 253 scholars. Pop. 2433.

MONROE, t., Bradford co., Pa. It has five stores, four grist-mills, 18 saw-mills; six schools, 278 scholars. Pop. 1133. MONROE, t., Cumberland co., Pa., 7 m. S.E. Carlisle. Watered by Yellow Breeches creek, which affords water-power. It has six stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, four flouring-mills, two saw-mills, four tanneries, one distillery. Pop. 1570.

MONROE, t., Armstrong co., Pa. It has five stores, two fulling-mills, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, two tanneries; five schools, 240 scholars. Pop. 1151.

MONROE, p. v., capital of Walton co., Ga., 61 m. N.W. Milledgeville, 635 W. Situated 24 m. E. of Allatoona river, a branch of Ocmulgee river. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Baptist and a Methodist, an academy, 11 stores and about 50 dwellings.

MONROE, p. v., capital of Washita par., La., 200 m. N.W. by N. New Orleans, 1190 W. Situated at the head of steamboat navigation, on the E. side of Washita river. It contains a courthouse, jail, a U. States land office, an academy, four stores, 100 dwellings and about 600 inhabitants.

MONROE, p. v., Lemon t., Butler co., O., 95 m. W.E.W. Columbus, 479 W. It contains two brick churches, a sanctuary of the Associate Reformed church, four stores, 2 dwellings, and about 300 inhabitants.

MONROE, t., Clermont co., O. It has seven stores; one academy, 44 students, nine schools, 499 scholars. Pop. 1428.

MONROE, t., Knox co., O., 6 m. N.E. Mount Vernon. Watered by Schenck's creek, which affords water-power. It has six schools, 233 scholars. Pop. 1949.

MONROE, t., Licking co., O. It has seven schools, 27 scholars. Pop. 1155.

MONROE, t., Logan co., O. It has five schools, 15 scholars. Pop. 1203.

MONROE, t., Miami co., O. Bounded E. by Miami river. Watered by its W. branch. The Miami canal passes through it. It contains three flouring-mills, one grist-mill, four saw-mills; five schools, 261 scholars. Pop. 1494.

MONROE, t., Richland co., O. Watered by Moccasin creek. Pop. 1694.

MONROE, t., Putnam co., Ia. It has three grist-mills, two saw-mills; two schools, 144 scholars. Pop. 1341.

MONROE, t., Washington co., Ia. It has two stores, one flouring-mill, seven grist-mills, seven saw-mills. Pop. 1871.

MONROE, city, capital of Monroe co., Mich., 37 m. S.W. Detroit, 496 W. Situated on the river Raisin, 24 m. from its mouth. It contains a courthouse, jail, two banks, a U. States land office, seven churches, two Presbyterians, an Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and two Roman Catholic, seven stores and forwarding houses, 22 stores, one woollen factory, one iron foundry and edge tool factory, two flouring-mills, three saw-mills, one paper-mill, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, a branch of the university of Michigan, two female academies, a reading room, and public library of 15 or 1500 volumes. The courthouse is an elegant edifice of brown stone, which cost \$25,000, and several of the churches are handsome edifices. The water-power of Raisin river at this place has been estimated by the U. S. engineer, sufficient to propel 350 run of stone. A ship canal, 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep is constructed from the city to the lake. Steamboats from Buffalo to Detroit, stop here in the season of navigation, and many vessels ply on lake Erie. It contains about 300 dwellings and 1703 inhabitants. The town exclusive of the city has 693 inhabitants. It was first settled by the French in 1774, and was increased by the English in 1798. In Jan. 1812, the memorable battle of Frenchtown was fought near this place, when 780 Kentuckians under Gen. Winchester were massacred by the Indians, under the countenance of

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Gen. Proctor, who ordered the burning of the place. The order was partially executed, but was stopped by the interference of the celebrated Indian chief Tecumseh.

MONROEVILLE, p. v., capital of Monroe co., Ala., 151 m. E. Tuscaloosa, 943 W. Situated on a branch of Limestone creek, 12 m. E. of Alabama river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Net proceeds of the postoffice, \$142.

MONS (Flem. *Berghe*), a town of Belgium, prov. Hainaut, of which it is the cap., on the Trouille, by which it is separated into two parts, 39 m. S.W. Brussels, and 90 m. E.N.E. Valenciennes. Lat. 50° 27' N., long. 3° 57' 30" E. Pop. in 1836, 23,081. The town is built partly on level ground, and partly on the declivity of a hill, crowned by a lofty tower, rebuilt in 1692 on the site of an ancient castle, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar. Mons has been, since 1818, when its works were considerably augmented and strengthened, one of the principal Belgian fortresses. Its walls are flanked with 14 bastions, and on its E. sides are two extensive pools, by the aid of which, and the river, its ditches may be easily filled, and the environs laid under water. Without the walls are several suburbs. The town is entered by five gates; several of its streets are steep and winding, but they are in general wide, clean, well paved, and bordered with good houses, many of which are of stone. It has several good squares: of these the *Place d'Armes*, or great market-place, is the principal, and has in it the government-house, and the hall of the provincial council. The ramparts are planted with trees, forming pleasant promenades; and within the precincts of the citadel is a garden open to the public. The Trouille is here crossed by three bridges, and numerous stone pumps supply the town with water. The town-hall, erected according to Vandermaelen, in 1440, is a large Gothic edifice, surmounted by a fine cupola. The church of St. Wandrui, on the site of a chapel founded by that saint in the 7th century, is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture; and the church of St. Elizabeth is also handsome in some of its parts, but it has the incongruity of Gothic pillars supporting Corinthian capitals. The courthouse, the new college, the military hospital designed by Vauban, the arsenal, the new barracks, the theatre, and the academy of arts, are among the most conspicuous public buildings. There are civil, orphan, founding, and other hospitals, a house of correction, a workhouse, various asylums, a government loan-bank, and other charitable institutions.

Mons is the residence of a civil governor, and of a provincial and a municipal military commandant, and the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a chamber of commerce, &c. It had formerly a flourishing manufacture of lace, now much decayed, and several sugar refineries, which have been abandoned. It still, however, produces some woollen and cotton stuffs, gloves, cutlery, hardware, soap, and vinegar; and has copper and lead foundries, flour-mills, &c.; but its chief source of wealth is in the numerous and productive coal mines by which it is surrounded, and which employ a great number of workmen and steam-engines. There are also extensive bleaching grounds in the vicinity. The coal from Mons is sent in part to Paris, by a long line of internal navigation, of which the canal from Mons to Condé forms a part. This canal, commenced by the French in 1807, and finished in 1814, is perfectly straight, 15 m. in length, with seven locks, and at Condé joins the Scheldt. The greater part of it is in the Belgian territory; but a new branch of the Canal d'Antoine has been recently cut from it, avoiding France altogether, and entering the Scheldt not far from Tournay. Mons has sustained many sieges. It was taken in 1601, by Louis XIV., after an obstinate defence; and was occupied by Eugene and Marlborough in 1709. The emperor Joseph II. demolished its former fortifications in 1784. During the French ascendancy, it was the capital of the department of Jemappes. (*Vandermaelen, Dict. Geog. De Hainaut, &c.*)

MONSON, p. t., Hampden co., Mass., 75 m. S.W. by W. Boston, 380 W. Chicopee river and its branches, afford water-power. Incorporated in 1700. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Methodist, Baptist and Universalist, a flourishing academy with 90 students, four stores, three woollen factories, two cotton factories with 3394 spindles, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; 14 schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 2151.

MONTAGUE, p. t., Franklin co., Mass., 85 m. W. by N. Boston, 386 W. Bounded W. and N.W. by Connecticut river, across which is a bridge connecting it with Deerfield. Entered by Saw-mill river. Connecticut river in the W. part of the town has a romantic and majestic fall, called Turner's falls, of 65 feet, which is said strongly to resemble Niagara. The principal pitch is divided by an island. A canal, 3 m. long, 25 feet wide and 12 feet deep, overcomes one fall, by eight locks, with a rise of 75 feet. The river is thrown into the canal by an immense dam, 330 yards long, and 40 feet at its greatest height. Another

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immense dam, with a canal, overcomes Miller's falls, four miles above. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Episcopal and Baptist, five stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; 11 schools, 365 scholars. Pop. 1955.

MONTAUBAN, p. t., Sussex co., N. J., 91 m. N. Trenton, 256 W. Bounded N.W. by Delaware river, and drained by its small tributaries. Across the Delaware is a bridge to Milford, which cost \$20,000. It contains one store, four grist-mills, one saw-mill, two tanneries; six schools, 145 scholars. Pop. 1096.

MONTAGNANA, a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. Padua, cap. distr., on the Frassinia, 93 m. E.E. Padua. Pop. 6337. It is walled, and has a castle, several churches, a hospital, and a high female school. It has manufactures of woollen, and linen stuffs, hats, and leather, and a brisk trade in agricultural produce. It has several annual fairs, one of which lasts from November 25 to December 24. The hemp grown in the vicinity of this town is esteemed the best in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. (*Berguasse, &c.*)

MONTARGIS, a town of France, dep. Loiret, cap. arrond., at the confluence of the canals of Orleans, Briare and Loing, 39 m. E. by N. Orleans. Pop. in 1836, 7757. Though ill laid out, it is pretty well built; it is in part surrounded by old walls, and has the ruins of a large castle, in which the French kings often held their court. The parish church is remarkable for the elevation and boldness of its pillars and nave. Montargis has two hospitals, a small theatre, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths. (*Hugo, art. Loiret.*)

MONTAUBAN, a town of France, dep. Tarn-et-Garonne, of which it is the cap., on an eminence on the banks of the Tarn, crossed here by a brick bridge of seven arches, 193 m. E.S.E. Bordeaux; lat. 44° 1' N., long. 1° 30' 43" E. Pop. in 1836, ex com., 17,531, one third of whom are Protestants. The town, properly so called, is small, and irregularly laid out, with narrow ill-paved streets, lined by old houses having projecting gables; but the suburbs, which are of considerable extent, present a totally different appearance, having straight, wide, and regular streets, with new, large, and elegant mansions. It has three public squares: that of the Prefecture, the *Place d'Armes*, and the *Place Royale*, the last of which is spacious, and has many handsome houses. The chief public buildings are the cathedral, a cruciform structure with two towers; the town-hall, a large and fine square edifice; the church of St. James, with a lofty brick tower and steeple; the prefecture, bishop's palace, the public library with 11,000 vols., a small theatre, and several hotels. Near the prefecture commences a noble avenue, shaded with six rows of acacias, leading to the terraces of some adjacent promenades, which command extensive prospects of the surrounding country. The beautiful situation of Montauban, the purity of its atmosphere, the good quality as well as abundance of its water, and the cheapness of all the necessities of life, render it a pleasant and favorite retreat for persons of small fortune. It is the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, and has a chamber of manufactures, a society of agriculture and science, and a communal college. It has manufactures of serges, flannels, coarse cotton fabrics, and silk stockings, earthenware, soap, brandy, starch, leather, and beer. It likewise carries on a considerable retail trade, and is a large entrepôt for corn.

Montauban was built in the beginning of the 14th century, and owes its foundation to the protection afforded by the Count of Toulouse to the oppressed vassals of certain barons, who claimed, among other privileges, that of *prélibation*. It afterwards acquired celebrity on account of its early adherence to the cause of the Huguenots, and its great sufferings in their behalf. In 1631, it successfully resisted an army under Louis XIII.; but a few years subsequently, after the siege of Rochelle, it was compelled to open its gates to that monarch. A few years after it was exposed to the *dragonnades*, that disgraced the reign of Louis XIV. This was the last disastrous event connected with the town, which has since gradually risen to its present importance. (*Hugo, art. Tarn-et-Garonne; Guide du Voy. en France, p. 62.*)

MONTAUK POINT, East Hampton, Suffolk co., N. Y., 140 E. New-York. It is a high promontory on the E. end of Long Island, against which the waves of the ocean continually dash, and in a storm, with fearful violence. It contains a lighthouse, the base of which is 40 feet above the ocean, and which is 100 feet high, substantially built of stone. It can be seen for 30 m. at sea, was erected in 1796, and cost \$25,000. Near it is a public house, much frequented in the summer season.

MONT BLANC, in Savoy, at once the highest mountain of the Alps and of Europe. (Vol. I., p. 68.)

MONTBRISON (an. *Mons Briso*), an ancient town of France, dep. Loire, of which it is the cap., 237 m. S.S.E. Paris; lat. 45° 39' 41" N., long. 4° 4' 23" E. Pop. in 1836, ex. com., 6090. It was formerly fortified; and is irregularly

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laid out with narrow streets, and low, shabby houses. A cathedral, founded in 1905, and still in an unfinished state, a prefecture, hospital, college, with a library of 15,000 volumes, theatre, corn-exchange, and infantry barracks are the principal buildings; but the cathedral only has any architectural beauty. Though the capital of a department, and the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and of a society of agriculture, Montbrison is very unimportant, having no manufactures, and only a limited retail trade. Indeed, it has been proposed to make the large manufacturing town of St. Etienne, 11 m. S. by E. Montbrison, capital of the department.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, a town of France, cap. dep. Landes, 64 m. S. Bordeaux. Pop., in 1836, ex. com., 3924. It is situated on the side of a declivity close to the navigable river Midouze (crossed here by a stone bridge of two arches), and is clean, well paved, and regularly laid out, the principal buildings being the parish church, town-hall, court of justice, college, public baths, barracks, a small theatre, and a library with 1300 volumes. The suburbs are planted with trees, and laid out in walks. It has manufactures of coarse woollen cloths, blankets, and sail-cloth; and some trade, with Bayonne, in wine and brandy. It is the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, and of a society of agriculture and commerce.

MONTEPIASCONI, a town of central Italy, Papal States, deleg. Viterbo, on a mountain, 9 m. N.N.W. Viterbo. Pop. about 5500. It has a fine cathedral, and many other religious edifices, but is celebrated principally for its light, white, muscadel wines; but these, as they do not bear carriage, are seldom met with out of the country where they are produced.

MONTELEONE (an. *Hippontium* and *Fibo Valentia*), a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Calabria Ultra II., cap. of a distr. on a mountain, 27½ m. S.W. Catanzaro. Pop. from 9000 to 10,000. Its commanding situation, with its fine old castle, gives it a fine appearance from without; but its streets are crooked and ill paved, and the houses mostly low and of wood. There are several churches, in which are some good pictures; a royal college, &c. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the tunny fishery, and in trading in silk and oil. According to Strabo (vi. 256), Hippontium was founded by the Loeri Epistaphyrii. After many vicissitudes, it became a Roman colony, and Cicero calls it *illustris et nobilis municipium*. It had a fine temple of Proserpine, demolished by Count Roger of Sicily, who applied the materials to the construction of the abbey at Mileto, 6 m. distant. (*Cramer's Anc. Italy*, ii. 419-421; *Cramer's Tour*, p. 419-421; *Rampoldi*, &c.)

MONTELMART (an. *Acusum*?), a town of France, dep. Drôme, on the Jabron, near its confluence with the Rhone, 70 m. S. Lyon, lat. 44° 32' N., long. 4° 45' E. Pop., in 1836, ex. com., 6150. It is surrounded with walls, and is generally well built, the chief street being wide and paved with basalt. It has four handsome gates, and a well-planted public walk along the walls, which adds greatly to its beauty. Near the town is a mineral spring, highly esteemed for its medicinal qualities, and the neighbourhood is remarkable for the abundance and variety of its fruits, &c. The manufacture of figured silks is the only important branch of industry; but it has a considerable retail trade, and is the chief entrepot of an extensive and highly productive district. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Coligny in 1567. (*Hugo, France Pitt.*, ii. 6; *Guide du Voyageur en France*.)

MONTETULCIANO, a town of central Italy, grand duchy of Tuscany, prov. Arezzo, on a lofty hill, 37 m. S.E. Siena. Pop. from 2000 to 3000. It is surrounded by a wall with battlements, and has numerous ecclesiastical establishments, a college, a hospital, and manufactures of soap, oil, and wine flasks. It is celebrated for its desert wine, which, with excrement partially, is preferred by Rudi to all other wines:

"Montepulciano d' ogni vino è il re." *Bacco in Toscana.*

MONTEREAU (an. *Condato*) a town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, at the confluence of the Seine and Yonne, each of which is crossed here by a stone bridge, 49 m. S.E. Paris. Pop., in 1836, ex. com., 4379. It has a fine open market-place, and is well built, clean, and respectable: a parish church, town-hall, hospital, and three hotels, are the only public edifices of any importance. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce, and has an extensive manufacture of earthenware, with some tan-yard, and a considerable trade with Paris, chiefly in corn, flour, and wood for fuel.

MONTEVIDEO, a fortified seaport city of S. America, cap. of the republic of Uruguay, on a peninsula extending into the estuary of the Plata on its N. side, 125 m. E. by S. Buenos Ayres; lat. 34° 34' 11" S., long. 56° 13' 18" W. Population variously estimated, but may probably be about 12,000. It is well fortified, and has a citadel. The houses, which are of stone or brick, are seldom above one story in

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height; they are flat-roofed; and timber is so scarce that their floors consist, for the most part, of brick or tan ash. The streets, being unpaved, are either covered with mud or loaded with mud, as the weather happens to be dry or wet. The city is ill supplied with water, which has to be brought from a well 9 m. distant, or from a pit dug near the sea-side; or is else merely rain-water, collected in cisterns. There are but few public buildings, and those of no great importance; the cathedral is said to be a handsome edifice, but it is badly situated.

The port of Montevideo is the best on the Plata. It is a large circular basin, open to the S.W.; generally the water is shallow, not exceeding from 14 to 19 feet; but the bottom being soft mud, vessels are seldom damaged by grounding. It should, however, be observed, that the depth of water in the harbour, as well as throughout the whole of the Rio de la Plata, depends very much on the direction and strength of the winds. The harbour is exposed to the pampas, or S.W. winds, which sometimes blow with so much force and continuance as to cause the rise of a fathom or more in the depth of water; but they rarely do any damage to vessels properly moored with anchors to the S.W. and S.E., and so to the N. On the opposite side of the bay is a mountain called Montevideo, whence the city has derived its name; on its summit is a lighthouse, having the lantern 65 feet above the sea.

Montevideo has considerable commerce; the imports principally consist of British cottons, woollens, and hardware, flour, wine and spirits, linens, sugar, tobacco, beans and shoes, salt, &c. The great articles of export consist of animal products, which, in 1836, were estimated as follows: Hides, dry, No. 373,019; do. salted, 141,381; horns, No. 593,625; jerked beef, 306,354 cwt.; horse-hair, 18,000 arrobes of 25 lbs.; horse-hides, No. 37,401; wool, 33,980 arrobes; tallow, 43,182 arrobas, &c. In the same year the total value of the exports was estimated at 3,413,957 Spanish dollars; and that of the imports at 3,597,437 dollars. The trade is principally with Brazil, Great Britain, America, France, Sardinia, Spain, and Portugal.

This town was founded by a colony from Buenos Ayres, and its possession was long a matter of dispute between the Spaniards and Portuguese. It was taken by the Brazilians in 1811; and became, in 1828, the capital of the new republic of Uruguay. (*Mawe, Henderson, &c. in Mod. Trav.*, xix.; *Parish's Buenos Ayres, Appendix; Supp. to Comm. Dict.*, &c.)

MONTZUMA, p. v., capital of Covington co. Ala. 195 m. S.E. Tuscaloosa, 914 W. Situated on the E. side of Conecuh river, and contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings.

MONTGOMERY, an inland co. of N. Wales, having N. Merioneth and Denbigh, E. Salop, and S. and W. Radnor and Cardigan. It is oval-shaped, and contains 536,900 acres. The Berwyn mountains divide this county from Merioneth; and, with the exception of some considerable valleys, of which that of the Severn is the most extensive, and that of Llangothen, partly in this county, the surface is, for the most part, rugged and mountainous. The soil is very various; but in the vales it is generally clayey, and is partly very fertile; on the whole, however, the land under tillage is not supposed to exceed from 70,000 to 80,000 acres. The Severn has its source at the extreme W. confines of this county, on the skirts of "huge Flynlimmon;" and runs in a N.E. direction, parallel to, and not very distant from its S. boundary, till it unites with its important affluent, the Vyrnwy, which also belongs to this county, on the borders of Salop. The agriculture of this county, especially in the vales and along the border of Salop, has been a good deal improved; but withal it is extremely similar to, and quite as backward as, that of Denbigh and Merioneth (which see). The climate, though moist, is mild and salubrious. The vales of this county have been long celebrated for a superior breed of horses. Montgomery has also long been, and still continues to be, the best wooded county in Wales. It was formerly regarded as one of the principal sources of the supply of oak timber for the navy; but many of its finest oak woods have been cut down; and, though a good deal of new wood has been planted, it is doubtful whether it is sufficient to supply the place of that which formerly existed. Average rent of land, in 1810, 6s. 5½d. an acre. There are a number of fine and commodious farm-houses and offices, but, in general, they are very defective, and the cottages are quite as bad as in Merioneth. Slate is generally diffused over the county, and forms, indeed, the basis of the mountains. Slates are quarried at Llangothen and other places; coal is raised on the borders of Salop; and there are some lead mines, but none that are very productive. Montgomery is the principal seat of the Welsh flannel manufacture, which is extensively carried on at Newton, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Welshpool (which see). The county is divided into nine hundreds, and 47 parishes. It sends 96 members to the House of Commons, viz. one for the county

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and one for the town of Montgomery and its contributory boroughs. Registered electors for the county in 1839-40, 9842. In 1841 Montgomery had 13,650 inhabited houses, and 69,290 inhabitants, of whom 34,952 were males and 34,338 females. Sum expended for the relief of the poor, in 1839-40, £38,941.

MONTGOMERY, a pari. bor., market town, and par. of N. Wales, cap. co. of its own name, 20 m. S.W. Shrewsbury, and 146 m. W.N.W. London. Pop., in 1841, 1808. Though small, it is a clean, well-built town, in a hollow at the foot of a high hill. The guildhall stands on an eminence near the ruins of an ancient castle, close to which is the county jail, a modern stone building, well adapted for its purpose. The church, a cruciform structure, in the early English style, has a handsome tower, erected in 1816, and an exquisitely carved screen, and some curious monuments: the living is a rectory in the gift of the crown. The Calvinists and Wesleyan Methodists have also their respective places of worship; and there are two Sunday schools, and a small endowed school. No trade or manufacture is carried on in the town; and it deserves notice merely from its being the capital of a county, and a parliamentary borough. It was incorporated by Henry III. under a steward and 12 burgesses; who enjoyed, till the passing of the Reform Act, the privilege of sending one member to the House of Commons. This act, however, made Llanfylline, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Pool contributory boroughs with Montgomery in the election of the member. Registered electors for the entire district, in 1839-40, 1021, of whom only 116 belonged to Montgomery. The election for the county takes place here; and sessions are held alternately with Newtown. Markets on Tuesday: fairs, March 26th, first Tuesday in May, June 7th, September 4th, and November 14th.

Montgomery is very ancient: its castle was built prior to the Norman conquest, and from its size and strength, was frequently an object of contention during the wars between the English and Welsh. In 1254 it was in the possession of Roger Mortimer, from whom it passed to the crown. In the 15th century the stewardship of the town and castle was granted to the Herberts of Oherbury. The famous Lord Herbert, celebrated alike for his chivalry, wit, and learning, was born here in 1581. It is the birth-place also of the late Dr. Abraham Rees, the learned editor of the voluminous and valuable Cyclopædia which bears his name. (*Nicholson's Camb. Guide*; *Parl. Papers*.)

MONTGOMERY, county, N. Y., centrally situated, toward the E. part of the state and contains 356 sq. m. Watered by Mohawk river and its tributaries. The Erie canal passes through it on the S. side of the Mohawk, and the Schenectady railroad on the N. side. It contained in 1840, 96,806 neat cattle, 36,588 sheep, 20,108 swine; and produced 34,381 bushels of wheat, 40,888 of rye, 90,374 of Indian corn, 36,312 of buckwheat, 103,530 of barley, 422,415 of oats, 559,289 of potatoes, 51,601 pounds of sugar. It had 94 stores, two furnaces, eight fulling-mills, one woollen factory, three flouring-mills, 21 grist-mills, 67 saw-mills, 16 tanneries, six distilleries, two breweries; three academies, 396 students; 116 schools, 5555 scholars. Pop. 35,918. Capital, Ponda.

MONTGOMERY, county, Pa., situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 425 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Schuylkill river, which also passes through its S. part. Drained by Perkiomen, Pennypack, and other creeks. On the Schuylkill are seven dams with short canals, which afford extensive water power. It contained in 1840, 31,659 neat cattle, 15,249 sheep, 32,707 swine; and produced 181,886 bushels of wheat, 275,069 of rye, 503,065 of Indian corn, 48,530 of buckwheat, 642,990 of oats, 230,320 of potatoes. It had 144 stores, 13 lumber yards, two fulling-mills, eight woollen factories, 26 flouring-mills, 100 grist-mills, 77 saw-mills, 19 powder-mills, nine paper-mills, 30 oil-mills, 23 tanneries, one distillery, six potteries, six printing offices, four weekly and two semi-weekly newspapers; 10 academies, 373 students; 72 schools, 4465 scholars. Pop. 47,941. Capital, Norristown.

MONTGOMERY, county, Md., situated toward the W. part of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Potomac river, N.E. by Patuxent river. Drained by tributaries of these rivers. It contained in 1840, 8686 neat cattle, 16,038 sheep, 19,839 swine; and produced 142,759 bushels of wheat, 27,704 of rye, 308,363 of Indian corn, 2638 of buckwheat, 223,168 of oats, 62,546 of potatoes, 1,088,412 pounds of tobacco. It had 25 stores, one woollen factory, one cotton factory with 760 spindles, one flouring-mill, 18 grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, one oil-mill, four tanneries; three academies, 173 students; 17 schools, 514 scholars. Pop. whites, 8706; slaves, 5377; free coloured, 1312; total, 15,456. Capital, Rockville.

MONTGOMERY, county, Va., situated toward the S.W. part of the state, and contains 680 sq. m. Bounded W. by New river and drained by its branches, and by head waters of Station river. It contained in 1840, 9635 neat cattle,

13,439 sheep, 16,534 swine; and produced 106,258 bushels of wheat, 21,002 of rye, 208,885 of Indian corn, 2615 of buckwheat, 141,365 of oats, 18,071 of potatoes, 241,275 pounds of tobacco, 1000 of sugar. It had 11 stores, four flouring-mills, 19 grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, eight tanneries, nine distilleries, two potteries; one academy, 40 students; 17 schools, 402 scholars. Pop. whites, 5293; slaves, 1493; free coloured, 87; total, 7405. Capital, Christiansburg.

MONTGOMERY, county, N. C., situated toward the S.W. part of the state, and contains 500 sq. m. Watered by Yadkin river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 10,603 neat cattle, 8508 sheep, 18,034 swine; and produced 48,679 bushels of wheat, 1535 of rye, 355,496 of Indian corn, 19,359 of oats, 11,950 of potatoes, 300,597 pounds of tobacco, 2,332,292 of cotton. It had 15 stores, one cotton factory with 528 spindles, 19 flouring-mills, 48 grist-mills, 15 saw-mills, eight tanneries, 34 distilleries; 19 schools, 432 scholars. Pop.: whites, 8291; slaves, 2487; free coloured, 72; total, 10,780. Capital, Lawrenceville.

MONTGOMERY, county, Ga., situated toward the S.E. part of the state, and contains 1100 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Little Ocmulgee river, N.E. by Great Ocmulgee river. Drained by Ocmulgee river and its tributaries, and by Pen-dleton's creek. It contained in 1840, 6781 neat cattle, 1339 sheep, 6530 swine; and produced 1119 bushels of wheat, 22,213 of Indian corn, 4000 of potatoes, 18,280 pounds of cotton, 3615 of sugar. It had four grist-mills. Pop.: whites, 1279; slaves, 337; total, 1616. Capital, Mount Vernon.

MONTGOMERY, county, Ala., situated a little S.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 900 sq. m. Bounded N.W. by Alabama and Coosa rivers. Drained by the Tallapoosa river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 25,335 neat cattle, 9300 sheep, 56,406 swine; and produced 7007 bushels of wheat, 3059 of rye, 1,333,917 of Indian corn, 73,741 of oats, 87,314 of potatoes, 32,847 pounds of rice, 9306 of tobacco, 14,871,463 of cotton. It had two commission houses in foreign trade, 29 retail stores, one flouring-mill, eight grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one college, 62 students; four academies, 513 students; 31 schools, 678 scholars. Pop.: whites, 8973; slaves, 15496; free coloured, 116; total, 24,574. Capital, Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, county, Tenn., situated toward the N.W. part of the state, and contains 500 sq. m. Watered by Cumberland river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 17,711 neat cattle, 13,117 sheep, 52,788 swine; and produced 83,949 bushels of wheat, 2985 of rye, 910,000 of Indian corn, 222,527 of oats, 22,430 of potatoes, 2,549,984 pounds of tobacco, 4802 of cotton. It had 24 stores, six furnaces, three forges, five flouring-mills, 31 grist-mills, 20 saw-mills, seven tanneries, six distilleries; three academies, 127 students; 14 schools, 379 scholars. Pop.: whites, 9769; slaves, 7059; free coloured, 106; total, 16,927. Capital, Clarksville.

MONTGOMERY, county, Ky., situated centrally in the E. part of the state, and contains 260 sq. m. Drained by Red river and its tributaries, flowing into Kentucky river, and by branches of Licking river. It contained in 1840, 11,653 neat cattle, 16,189 sheep, 33,183 swine; and produced 48,191 bushels of wheat, 41,060 of rye, 735,698 of Indian corn, 60,140 of oats, 12,789 of potatoes, 64,312 pounds of sugar. It had 14 stores, 14 grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, one oil-mill, four tanneries, one distillery; 20 schools, 473 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6409; slaves, 2735; free coloured, 189; total, 9338. Capital, Mount Sterling.

MONTGOMERY, county, O., situated in the S.W. part of the state, and contains 480 sq. m. Watered by Miami river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 16,945 neat cattle, 20,631 sheep, 20,398 swine; and produced 355,938 bushels of wheat, 54,237 of rye, 814,707 of Indian corn, 3359 of buckwheat, 4798 of barley, 374,481 of oats, 34,098 of potatoes, 129,304 pounds of sugar. It had 130 stores, two lumber yards, three fulling-mills, five woollen factories, six cotton factories with 3530 spindles, 34 flouring-mills, 11 grist-mills, 56 saw-mills, two oil-mills, 12 tanneries, 30 distilleries, two breweries, two potteries, two printing-offices, two binderies, one weekly newspaper and one periodical; two academies, 62 students; 100 schools, 7122 scholars. Pop. 31,938. Capital, Dayton.

MONTGOMERY, county, Ia., situated N.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 504 sq. m. Drained by Sugar, Big and Little Raccoon creeks. It contained in 1840, 12,703 neat cattle, 15,831 sheep, 35,711 swine; and produced 84,709 bushels of wheat, 3795 of rye, 993,785 of Indian corn, 1771 of buckwheat, 98,621 of oats, 25,650 of potatoes, 17,339 pounds of tobacco, 175,489 of sugar. It had 33 stores, one fulling-mill, 11 woollen factories, 12 flouring-mills, 19 grist-mills, 37 saw-mills, 10 oil-mills, 11 tanneries, eight distilleries, one pottery, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one college, 100 students; two academies, 243 students; 29 schools, 626 scholars. Pop. 14,348. Capital, Crawfordville.

MONTGOMERY, Ill., situated a little S. of the centre of the

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state, and contains 684 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Sangamon river and Shoal creek. It contained in 1840, 7464 neat cattle, 7076 sheep, 13,517 swine; and produced \$7,500 bushels of wheat, 1292 of rye, 215,592 of Indian corn, 1336 of buckwheat, 57,606 of oats, 9995 of potatoes, 5131 pounds of tobacco. It had nine stores, 25 grist-mills, 17 saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries, three distilleries, one printing office, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 186 students; seven schools, 391 scholars. Pop. 4490. Capital, Hillsboro.

MONTGOMERY, county, Mo., situated toward the E. part of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Watered by Cuivre and Loutre creeks. Bounded S. by Missouri river. It contained in 1840, 4858 neat cattle, 5307 sheep, 9854 swine; and produced 12,717 bushels of wheat, 1148 of rye, 132,490 of Indian corn, 36,289 of oats, 76,34 of potatoes, 537,030 pounds of tobacco. It had 12 stores, three grist-mills, two saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; one academy, 36 students; 5 schools, 74 scholars. Pop. whites, 3524; slaves, 887; free coloured, 90; total, 4371. Capital, Danville.

MONTGOMERY, p. t., Orange co., 95 m. S.E.W. Albany, 268 m. W. N. Y. Watered by Wallkill river. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed and Methodist; eight stores, one iron foundry, one grist-mill, one saw-mill; one academy, 61 students; nine schools, 440 scholars. Pop. 4100.

MONTGOMERY, t., Somerset co., N. J., 12 m. S.W. Somerville. Bounded S. by Millstone river, by branches of which it is drained. It has seven stores, one fulling-mill, one woolen-factory, three grist-mills, three saw-mills; seven schools, 919 scholars. Pop. 1469.

MONTGOMERY, t., Franklin co., Pa., 16 m. S.W. Chambersburg. Drained by Conococheague creek and its tributaries. It has 11 stores, one woolen-factory, three flouring-mills, six grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, four tanneries, 10 distilleries, two potteries, one college, 64 students; one academy, 54 students; 91 schools, 795 scholars. Pop. 4360.

MONTGOMERY, t., Montgomery co., Pa., 30 m. N. Philadelphia. Drained by Wissahickon creek, and the W. branch of Neeshaminy creek. It contained three stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; two schools, 70 scholars. Pop. 1009.

MONTGOMERY, t., Franklin co., O. It contains in its W. part the city of Columbus, the capital of the state. It has a small territory, but is wealthy and populous. Exclusive of Columbus city, the Pop. is 1449.

MONTGOMERY, city, capital of Montgomery co., Ala., 920 m. N.E. Mobile, 119 m. S.E. Tuscaloosa, 369 W. Situated on a high bluff, at the head of steamboat navigation on Alabama river. It contains a courthouse, jail, seven churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, a Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, a Universalist, and a Roman Catholic; two academies; 30 stores, 300 dwellings and, (in 1842) 2950 inhabitants. There are shipped annually 40,000 bales of cotton, weighing 500 pounds each. The merchandise sold amounts to \$500,000, annually. The Montgomery and West Point railroad is in operation 35 m. from Montgomery to Franklin. The city was laid out and began to be settled in 1817. The population according to the census of 1840, was 919.

MONTICELLO, p. v., Thompson t., capital of Sullivan co., N. Y., 110 m. S.W. Albany, 294 W. Incorporated in 1830. It contains a courthouse and jail of wood, a county clerk's office of brick; two churches, a Presbyterian and Episcopal; seven stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, 80 dwellings, mostly of wood, and about 500 inhabitants.

MONTICELLO, p. v., capital of Jasper co., Ga., 35 m. N.N.W. Milledgeville, 643 W. It contains a court-house, jail; two churches, a Methodist and Baptist; a female academy; 19 stores, 60 dwellings and about 375 inhabitants.

MONTICELLO, p. v., capital of Jefferson co., Flor., 29 m. E.N.E. Tallahassee, 995 W. Situated four m. E. of Micanopy lake. It contains a courthouse, and a few stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$553.

MONTICELLO, capital of Lawrence co., Miss., 85 m. S. Jackson, 1064 W. Situated on the W. side of Pearl river, and contains a court-house, jail and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the post-office, \$316.

MONTICELLO, p. v., capital of Wayne co., Ky., 110 m. S. Frankfort, 590 W. Situated on the N. side of Beaver branch of Cumberland river. It contains a courthouse, jail, several stores, and 149 inhabitants.

MONTICELLO, p. v., capital of White co., Ia., 73 m. N.N.W. Indianapolis, 639 W. Situated on the W. side of Tippecanoe river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the post-office, \$190.

MONTICELLO, p. v., capital of Platt co., Ill. Situated E. of Sangamon river, and contains a courthouse, and about 100 inhabitants.

MONTICELLO, p. v., capital of Lewis co., Mo., 145 m. N.E. Jefferson City, 912 W. Situated on the N.E. side of North Potosi river. It contains a courthouse, and several

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ral stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$370.

MONTILLA (an. *Montulia*), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Cordova, 19 m. S. by E. Cordova. Population, according to Miliano, 12,800. It is well built, and has two parish churches, an orphan asylum, three hospitals, a royal school of Latin and rhetoric, and a boarding warehouse for wine. Its trade is considerable, chiefly with Cordova, both in manufactured goods and farm produce, particularly wine, horses, mules, and hosed cattle, which, though small and ungainly in appearance, are very hardy and serviceable. An annual fair is held in September, and well attended.

MONTLUCON, a town of France, dep. Allier, cap. arrond. on the Cher, close to the canal De Corbiat, in a valley bordered by vine-clad hills, 38 m. W.S.W. Moulins, and 171 m. S. by E. Paris; lat. 46° 30' N., long. 3° 40' E. Pop., in 1836, ex. com., 4260. It was formerly fortified, and is well built and situated. A parish church and hospital are the only public buildings. It produces some coarse woolen and linen fabrics; and has a considerable trade in corn, wine, cheese, and cattle.

MONTMARTRE, a town of France, dep. Seine, only a few furlongs N. of Paris, on a conical hill of the same name, commanding an extensive view of the French metropolis, and its suburbs. Pop., in 1836, 6234. It is the favorite resort of the Parisians on Sundays and holidays, and prices several lanes and other houses of entertainment, with some neat-looking villas and private residences. An asylum for 60 mad men, a private lunatic establishment, and two schools, have been founded here, and it has oil-press manufactories, scagliola works, and woolen-mills, with mines of gypsum, which supply the whole of Paris with plaster. In 1814 the hill was fortified by the Parisians, who defended it for a day against the allies.

MONTPELLIER, p. v., capital of Washington co., and of the state of Vermont. The town contains 93 stores, one furnace, one fulling-mill, three grist-mills, five saw-mills, one paper-mill, six printing-offices, one bindery, two daily and six weekly newspapers, and one periodical; one academy, 101 students; 30 schools, 975 scholars. Pop. 3785. The village is situated in the S.W. part of the town, at the union of the branches of Onion or Winslow river. It is in lat. 44° 16' N., and long. 71° 32' W. Its site is a plain of moderate extent, surrounded by elevated hills. It is 16 m. north easterly from the geographical centre of the state, and is built on both sides of the river. The great road from Boston to Burlington, which passes through it, makes it a great thoroughfare; and, though this road passes through the most elevated portion of the Green mountains, along the margin of Onion or Winslow river, it passes over no high hill. The village contains a beautiful statehouse, a courthouse, jail, an academy, four churches, two Congregational, a Methodist and Universalist (there is another Methodist and Friends' in the town), 15 stores, which sell goods annually to the amount of \$300,000, several mills and manufactories, and 1730 inhabitants. The statehouse is an honour to the place and to the state, built of granite, 73 feet wide in the centre, with two wings, each 20 feet, making the whole length 150 feet. It has a projecting portico in the centre, of six Grecian Doric columns, 6 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The centre building is 100 feet deep, and the wings 50 feet deep. The whole is surmounted by a dome, 100 feet high from the ground to the top. In the interior are rooms for various offices, and elegant halls for the senate and house of representatives. Its architecture is much admired.

MONTPELLIER (Lat. *Mons. Pessulanus*), a city of France, dep. Hérault, of which it is the cap., on the Léz, about 5 m. from the Mediterranean, and 77 m. W. by N. Marseilles; lat. 43° 36' 00" N., long. 3° 52' 45" E. Pop., in 1836, ex. com., 33,864. It is beautifully situated on the declivities of a low hill, commanding views of the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Cevennes, and the sea. It was formerly walled, and a place of considerable strength; but of its ancient fortifications there are now only a few gates, a tower, and some portions of the wall on the N.E. side of the city. It still, however, has, at one extremity, a citadel built by Louis XIII.; while at its other extremity is the *Place or Promenade de Peyrou*, one of the noblest public walks in Europe. This place is entered by a Doric arch, and ornamented with long lines of balustrades, covered ways, various sculptures, a bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV., and numerous fountains, including a magnificent hexagonal *château d'eau* of Corinthian architecture. This, like the other public fountains of Montpellier, is supplied by an aqueduct about 84 m. in length, constructed in the middle of the last century; and which, for a distance of 800 metres, or more than half a mile, is raised on a double row of masonry arches, and, in point of elegance, rivals the boasted *Font du Gard*. Between the town and the ramparts of the citadel is the Esplanade, a fine open space planted with trees and ornamented with reservoirs, &c.; the boulevards are

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rounding the town also afford good public walks; and in the outskirts are many newly-built and handsome terraces. The city itself is very ill laid out; its streets are narrow, steep, and winding, and its squares small and irregular; but its houses are generally good, and, according to Hugo and others, it is kept remarkably clean. The public buildings are quite unworthy so considerable a city. Of eight churches, none demands any particular notice; the cathedral is distinguished from the rest only by being larger and uglier; a singular looking porch, and a tower at three of the angles of the nave, are the principal external ornaments of this edifice. Adjacent to it is the school of medicine, occupying what was formerly the bishop's palace, a large building with several fine apartments. This school, founded by the Arabs driven from Spain in 1180, enjoys a high and well-deserved celebrity, as one of the best conducted establishments of its kind in France; and is all that now remains of the once famous university of Montpellier. It has a new and fine amphitheatre; an examination hall, in which is an antique bronze bust of Hippocrates; a council hall, with portraits of professors from the period of the 13th century, including also a portrait of Rabelais; a library, with 35,000 volumes, including many editions of the 15th century, and 600 valuable MSS. in different European and Asiatic languages; a pretty extensive anatomical museum, several spacious laboratories, &c. The general hospital has accommodation for upward of 600 patients; and there are large and well-conducted lunatic and lying-in hospitals. The botanic garden of Montpellier, which dates from the reign of Henri IV., was the first established in France, and, though small, comprises 8000 species of plants: it is one of the four principal and best arranged botanic gardens in the kingdom, which distinction it owes to its having been the scene of the labours of the late celebrated M. de Candolle. But its greatest interest to Englishmen is derived from its possessing, in one of its most sequestered parts, the tomb of Narcissus, the daughter-in-law of Young, whose funeral the poet has vividly described in "Night the Third."^{*} One of the principal attractions in Montpellier is the museum, founded, in 1825, by the Baron Fabre, a native of the town. It occupies four spacious and well-lighted halls, and comprises collections of paintings, engravings, statues, medals, and other objects of art, a library of 15,000 volumes, &c., the whole estimated to be worth 2,900,000 francs. The theatre, built in 1785, is well planned, and capable of accommodating 3000 persons; it is, however, little frequented, and the pit, which is without seats, usually serves as an exchange. The palace of justice, the town-hall, exchange, prefecture, admiralty, barracks, several prisons, including a central prison, with workshops, the Calvinist chapel, synagogue, &c., are the remaining principal buildings, but none deserves especial notice. There are several very good hotels; one of which is said by Ingles to be the best in the S. of France.

Montpellier is a bishop's see, the capital of the ninth military division of the kingdom, and the seat of a royal court for the departments of Aude, Aveyron, Hérault, and Pyrénées Orientales, a court of original jurisdiction, a tribunal, and a chamber of commerce, boards of taxation, customs, artillery, and engineering, a university, academy, and a royal college. It has schools of veterinary medicine, engineering, drawing, architecture, geometry, and music; societies of agriculture, arts and sciences, medicine, and archaeology, a government loan-bank; Protestant Bible societies, a prison society; and numerous other charitable associations; several asylums, &c. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, cotton handkerchiefs, muslins, table and other linens, hats, silk, cotton, and woollen hosiery; with cotton-thread factories, distilleries, sugar refineries, breweries, chemical works, &c. It is connected with its port, Cette, 17 m. S.W., by a railway, and has a brisk trade with it, and with other towns and villages, exporting large quantities of fresh and dried fruits, wool, and other kinds of rural produce, in addition to its manufactured products. It was formerly a place of great resort for English invalids, on account of the alleged salubrity of its climate.

"About twenty-five years ago," says Ingles, "300 English families were sometimes resident here; but since fashion, caprice, or experiment, have sent consumptive patients to die in Madeira or Naples, instead of Montpellier, that number has been reduced to 40 or 50 families, who, indeed, resort thither less for the sake of health than economy. It is undeniable, however, that the air of Montpellier (however little that bustling city may resemble the retired spot pictured by the imagination) is dry and salubrious, possessing the mildness of a southern climate, and yet having its heat tempered by the sea-breeze. It is also a cheap residence, the more so from the diminished influx of strangers. Two well finished rooms may be obtained for about 10s. a week;

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and living is not expensive. Beef and mutton fetch from 5s. to 6d. per lb., fish, of about 30 different sorts, may be had at prices varying from 6 to 90 sous: fruit and vegetables are both cheap and good; wine ranges between one and two francs the bottle."

Montpellier has given birth to many distinguished persons, among whom may be specified Chaptal the chemist, Cambaceres, Daru the historian, &c. It appears to have been founded in the 8th century, and was for awhile dependent on the kings of Majorca. It was acquired by Philip of Valois in 1349, but was not finally annexed to France till the reign of Charles VI. The Calvinists got possession of it under Henry III., and held it till 1633, when it was taken after a long siege by Louis XIII. (*Ingles's Swiss, and France*, p. 207; *Frossard, Tableau Pitt. de Nîmes et de ses Environs*, il. 34-63; *Hugo, art. Hérault; Guide du Voyageur en France*.)

MONTREAL, a town and river port of British America, and the second city and the chief seat of the commerce of Lower Canada; on the S. side of the island of Montreal, in the St. Lawrence, 142 m. in a direct line S.W. Quebec; lat. 45° 30' W., long. 73° 25' N. Population with its suburbs, in 1840, 37,297. Its site is not so commanding as that of Quebec, but it is in every other respect superior to that city. It is not so crowded; and some even of its older streets are of tolerable breadth. Montreal is divided into the Upper and the Lower town; the difference in their elevation is but slight, but the former being the more modern is the handsomer division. It has several suburbs, including which it stretches along the river for 8 m. from N. to S., and has, for some distance, a nearly equal breadth inland. The battlemented wall, with which it was formerly surrounded, has fallen into decay, and it is now entirely open, the wooded heights around being covered with villas and pleasure grounds. In the lower town, Paul-street, the chief commercial thoroughfare, extends parallel with the river the whole length of the city; and in the upper town several streets proceed in the same direction, communicating with Paul-street by cross streets. In the upper town and suburbs, which are mostly inhabited by the principal merchants, many of the houses are handsomely and solidly built in the modern style; but in the lower town they are principally of a gloomy looking gray stone, with dark iron window-shutters and tiled roofs. Along the bank of the river is an extensive line of quays and warehouses. Many of the houses in the suburbs are built of wood, but there are no wooden buildings within the space once encompassed by the walls; and this city and Quebec have more of the aspect of old European towns than any other towns in America.

The most remarkable public edifice is the Roman Catholic cathedral, opened in 1839, and superior to any other church in British America. It is of Gothic architecture, 255 1/2 ft. in length by 134 ft. in breadth. It is faced with stone, and roofed with tin, and has six towers, of which the three belonging to the main front are 230 ft. in height. On the roof is a promenade, 76 ft. in length by 30 in breadth, elevated 130 ft. The principal window is 64 ft. in height, and 32 in breadth. The interior is capable of accommodating from 10,000 to 12,000 persons, who may disperse by numerous outlets in five or six minutes. It comprises seven chapels, and nine spacious aisles. There are several other Roman Catholic churches, mostly belonging to the order of St. Sulpice; to the members of which Montreal chiefly owed its foundation, and who still hold the seigniorship of the island upon which it stands.

The seminary of St. Sulpice, a large and commodious building adjoining the cathedral, occupies three sides of an oblong area, 132 ft. in length by 29 deep, and is surrounded by spacious gardens. A handsome additional building, 210 ft. by 45 ft., has been lately erected, at an expense of £10,000. In these establishments, students in most of the higher branches of learning are taught at very moderate charges. The principal English church is a handsome building, in the Grecian style, surmounted by a high and beautiful spire. It has also a Scotch kirk, an American Protestant church, and chapels belonging to the Methodists and Scotch dissenters. The Montreal general hospital, erected in 1821-3 by voluntary subscription, a large and well-built edifice, is said to be one of the best regulated institutions of the kind in America. A large conventual structure, the *Hôtel-Dieu*, occupied by a superior-matron and 36 nuns, is appropriated to the reception of the sick and indigent; and the convent of the Gray Sisters partly serves as an asylum for the aged and infirm, the insane, foundlings, &c.

The *Seurs Noires* have an extensive convent, founded 1650; its inmates consist of a superior and 60 nuns, whose duties are directed to the education of young girls. The courthouse and prison are substantial buildings, occupying the site of the former college of the Jesuits. The government-house, bank, barracks, ordnance-office, and four market-houses, are among the remaining principal buildings. In one of the squares is a colossal statue of Nelson, placed on

^{*} It is stated in Johnson's (*Croft's*) *Life of Young* that Narcissus, or Mrs. Temple, died at Lyons, in her way to Nice; but she, in fact, died at Montpellier.

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a Doric column, the pedestal of which has bas-reliefs representing his principal actions. Besides the educational establishments noticed above, Montrose has a college, with a principal and four professors, a royal grammar school, parochial, union, national, Sunday, and other public schools; and many good private French and English seminaries. The university of McGill college, endowed by a citizen of Montreal, in 1814, with a valuable estate, and £10,000 in money, and chartered in 1831, is, we believe, not yet opened; but it is to be conducted on a liberal and enlarged scale. Montrose has a penitentiary, a house of industry, a savings' bank, a natural history society, a mechanics institution, a central auxiliary society for promoting education and industry, Bible and tract, agricultural and horticultural societies; several public libraries, an excellent news-room, &c. Several newspapers and other periodical publications issue from the presses of the town. According to Mr. McGregor, there is a greater spirit of improvement in this city than in Quebec. There is much activity observable among all classes connected with trade. The position of Montrose at the head of the ship navigation of the St. Lawrence, and near the confluence of that river with the Ottawa, as well as its situation with respect to the U. States, necessarily make it one of the greatest emporiums of America. (*Brit. America*, ii., 300.)

The harbour, though not large, is secure, and vessels drawing 15 ft. water may lie close to the shore. Its general depth of water is from 3 to 4 fathoms. Its chief disadvantage consists in the rapid of St. Mary's, about 1 m. below, which vessels often find it difficult to stem. To obviate the obstructions in the navigation above Montreal, the Lachine canal, 9 m. long, 90 ft. wide, and 5 ft. deep, was undertaken in 1821, and completed at an expense of £130,000. The communication with the opposite sides of the river is carried on by several steam and other vessels; and, during the summer, a regular steamboat communication is kept up with Quebec. At this season, vast rafts of timber come down, and pass the city for Quebec; and scows, bateaux of about six tons, and Durham boats, bring to Montreal the produce of Upper Canada. Neither is the trade of Montreal suspended in winter, like that of Quebec. Thousands of sledges may then be seen coming in from all directions with agricultural produce, frozen carcasses of beef and pork, firewood, and other articles. Montrose is the centre of the commerce between Canada and the U. States, carried on by Lake Champlain and the Hudson; and not only is it the depot of all the adjacent country, but most of the business done in Quebec, is carried on by branches from the Montreal houses. In 1833, 98 ships, of the aggregate burden of 22,289 tons entered, and 99 ships, burden 21,901 tons, left the port. Formerly this city was the head quarters of the fur trade, but its interest in it has greatly declined. It has, however, cast-iron foundries; distilleries; breweries; soap, candle, and tobacco manufactories; several ship-building establishments; and machinery for steam-engines. Various articles of hardware, linseed oil, floor-cloth, &c., are made in the town. The markets are abundantly supplied with good butchers' meat, fish, poultry, fruit, vegetables, &c. Mr. McGregor says that better accommodations are to be found here than in Quebec; and the society is as good. About three fourths of the pop. are of French descent; the remainder, consisting principally of emigrants from the U. Kingdom, Americans, Iroquois Indians. Montrose, originally called Villeneuve, was taken from the French, in 1700. (*McGregor's British America*, ii., 300-317; *Encyc. of Geog.*, Amer. ed.: *Part. Reports*.)

MONTROSE, a royal and parl. bor. and seaport town of Scotland, co. Forfar, at the mouth of the S. Esk, on the N. side of the river, on a projecting tongue of land between the German ocean, on the E., and the basin of Montrose, on the W. 69 m. N.N.E. Edinburgh: lat. 56° 43' 10" N., long. 2° 37' 13" W. Pop. in 1810, 7574; in 1831, 12,055; but including the suburbs of Inch (a small island formed by the river) and Ferryden, 12,833, exclusive of sailors, who amount to between 600 and 700. In 1841 the population was 13,552.

The town consists of one wide and regular street extending from N. to S. upwards of 4 m., with numerous close and subsidiary streets. Many of the houses present their gables to the street, as in the Netherlands. It is a handsome town, well paved, lighted with gas, and supplied with water conveyed in pipes, from a distance of 3 m. The public buildings are the town-hall, jail, lunatic asylum, academy, trades' school, infirmary, and house of refuge, parish church, with a handsome steeple 300 ft. high. St. John's, a newly erected *quoad sacra* church, two episcopal chapels, and six dissenting chapels, of which two belong to the Associate Synod and the others to the Methodists, Baptists, Glasites, and Independents. The parish church is collegiate; and one of the two mini-tres is paid by a tax of 2½ per cent. on the rental of the borough. The narrow downs, proverbially *links*, between the town and the sea, are much resorted to by the inhabitants for golf-playing; a game which is in great favour here and in various other places in Scotland.

The most important public structures connected with Montrose is the suspension bridge, completed in 1828, over the principal branch of the South Esk, and uniting the town with the Inch. The distance between the towers of the extremities of the bridge is 432 ft.; the height of each tower is 71 ft.; the width of the bridge is 26 ft. within the suspending rods. The whole cost has been above £25,000; the postage levied amounts to about £1500 a year. The extent of the Inch is less than 2 m., and the branch of the river on the opposite side is crossed by a drawbridge; so that the communication across the two channels of the South Esk is as perfect as possible.

Montrose has long been celebrated for its schools. It was the first place, in Scotland, in which Greek was taught (*McGrie's Life of Knox*, vol. i., App. n. C.); and it has preserved the character which it so dearly (1534) attained. It has at present about 30 schools, and above 1600 pupils, being about a tenth part of the entire population. Of the schools, two are entirely free; one, founded in 1816, by a Mr. White, educates 100 poor children; and another, founded in 1822, by Miss Straton, educates 42 boys and as many girls. Five schools are partially endowed; the others are voluntary and unendowed seminaries. The Montrose academy, established in 1815, is an excellent seminary. Andrew Melville, who was born in the neighbourhood, was educated at the grammar-school of Montrose. George Wishart, who afterwards suffered martyrdom, was also educated here, and subsequently held the office of teacher in the same school. The celebrated Marquis of Montrose, who made so distinguished a figure in the civil wars in the 17th century, was a native of the town. Archbishop Leighton was descended of a family whose seat was within 2 m. of the borough. There are various subscription libraries, one of which, founded in 1723, has above 8000 vols.; a mechanics' institute, which has occasional lectures on different branches of science; a Natural History and Antiquarian society, to which Lord Passmore has been a liberal benefactor; a Horticultural society; various literary and philosophical societies, and two weekly newspapers.

In addition to the funds bequeathed for the support of schools, there are no less than 13 different bequests, amounting in the aggregate to about £11,000, left for the support of the poor, or for particular classes among them. Poor rates, however, were introduced in 1836; the average amount of which is about £2900 a year. There is, also, a hospital fund, consisting of certain lands and tithes granted to the town by James VI., in 1587, amounting to about £170 yearly. The lunatic asylum, a splendid building, in an airy and healthy situation, was founded in 1779; but, having been greatly enlarged and improved, it was incorporated by royal charter in 1811. It has, at present (1841), 77 inmates. The infirmary, a handsome new building, has attached to it a fever hospital, and a dispensary. A average number of patients in the infirmary and free hospital about 21: do. of out-door or dispensary patients, who receive advice and medicines, about 580. A house of refuge was established and endowed in 1838, by a benevolent citizen, William Dorward, Esq., at an expense of £10,000. It is intended to shelter and provide for all destitute persons of both sexes, and for destitute children. The building is handsome and commodious, and the institution, which is said to be admirably conducted, has at present about 70 inmates: the children are educated at the different charity schools. There is, also, a society for the relief of the destitute sick.

The principal business in Montrose is flax-spinning and weaving. The town and its immediate vicinity has at present (1841) six flax-spinning mills; besides one at Logie, and one at Craigo, both connected with the town; it has, also, a power-loom factory, and about 500 hand-loom, three fourths of which are in factories, employed on the fine and heavier linen fabrics, including sheetings, dowlas, mill-cloth, and bagging. There is also a bleach-field at Craigo, and another at Logie.

The hands employed may be estimated as under: viz. employed in spinning, 1650; in hocking, 950; in bleaching, 300; in weaving and manufacturing, 1400; total, 3500. Of the above, 300 spinners and 300 bleachers are employed at the Craigo and Logie works, and the remaining 3000 in Montrose.

In 1840 about 53,000 pieces of cloth were woven in Montrose, and 26,000 in the vicinity, making together 79,000; the quantity produced in 1835 did not exceed 47,000 pieces. Montrose has also a small soap factory, one of starch, two rope and sail works, and a machine factory. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and at present five ships are on the stocks. There is a patent slip for repairing ships. There are five breweries, two tanneries, two candle-works, and a foundry; and a meal and flour-mill driven by steam.

The harbour is one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. The channel of the river is narrow; but, as it has 15 or 18 ft. water over the bar at low ebb, middling size merchant men may run in at any time of the tide and, at high water,

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It is accessible to the largest ships. A dock is now in the course of being excavated below the present harbour, which will, it is supposed, cost about £50,000; but it may be doubted whether the benefit it will confer on the shipping of the port will be sufficient to counterbalance the injury arising from the increase of the harbour dues it has occasioned. The basin, immediately W. from the town, has a fine appearance on the map, but is of little use. It is nearly circular, being about 3 m. in diameter: it is shallow, and, excepting the channel of the river, dries at low water. Vessels of 50 or 60 tons, however, reach old Montserrat, at the other end of the basin. The entrance to the harbour has, on its N. side, two lighthouses, with fixed lights.

Montrose is a customs-house station; the amount of shipping within the district being 187 ships, of the aggregate burden of 18,300 tons, of which 115 ships, measuring 14,500 tons, belong to the town. Customs revenue, in 1840, £23,484. The trade of the port has more than doubled within the last 15 years; the shore dues, which were under £1000 in 1825, having produced £2078 in 1838: they are now still greater, but the rates have been augmented. The chief imports from foreign countries are flax, hemp, and timber. In 1840, there were imported at Montrose 4480 tons flax and hemp, 36,604 tons coals, 7400 loads timber, and 11,674 barrels raw herrings; five sixths of the latter being for exportation to London after being cured. During the same year, there were exported, exclusive of manufactures, sent almost wholly to London, 25,259 qrs. of wheat, barley, &c., 1400 boxes salmon, 4647 barrels smoked haddocks, 2275 barrels pork, and 9980 bolts potatoes (5 cwt. each). Previously to 1838, three or four ships sailed annually to the Greenland whale fishery, but this branch of trade has been abandoned. The majority of the ships belonging to the port are now engaged in the Baltic trade, in which it is believed that about 45 vessels, of the average burden of about 175 tons, are at present employed; whereas, in 1820, only about 10 vessels, of 90 tons each, belonging to this port, were engaged in the trade! The steamers that ply between Leith and the N. of Scotland regularly call at Usan, 3 m. S. of Montrose; and a steamer, belonging to the town, plies twice a week to Leith. There are four banks in the town, a savings' bank, and an insurance society.

Montrose was created a royal bor. by David I. in the 12th century. It was here that John Balliol, in 1296, surrendered the Scotch crown to Edward I. Montrose was the first port made by the French fleet, in 1715, with the Pretender on board; and the same personage sailed from it in February, 1716, for France.

The corp. consists of a provost, 3 bailies, and 15 councillors. Municipal revenue, about £2000 a year. Montrose unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in sending a member to the House of Commons. Registered electors, in 1840-41, 373. (*Boundary Returns; Factory Reports, 1839; New Statistical Account of Scotland, & Forfarshire, p. 271-280; and valuable Private Information.*)

MONTROSE, p. b., Bridgewater L. capital of Snaquehanna co., Pa., 175 m. N.N.E. Harrisburg, 265 W. Situated on elevated ground and contains a courthouse, jail, four churches, a Presbyterial, Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist, 14 stores, three printing offices, one weekly newspaper, one academy, 110 students; three schools, 126 scholars; 100 dwellings, and 628 inhabitants. It was founded in 1811, and incorporated as a borough in 1824.

MONTSEERAT, one of the British W. Indian islands, a dependency on Antigua, from which it is distant S.W. 37 m.; in lat. 16° 45' N., long. 61° 0' W. It is about 12 m. in length, and 5 m. in its greatest breadth. Area, estimated at about 30,000 acres. Pop., in 1838, about 7600, of whom nearly six sevenths were blacks. Montserrat consists of a range of steep abrupt mountains, or rather, perhaps, of one lofty mountain, 2260 ft. high, the summit of which has been broken into a variety of deep precipices and chasms. The upper parts are altogether barren; but the base of the mountain slopes off to the sea by a succession of gentle ridges, admitting of cultivation; and the lower parts are well watered, and very productive. With the exception of the town of Plymouth, unfavourably situated near the S.W. beach, throughout the island enjoys a comparatively high character for salubrity. (*Whitehead's Report on the Sick-ness, &c., in the W. Indies, p. 35.*) In 1838, 13,443 cwt. sugar, 32,460 gall. rum, and 18,386 gall. molasses, were imported from Montserrat into the U. Kingdom. The total value of the exports and imports amount to about £1500 each. Amount awarded to the colonial proprietors for the manumission of the slaves, £102,538 18s.; the average value of a slave from 1833 to 1831, having been about £37. This island was discovered in 1493, by Columbus, who gave it its present name. It was colonized by the English in 1632. The French took it in 1683, but restored it at the peace of Utrecht. (*Parl. Papers, &c.*)

MONTVILLE, p. t., Walde co., Me., 26 m. E.N.E. Au-

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gusta, 623 W. Drained by head branches of Sheepscot river. Incorporated in 1807. It has four stores, two grist-mills, five saw-mills; 15 schools, 839 scholars. Pop. 2153.

MONTVILLE, t., New-London co., Ct., 36 m. S.E. Hartford, 360 W. Bounded E. by Thames river, and drained by its branches, which afford water-power. It contains five churches, two Congregational, two Baptist, and one Mohegan Indian, on a reservation of 2700 acres of land, reserved to the remnant of this friendly tribe, who have a school-house as well as a church. The men mostly follow the whaling business, and are only occasionally here. There are in the town four stores, three fulling-mills, five woolen factories, four grist-mills, five saw-mills, one oil-mill; 11 schools, 632 scholars. Pop. 1900.

MONZA (an. *Medetia*), a town of Austrian Italy, deleg. Milan, on the Lambro, here crossed by three stone bridges, 9 m. N.N.E. Milan. Population, in 1837, 8378. It is regularly laid out, paved with round stones, and tolerably well built. It is interesting from having been the seat of government during the time of the Lombard kingdom; and the iron crown of Lombardy is kept, with other relics, in its cathedral, an edifice supposed to date from the 7th century. The former residence of the Lombard kings is said to have been the building now occupied by the court of justice. Monza has a royal palace, with fine grounds, greatly embellished by Prince Eugene Beauharnois, and which is the usual summer residence of the Austrian viceroy; a gymnasium; two hospitals; a theatre; and manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, shawls, hats, and leather. (*Diet. Geogr.; Conder's Italy, I., 347-8.*)

MOORE, p. t., Clinton co., N. Y., 18 m. N. by W. Plattsburg, 198 m. N. Albany, 373 W. Watered by Chazy and English rivers, the latter flowing into Canada. It contains a Congregational and Methodist church, five stores, two grist-mills, 25 saw-mills, two tanneries; 10 schools, 259 scholars. Pop. 1703.

MOOLTAN, or MOULTAN, a city of the Punjab, probably the *Mullt* of Alexander's historians, cap. prov. of same name, on the Chinab or Acesines, 190 m. S.W. Lahore. Lat. 30° 9' N.; long. 71° 7' E. Population about 60,000, one third of whom may be Hindoos; the rest are Mohammedans, the Beltes being confined to the garrison, which does not exceed 500 men. (*Burnes's Bokhara, &c., I., 95.*) The city is upwards of three miles in circumference, surrounded by a dilapidated wall, and overlooked on the N. by a fortress of some strength. A considerable portion of the two evidently stands on the *debris* of more ancient buildings. The houses are of burnt brick, with flat roofs; they sometimes rise to the height of six stories, so that the narrow streets are dark and gloomy. The fortress of Mooltan is an irregular hexagon, with a wall of burnt brick, 40 feet high on the outside, and flanked with about 30 towers. In its interior are numerous houses, now uninhabited and falling into ruin, several mosques, and a Hindoo temple of high antiquity. Mooltan has several elegant and highly decorated tombs. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in weaving and dyeing cotton cloths, and silks of a somewhat coarser texture than those of Bahawalpore, but which are largely exported into the adjacent countries. Many of the fabrics of Mooltan are, as of old, of a purple colour, and interwoven with gold. This city was formerly frequented by a great number of pilgrims, and afforded immense plunder to the Mohammedans in 712. It was captured by Mahmood, of Ghiznee, in 1010; by Mahomed Ghori, in 1176; by Timour, in 1398; and by Runjeet Singh, in 1818, since which it has belonged to the dominion of Lahore. (*Burnes's Bokhara, I., 95-100; Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

MOON, p. t., Alleghany co., Pa. Bounded N.E. by Ohio river. It contains Middleton village, nine miles below Pitsburg, and has four stores, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries; seven schools, 245 scholars. Pop. 1981.

MOORE, county, N. C. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 749 sq. m. Watered by Deep river and its branches, and by sources of Lumber river. It contained in 1840, 3469 neat cattle, 5430 sheep, 6570 swine; and produced 15,643 bushels of wheat, 4195 of rye, 30,285 of Indian corn, 17,941 of oats, 30,194 of potatoes, 750,640 pounds of cotton. It had seven stores, four flouring-mills, 57 grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, three tanneries, three distilleries; 11 schools, 974 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6443; slaves, 1472; free coloured, 73; total, 7988. Capital, Carthage.

MOORE, t., Northampton co., Pa. Drained by head waters of Hockendocque and Manokitsy creeks. It contains four stores, two fulling-mills, five grist-mills, five saw-mills, three tanneries, one distillery; four schools, 199 scholars. Pop. 3399.

MOORFIELD, p. v., capital of Hardy co., Va., 178 m. N.W. Richmond, 130 W. Situated on the E. side of the S. branch of Potomac river, at its junction of the S. fork.

MOORSHEDABAD.

It is one of the most fertile valleys in the state, and contains a courthouse, jail, a church, free to all denominations, five stores, two flouring-mills, two carding and fulling mills, 60 dwellings and about 400 inhabitants.

MOORSHEDABAD, a large city of British India, presid. and prov. Bengal, on the Bhagirathi, or most sacred branch of the Ganges, 115 m. N. Calcutta. Lat. 24° 11' N.; long. 85° 15' E. Pop. estimated by Hamilton at 163,000. In point of appearance Moorshedabad cannot compare with either of the other great cities of Bengal, but it is not so mean as has been sometimes represented. The houses are principally of mud and straw; the city extends for eight miles along both banks of the river, and a number of brick or chunamed houses are interspersed among the rest, with terraces, small verandahs, flat roofs, &c., "on which you may see the owners, in their Moorish dresses, smoking their hookahs, playing chess, or walking sedately in small parties." A great many small mosques are scattered throughout the city; but a large and fine looking European residence, erected by the British government for the residence of the Bengal nabob, is the only public building worth notice. On the *moetia jheel*, a pool left by a former winding of the river, are the remains of the palace, &c., built by Alisirdi Khan, in the last century, partly with materials from the ruins of Gour. Within the gateway by which the grounds are entered, is a handsome mosque of fine stone, which the zealous frequenters have concealed with thick layers of whitewash. What were formerly gardens are now mere naked fields. Only one fragment of the palace exists, but this is an elegant ruin, consisting of four arches supported by five columns, the whole of beautifully polished black marble.

Moorshedabad is considered unhealthy from the neglected state of the sewers, the closeness and filthiness of the streets, and the rank jungle intermingled with the huts and houses; and pestilential diseases have often raged here with much violence. It is also exposed to the attacks of dacoits and other plunderers, never having been fortified except by an occasional rampart during the Mahratta invasion in the last century. It is the head quarters of one of the six courts of circuit under the Bengal presid.; the seat of a zillah court; the residence of the district collector and other British functionaries, and of the nabob of Bengal; and has a British college, founded in 1836, and endowed with an income of 16,500 rupees a year.

Moorshedabad became the capital of Bengal in 1704, and continued to be the seat of government till the conquest of Bengal by the British in 1756. It was then virtually superseded by Calcutta, to which the revenue-board, collector-general, &c. were transferred in 1751. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gazetteer*—*Mod. Trav.*, li., 145-151.)

MOOSEHEAD, lake, Me., is 40 m. long and from 10 to 15 broad, and contains 100,000 acres. Its outlet constitutes the E. branch of Kennebec river.

MOOSEHILLLOCK, mountain, N. H., is a lofty eminence in the S.E. part of Benton, on the border of Woodstock, 14 m. E. of Haverhill. It is one of the highest mountains in New-England. The altitude of the N. peak is 4636 feet, and of the S. peak 4536 feet above tide water. It received its name from the moose which formerly inhabited it. Its summit is a bare mass of granite rock, on parts of which snow is found in every month of the year except July. Baker's river rises on its E. side.

MORADABAD, a town and distr. of British India, prov. Delhi. The town, on the Rangung, 105 m. E. by N. Delhi, is one of the most populous and flourishing seats of commerce in the upper provinces. It has some good streets, but no public edifice of any importance. The district, or collectorate, is included between the 98th and 30th degrees of N. lat., and 77° 40' and 79° E. long. Area, 5800 sq. m. Pop. probably 1,500,000. It is well watered, and extensive tracts are very fertile, though a good deal of it is waste. Sugar, cotton, and wheat are the chief products; the latter is almost wholly exported, the food of the population consisting principally of jowaree, bajree, &c. At least one fifth part of the land is held rent-free. Total land revenue, (1829-30), 985,110 rupees. (*Parl. Revenue Report*, 1832; *Hamilton's E. I. Gazetteer*.)

MORAT (Germ. *Murtten*), a small town of Switzerland, cant. Freiburg, on the S.E. bank of the lake of the same name, and on the high road between Bern and Lausanne, 14 m. W. by S. the former city. Population with its suburbs, 1588. It is partially walled round; and has an ancient castle, now the residence of the *oberamtman*, a hospital, and an orphan asylum, a Protestant college, a public library, superior, inferior, and commercial schools, and a brisk transit and general trade. The circumstance of several Roman antiquities having been discovered here, has led to the supposition that Morat was anciently one of the suburbs of *Aventicum* (now Avenche). This otherwise insignificant town, owes its celebrity to the great battle fought under its walls on the 23d of June, 1476, in which

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the Swiss totally defeated the invading army of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

Morav! the proud, the patriot field! where men
May gaze on glaz'd trophies of the slain,
Nor blush for those who conquer'd on that plain.
Here Burgundy bequeath'd his tombless host,
A lonely heap through ages to remain;
Themselves their monument.

Osborn Murd.

The loss of the Burgundians was immense; as many as 15,000 soldiers having, it is said, been left on the field, exclusive of those drowned in the lake. The bones of the slain were afterwards collected, in memory of the battle, in a square building, called an ossuary. This singular monument, after standing for more than 300 years, was destroyed in 1798, by the soldiers from Burgundy, in the French army. But though nothing could surpass the gallantry and devotion displayed by the Swiss on the occasion, it is pretty certain that the defeat of Charles at Morat, as well as his previous defeat at Granson, was owing quite as much to his rashness and folly, as to the bravery of his enemies. The principal strength of the duke's army consisted in its cavalry; and yet, on both occasions, he engaged in battles where they could not act. (*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, part. ii., tom. ii., p. 98.)

MORAVIA (Germ. *Mähren*), an important prov. of the Austrian empire, which, including Austrian Silesia, incorporated with it since 1763, extends between lat. 49° 40' and 50° 25' N., and the 15th and 19th degs. of E. long., having N. Prussian Silesia, E. and S.E. Galicia and Hungary, S. the latter country and Austria, and W. and N.W. Bohemia. It is of a rhomboidal shape; greatest length about 185 m.; average breadth, 55 m. Area, about 10,500 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 2,143,053. In the N. part of the province is a mountainous ridge of no great elevation, stretching W.N.W. and E.S.E., between the Sudeten, bound on the W. and the Jablanka mountains, a branch of the Carpathians on the E., dividing the waters that flow N. into the Oder and the Baltic, on the one hand, from those that flow S. into the Mediterranean on the other. The E. and W. frontiers of the province are also defended by mountain ridges. Excepting in the N., the country is mostly level, or merely undulating, with a gentle slope to the S.; nearly all its great rivers, including the Morava, by which it is intersected from N. to S., and whence, also, it derives its name, the Igawa, Thayer, &c., flowing in that direction. The Oder has its sources in the N. ridge. Being shrouded on the N., E., and W., by mountain ranges, and lying in general only from 500 to 1000 feet above the level of the sea, Moravia enjoys a milder climate than most countries in the same lat. The mean temperature of the year at Olmutz is about 48° Fahr. The wind is mostly from the S., and the atmosphere clear. A large proportion of the soil is very fertile, and if advantageous markets could be found, large quantities of corn might be raised for exportation; but, in consequence of the wars of the latter, the attention of the inhabitants has been of late devoted more to manufactures than to agriculture, and Moravia is no longer a country whence supplies of corn might be drawn, at a short notice, on a very large scale.

An estate of mean size comprises from 850 to 1400 acres of arable land, from 140 to 620 acres of meadow land, and 1000 to 2500 or more of wood, according to the situation. The estates conferring the right of representation in the assembly, and which are only held by knights or nobles, are of all sizes from a few acres to many square miles in extent. These estates can, strictly speaking, be also held by a commoner, but only on his paying a portion of the taxes twice over, and on his renouncing the right to all kinds of patronage and judicial authority. The estates of mean size may be estimated at two thirds of the whole; but about 30 estates exceed 32 English square miles in extent. In purchasing land, a profit of from 4 to 44 per cent. per annum is generally looked for. The size of the peasant's holdings is very various; in the plains it may be about 28 English acres; in the hilly parts, where the population is thinner and the soil less productive, it is 20, 40, and in some parts 70 acres. In the mountains, the holdings are as well as cottiers with small gardens, are also frequent. It is supposed that of the peasant families, two thirds hold land, and about one third may be considered as mere labourers. The mode of cultivation adopted by the peasants in the low lands consists in a rotation of three crops, viz. wheat, rye, summer corn, fallow; the fallow being only partial. In the hilly parts, the fallows are used for potatoes, turnips, flax, &c. In the mountainous districts is more irregular. On most of the small estates of the nobles, a better rotation of crops, with clover, green food, and meadows, prevails, according as the soil, or the local advantages of common grazing (which is very extensive) render it necessary. The following rotations, among others, are pursued: 1. potatoes, with manure; 2. barley, or oats, with clover; 3. clover hay; 4. clover as pasture; 5. rye;

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6. oats. In heavy soils—1. winter corn with dung; 2. barley, with clover; 3. clover; 4. wheat; 5. green fodder, with manure; 6. wheat; 7. peas and beans; 8. rye. In the low lands millet is a good deal cultivated; in the mountainous part. On the estate of a Moravian nobleman, which is cultivated in a superior manner, but is by no means of a superior quality of soil, as compared with other estates in the same province, the following is the average produce of corn per acre:

	MAXIMUM.	MINIMUM.	MEAN.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Wheat	48	14	24
Rye	35	10½	21
Barley	49	16	28
Oats	46 2-3	17½	26
Peas &c	408	175	280

Distilleries, and even breweries, are commonly established on the low farms; and, within a few years, beet-root sugar manufactories have become frequent.

It is not usual to let lands on lease in this part of the Austrian empire. The few cases in which this mode of tenure occurs, must rather be considered as exceptions than as a rule. From the peasants' holdings the lord usually derives—1st. All that was stipulated on the original cession of the land, whether in the shape of a rent charge in money or otherwise. 2dly. The *Landemium*, or fine on transfer, whether by sale or inheritance (usually five per cent.). 3dly. The *Rebot*, or personal service, the maximum of which has been fixed by law. This consists generally in three days' work, with a wagon and horses, weekly, for the peasant's whole holding; the half-holding gives 1½ day's work, and the quarter-holding two or three days' labour, weekly; cottagers give from 10 to 13 days per annum. 4thly. The right of grazing on uncultivated fallows and stubble; which, however, the peasant may exercise upon the land of his lord. 5thly. The great and small tithes, which are often ceded to the church, or have been otherwise transferred. Dominical property (allodial estates) pays in general no tithe. The peasant may cede, or leave by will, his holding to whichever of his sons he pleases; but it is then usually charged with a sum for each of his brothers and sisters. The custom prevails of leaving it to the eldest son; but it is often ceded during the life of the father, who retains a certain proportion of the produce for his own use: this generally happens when the father wishes to free his son from liability to the conscription.

Flax is cultivated in considerable quantities by the descendants of German and Bohemian settlers, in the circles of Brunn and Olmutz; it is celebrated for its fineness and length, and is second only to that of Silesia. In certain favourable situations, the soil and climate of Moravia are well adapted to the grape; and for some time after this was ascertained, the appropriations of land to this kind of culture were so considerable, that government supposed it necessary to interfere, and to issue, in 1803, an order prohibiting the laying out of new vineyards. Wine is mostly grown in the 8. circles of Znaim, Brünn, and Hradisch: the average yearly produce is estimated at 436,000 *emiers*; a good deal of which is exported to the adjacent provinces. Large quantities of brandy and beer are also made. Fruits of many kinds are so plentiful, that Moravia is usually styled the orchard of Austria. The forests, formerly much diminished by imprudent waste, are now better attended to. The pasture grounds are extensive in the mountains, and a large proportion of the Austrian heavy cavalry horses is furnished by this province. Cattle are not very extensively bred; considerable numbers are sent thither from Poland to the markets of Olmutz, and from Hungary to those of Aussitz. In 1837, of 90,007 head of oxen sold in Olmutz, 74,184 were from Galicia. Large flocks of sheep are depastured in the mountainous districts; their numbers having increased with the increase of the woollen manufacture. The breeds have been materially improved by crossing with merinos, &c.; though, from want of proper care, the wool of Moravia is still inferior, and most part of the raw material required is imported from contiguous provinces. Hops and geese are bred in great numbers for exportation, and game is very abundant. There are valuable mines of iron, copper, lead, and coal; gold and silver mines were wrought previously to the troubles of the 15th and 16th centuries, when they were abandoned, and the works have not since been resumed. Alum, marble, and excellent building stone are found: among other minerals is a species of stone, which, when first dug up, is so soft that it may be moulded with the hand, but which hardens on exposure to the air: a great many pipe-bowls are made from it.

Manufactures and Trade.—Notwithstanding its inland position, this province has made a very considerable progress in manufactures, and has become, since the close of

last century, one of the most thriving portions of the Austrian empire. Woollens, linens, and cottons are all made on a large scale; the first two consuming not only all the wool and flax raised in the country, but requiring a large importation from other parts. Wool is brought from Hungary; flax from Silesia and Austrian Poland. The oldest woollen manufactures are in the neighbourhood of Iglaa, in the W.; but those of Brunn are now the most extensive and important. Woollens are also extensively manufactured in other towns; and, exclusive of the goods produced in manufacturing establishments, large quantities are made by the peasants and others for domestic use. Linen and thread are also largely produced; and cotton factories, some of which are on a very extensive scale, have been established, though with but indifferent success, in many parts of the province. Dyeing, especially fine Turkey red colour, is successfully and extensively carried on at Brunn, almost all the cloth made in Moravia being sent thither for that purpose. The other manufactures, such as those of silk, leather, paper, pot-ash, glass, beet-root sugar, &c., are also of considerable importance; and their products are exported to the contiguous countries, and to Hungary, Austria, Italy, and the Levant. The imports consist chiefly of wool, oil, flax, raw cotton, silk, cattle, wine, and hardware. The only navigable river is the Morawa; and hitherto goods have been almost always conveyed in wagons. For these there are two great commercial roads, both leading from Vienna; the one passing by Prague, Znaim, and Iglaa, in the west; the other by Brunn and Olmutz in the centre of the province. But the facilities for trade are now in the course of being vastly augmented by the formation of the railway from Vienna to Bochnia, in Galicia, which passes through the valley of the Morawa in this province as far as Magedel, having branch railways to Brunn and Olmutz. The completion of this great undertaking will be of signal advantage to the province.

The government of Moravia, which is entitled a marquise, is administered by a governor with direct authority from Vienna. Like the other provinces of the empire, it has its states, or assembly of the clergy, nobility, knights, and citizens; but the power or influence of this assembly is very limited. It meets annually, not to determine the amount of the taxes, but their distribution and mode of collection. The province is subdivided into eight districts or circles, each of which has one or two tribunals of original jurisdiction, and a high court of appeal sits in Brunn.

Education is very generally diffused in this province, and the bulk of the people are comparatively civilized. In 1838, it had 1866 elementary schools, which were attended by no fewer than 273,638 children, being about one eighth part of the population: there is also a great number of superior schools, and the province is well provided with the higher class of seminaries. Among others, it has a university at Olmutz, which, in 1838, was attended by 588 students; it has also faculties of science at Brunn and Nicholasburg: an academy of the provincial states at Olmutz; schools of rural economy at Brunn and Olmutz, attended, in 1838, by 193 pupils; and 11 gymnasia, which, in the same year, had 87 teachers, and 2766 pupils. But, how creditable soever to the government, still it must be borne in mind, that the useful sciences, or those, rather, that are directly subservient to the progress of the arts, and in some degree, also, to the business of administration, are those only that meet with any encouragement, either here or in any other part of the Austrian dominions. All speculative studies, and especially those connected with the principles of politics and political economy, are not merely discouraged but proscribed: "Ce que veut avant tout la politique Autrichienne," says M. Saint Marc Girardin, "c'est le calme et le repos; elle veut que le peuple soit tranquille, et pour cela elle veut qu'il soit heureux. Elle veut aussi qu'il ait de l'instruction, mais cette instruction qu'il apprend à l'homme à mieux se servir de ses forces et de celles de la nature, qui fait les bons ouvriers, les bons laboureurs, et non cette instruction qui agace l'intelligence, qui lui apprend à douter, à raisonner, à examiner. Voulez-vous être mécaniciens, manufacturiers, agriculteurs, architectes? Vous trouverez à cet égard, en Autriche, tout ce qu'il vous faut: écoles, collèges, professeurs, laboratoires, collections. Voulez-vous être avocat, publiciste, homme de lettres, c'est-à-dire raisonner, discuter, douter? Allez ailleurs, allez bien loin; ce n'est point en Autriche que vous trouverez de bonnes écoles pour de pareilles fantaisies. L'utilité plutôt que le beau, le pratique plutôt que la théorie, le soin du corps plutôt que le soin de l'intelligence, voilà la maxime fondamentale de l'Autriche. De là suit la mesquinerie des études classiques, et la prospérité des études usuelles, le néant et l'obscurité profonde de l'université de Vienne, et la juste renommée de son institut polytechnique." (*De l'Instruction Publique en Autriche, par un Diplômé Étranger*, 1841, p. 94.)

For a lengthened period after their conversion to Chris-

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tion, the Moravians were divided between the Latin and Greek churches; but the doctrine of the Reformation spread widely in this province in the 16th century. The intolerant proceedings of the Austrian government obliged, however, many Protestant families to emigrate into other countries, and many others to embrace the religion of the house of Hapsburg; so that at present the Roman Catholic faith greatly predominates over every other. There is now, however, the most perfect toleration for all sorts of creeds. The archbishopric of Olmütz is, next to the primacy of Hungary, the richest see in the empire; and the chapter of Olmütz enjoy the valuable privilege of choosing this high functionary from among their own members. The Calvinists have their superintendent at Brunn, and the Lutherans theirs at Ingowitz. The inhabitants are mostly of the Slavonian stock, divided into many different tribes; but among the population there are estimated to be about 450,000 Germans, residing mostly in the towns, 30,000 Jews, and a few Bohemians, Hungarians, &c. This territory was anciently inhabited by the Quadi and Marcomanni. These, or cognate, tribes are said, after the dissolution of the empire of Austria, to have founded a republic here, which maintained a precarious independence for some centuries, and was afterward erected into a kingdom, extending, in the 9th century, over Bohemia, Brandenburg, Silesia, and part of Hungary, &c. Moravia subsequently belonged alternately to the Bohemians and Hungarians: it was finally annexed to Austria, together with Bohemia, in 1527. It was the great theatre of war between the French and Austro-Russian armies, in 1805. (*Oesterr. Nat. Encycl.*; *Bohemia*; *Allg. Landw.*, &c., iv.)

MORAY, P. L., Cayuga co., N. Y., 158 m. W. Albany, 382 W. Bombed N.W. by Oswego lake. Watered by Oswego Inlet, an E. branch of which has a perpendicular fall of 70 feet. First settled in 1794, organized from Sempronius in 1833. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Episcopal, seven stores, two fulling-mills, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 177 students, 19 schools, 730 scholars. Pop. 3010.

MORAY, or Elgin, a marit. co. of Scotland, on the S. side of the Moray frith, being the middle district of the old prov. of Moray, having N. the Moray frith, E. the co. Banff, S. Inverness, and W. Inverness and Nairn. It consists of a N. and principal portion, and of a smaller portion on the S., detached from the main body by the intervention of a part of Inverness; and comprises in all 307,900 acres. With the exception of a considerable tract of low, light, arable land along the shore, the rest of the surface is rugged and mountainous. The climate on the coast district is comparatively mild for its latitude; and for a lengthened period wheat has been successfully raised in this district, which occasionally supplies some of the best samples to the London market. This district is also well suited for the turnip husbandry, which has been extensively introduced, and agriculture has been in other respects materially ameliorated; though, on the whole, the progress of improvement has been less rapid in this than in most districts of Scotland. Sheep-farming is not carried on upon a large scale; but the stock of cattle has been improved by crossing with the breeds of Skye and Argyle. Property mostly in large estates. Farms of all sizes; the farm buildings were formerly wretched, but those on the principal farms have been mostly rebuilt, and are now substantial and commodious. Average rent of land, in 1810, 4s. 14d. an acre. Manufactures unimportant. Lead, iron, lime, freestone, and slate are met with; but the first two are not wrought, and of the others only the freestone to any extent. It is partly intersected and partly bounded on the E. by the Spey, and on the W. by the Findhorn, and has the Lossie in its centre. The salmon-fisheries, especially those on the Spey, are important and valuable. This county is united with Nairn under one sheriff and in returning one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors for the county, in 1839-40, 630. The boroughs of Elgin and Forres unite with other boroughs in sending two members to the House of Commons. It is divided into 20 parishes; and in 1841 had 8133 inhabited houses, and 34,904 persons, of whom 16,071 were males, and 18,923 females. Valued rent of the county in 1831, 263,600 Scotch. Annual value of real property, in 1815, 273,398.

MORBIHAN, a mant. dep. of France, formerly a part of the province Brittany; between lat. 47° 15' and 49° 15' N., and long. 9° and 30° 45' W.; having N. Côtes du Nord, E. Ille-et-Vilaine, and Loire Inférieure, W. Finistère, and S. the Atlantic. Length, E. to W., about 70 m.; breadth varying from 30 to 45 m. Area, 699,641 hectares. Pop., in 1836, 433,522. The coast-line is very irregular, presenting many inlets of the sea; from one of which a capacious bay, called by the Bretons *Morbihan*, or the "Little sea," the dep. derives its name. Several islands, including Belle-Ile and Groix, belong to this dep. The N. and centre parts of Morbihan are hilly; but towards the S. are some

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tolerably extensive plains. The principal rivers are the Viliaine, with the Oust in the E., and the Blavet, Scour, &c., in the W. Some of them are navigable for some distance, but none is of any considerable size. The canal of the Blavet, from Hennebont to Pontivy, is wholly included in this dep., and a great part of the canal from Nantes to Brest is within its limits. The climate is mild, but damp, W. winds are most prevalent. The atmosphere is cloudy, and violent storms are frequent in winter. A large proportion of the soil is stony; the vegetable mould is everywhere scanty, but towards the coast it is tolerably fertile. In 1834, it was estimated that 290,971 hectares were arable, 69,052 do. in pasture, 34,462 do. in woods, and 16,598 do. in orchards and gardens; while no fewer than 291,539 do. were occupied by heaths, wastes, &c. Agriculture is extremely backward; but more corn, principally rye, oats, and wheat, is grown than is required for home consumption; and a good deal of rye bread is made for exportation. The cultivation of the potato is on the increase. Turnips, hemp, flax, &c., are grown; and about 700,000 hectol. of cider are produced annually. Near Guer is the model farm of Cosbo, where 300 pupils are instructed in the details of agriculture and the auxiliary sciences, at the expense of government. The rearing of cattle is an important business, and the breeds of both oxen and sheep are in the course of being improved. Butter, both fresh and salted, is an important article of commerce. The annual produce of wool is estimated at 930,000 kilogr. The horses, though small, are strong and good. Bees are very extensively reared; and Hugo states that 450,000 kilogr. of honey, and 30,000 kilogr. of wax, are annually exported, worth together about 375,000 francs. In 1835, of 96,502 properties, subject to the *contribution foncière*, 45,934 were assessed at less than 5 francs, and 13,598 at from 5 to 10 francs; 36 only were assessed at 1000 francs or upward. The commerce, exports, and other fisheries are important; but especially that of pilchards, which employs in the season about 500 boats, manned by 9500 fishermen. About 5-7ths of the fish taken are sold fresh, and the remainder being salted, make up about 15,000 barrels. The net produce of the pilchard fishery is estimated by Hugo at 1,400,000 francs a year. Manufactures are of considerable importance. The iron works are said to employ, directly and indirectly, from 1500 to 3000 workmen. The woollen cloth factories at Josselin and Malestroit employ together about 900 hands; and the tanneries are supposed to furnish products worth 680,000 francs a year. Paper, glass wares, linen stuffs, cotton yarn, lace, hats, beer, chemical products, &c., are also produced; there are building docks at L'Orient, Vannes, Quiberon, Port Louis, &c.; and salt is made on the coast and islands of the estimated value of 1,000,000 francs a year. Morbihan is divided into four arronds; chief towns Vannes, the cap., L'Orient, Ploermel, and Pontivy. It sends six members to the chamber of deputies. No. of electors (1836-39), 1459. Total public revenue (1831) 8,830,117 francs; expenditure in the same year, 11,933,964 francs; the greater portion of which was, however, for the maintenance of the naval and military estab. of the dep. (*Hugo, art. Morbihan*; *French Official Tables*).

MOREA (an. *Peloponnesos*), a principal div. of Greece, and the most S. portion of continental Europe, consisting of a peninsula attached to N. Greece by the isthmus of Corinth, between lat. 36° 15' and 38° 30' N., and long. 20° 9' and 30° 30' E.; area estimated by Thiersch at 6800 sq. m. Pop., in 1835, about 386,008. It is said to derive its modern name from the resemblance that it bears to a mulberry leaf; and its coast, which is deeply indented with gulfs and inlets, has numerous headlands, the chief of which are cape Skillo, eastward; capes Matapan, Gelia, and St. Angelo, southward, and cape Tormese westward. Its surface is extremely diversified, but may be generally described as a lofty table-land, traversed by a main ridge connected northward with the chain of N. Greece, and running southward to cape Matapan, its culminating point (mount Taygetos) rising 5115 feet above the sea. Three branches detach themselves from the main range; one running eastward into the peninsula of Argolis, and another, mount Malero (an. *Parnon*), running S.E.E., skirting the shore of the Ægean sea; while a third, known in different parts by the different names of Cylleus, Erymanthus, and Olenos, takes a westerly course to cape Tormese. Many of these mountains attain a height of 4000 feet: their geological constitution is of limestone lying on clay-slate, interspersed in a few places by primitive rocks; and their sides are, with a few exceptions, plentifully clothed with pines, fir, oaks, and other deciduous trees. The plains are of no great extent; the largest are those of Tripolizza in Arcadia, of Nisi in Messenia, and of Gastuni in Elis. Numerous rivers and streams run from the mountain-regions in all directions; the Roupia (*Alpheus*) is by far the largest, having a general N.W. course of more than 70 m., and with its tributaries, the Ladon and Erymanthus, draining

nearly 1-3d of the entire peninsula. Next in size is the *Gastri* (an. *Pencius*), rising on *mogat Erymanthus*, and flowing, as well as the last-mentioned, into the gulf of Arkadia: the *Iri* (an. *Euretes*), which is the principal river of Laconia, falls into the gulf of Kolokythia: the other streams are mere mountain torrents, rapid in winter, but dried up in summer. Embosomed in the mountains are several lakes; but none deserves any particular mention except *Zaraka* (the ancient *Stymphaleia*), which has two remarkable *katevatra*, or subterranean caverns, to which its waters are almost confined during summer, and by which it was formerly supposed to connect itself with the little river *Erastinus*, falling into the gulf of Nauplia near the *Lernæan lake*, now little more than a reedy marsh. (See *Hæred.*, vi, 76.) The atmosphere of the Morea is generally pure, and the climate mild, especially in spring and autumn. The heat of summer is very oppressive in the lower districts; and in winter the country is exposed to hurricanes, and liable to be inundated by heavy rains: fogs, also, are common at that season, and the mountains are covered with snow from December to the end of February. Epidemics, originating in malaria, are common diseases in summer, especially in the neighbourhood of Argos, Corinth, and the whole of the W. coast from Patras to the mouth of the *Rouphie*, which are the most unhealthy parts of the peninsula. The coldest, and, at the same time, the healthiest region, is the central table-land of Arcadia: the severity of its climate is noticed by many authors, and it probably gave to its inhabitants that robust habit of body which fitted them not only for the pastoral life but for the fatigues of war, and occasioned the old proverb recorded by *Athenæus*, that "a man should choose his slaves from Phrygia, but his allies from Arcadia." (*Deipn.* i, 37.)

The more elevated regions are devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats, the latter being to the former as about one to four. The wool is coarse; but the ewes afford good milk, butter, and cheese. These flocks suffer much from jackals and wolves, as well as from a disease called the *calagha*, or plague. Colonel Leake states the number of sheep and goats in Elis alone to have been, in his time, about 450,000. The uncultivated lands serve, also, for the pasture of cattle, which, however, are used only for draught. Goat's flesh or mutton being universally preferred for food. The best breeds are said to be found in Corinth; and bulls from this district are often sent to improve the breeds in other parts of the Morea. The valleys and plains are, generally speaking, very fertile, and, with the most imperfect tillage, yield large crops. The produce of Elis comprises wheat, two kinds of *barley*, called *kalamokki*, maize, and flax. Wheat, on secondary land, is sown in Oct.; but on the richest, in Nov. Dec., and even so late as Jan.: harvest, on the plains, begins early in June, and is not entirely over till the middle of Aug. The *kalamokki* is sown in April, and gathered in June. Along the N. coast large quantities of the currant grape are raised, and the average yearly production of currants, in the neighbourhood of Patras, is stated by Colonel Leake to amount to 5,000,000 lbs., or about one half the amount of that raised in Zante. Argolis produces extensive crops of rice and cotton, the former being a considerable article of trade between Nauplia and Constantinople. Cotton is likewise raised in Messenia and Laconia, and olive oil, highly esteemed all over Greece. Corn is raised in the irrigated parts of Arcadia; but the greater part of that central district is employed for pasturage. Agriculture, owing to the long-continued insecurity of property, the oppressions under which the peasantry have laboured, and to the obstinate adherence of the farmers to old and imperfect methods of husbandry, is in a most degraded state. Thiersch and Burgess, however, report a marked improvement in the condition of the rural population within the last few years. Land used formerly to be let on the metayer system; the proprietor being at all expenses, and receiving two thirds of the crop, clear of tax; but since Greece has been separated from Turkey, nearly nine tenths of the land has fallen into the hands of government, which offers it for tillage to any one who will agree to pay a quarter part of the produce for rent: the remaining tenth part of the land belongs to individuals, chiefly small proprietors, and is charged with a tax of one tenth of its produce, and the additional burden of obliging the labouring peasant to bring his tithe in kind from a great distance to the town in which it is collected. (*Burgess's Greece and Levant*, i, 131.) The annual produce of corn was, a few years back, estimated by Colonel Leake at 300,000 kiloes of 22 oaks (each oak = 50 lbs.). The flora and fauna of the peninsula differ in few respects from those of N. Greece. The manufactures of the Morea are unimportant in amount, but comprise coarse cotton and woollen goods, silk fabrics, leather, and salt. The export trade consists chiefly of wine, oil, currants, rice, fruit, and wool; its chief ports being Nauplia, Patras, Corinth, and Navaria. The Morea, which under the Turks was divided into the two

sandjaks of Tripolizza and Mistra, is now distributed into the five nomes of Argolis and Corinth, Arcadia and Elis, Arcadia, Messenia, and Laconia, these being again subdivided into 35 eparchies. Tripolizza was the cap. under the Turks, but recently it has greatly decayed; Nauplia, the modern cap., has about 10,000 inhabitants. The other principal towns are Patras (7000), Modon (8000), Corinth (5000), and Koron (4000).

The most interesting features, however, to the classical traveller are the remains of many ancient cities, existing in the palmey days of Grecian glory. Among the principal are three mentioned by Homer (Il. iv, 51.) Sparta is to be traced only in its ruins; but the beauty of its position, on five hills close to the Eurotas, still recalls the "pleasant Lacedæmon." Various remains of ancient architecture, in the form of dilapidated walls, temples, and forts, exist in different parts of the country, and are described by the general name of *Pæleio-Castro*. Of the Cyclopean, or primitive mode of building with uncemented blocks of stone, the chief relics are at Mycenæ and Tiryns. At Mantinea the circuit of the walls is still visible; and the outlines of the celebrated field of battle may be traced. The scene of the Olympic games, though not ascertained with complete certainty, was near the influx of the small river *Cladeus* into the *Alpheus*. These interesting ruins are described at some length under their respective heads, to which the curious are referred for further information. The reader will find also some notice of the present inhabitants of the Morea, &c., in the general article *Greece* (i. 1014, &c.).

The Peloponnesus, which, before it received that name, was called successively *Apia* and *Argo*, received its appellation from the Phrygian Pelops, whose descendants were afterward expelled by the Heracleids. Its ancient history forms a part of that of Greece generally. After the destruction of the Achaean league by the Romans, anno B.C., it was formed, with the rest of Greece, into the Roman province of Achaia; and continued, either really or nominally, a portion of that empire during 1350 years. It was taken from the Byzantine emperor by the Franks at the beginning of the 13th century, and in the division of the conquered lands the larger part of the Peloponnesus fell to the Venetians, from whom it received its modern name, either from its supposed resemblance in shape to the leaf of the mulberry (it. *more*), or from the abundance of that fruit in the peninsula. It was repeatedly invaded by the Turks in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, and was finally confirmed to them in 1718, by the treaty of Passarowitz. With the exception of Maina, the Morea, with the rest of Greece, remained under their despotic sway till 1821, when its inhabitants joined in the general struggle for that independence, which, at length, after eight years of anarchy and bloodshed, was established by the treaty of Adrianople in 1829. (*Leake's Morea*, 3 vols. *passim*; *Hughes's Greece and Albania*, i, 167-235; *Burgess's Greece and Levant*, i, 190-265; *Dict. Geog.* 4c.)

MOREAU, p. l., Saratoga co., N. Y., 50 m. N. Albany, 421 W. Bounded N. and E. by Hudson river, which has here a great bend, that includes a part of Baker's falls, Glen's falls, and the great dam at Fort Edward, made for the accommodation of the Champlain canal. It has extensive water-power, and contains five stores, two grist-mills, seven saw-mills; nine schools, 319 scholars. Pop. 1576.

MORELAND, t., Montgomery co., Pa., 14 m. N.E. Norristown, 16 m. N. Philadelphia. Watered by Pennypack creek and its tributaries. It contains eight stores, one cotton factory, with 1873 spindles, two flouring-mills, eight grist-mills, four saw-mills, one paper-mill, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 70 students; three schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 2162.

MORETOWN, p. l., Washington co., Vt., 13 m. S.W. Montpelier, 512 W. Chartered in 1763, first settled in 1790. Watered by Mad river, a tributary of Onion or Winooki river, which bounds it on the N. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Methodist, one store, two fulling-mills, three grist-mills, six saw-mills; nine schools, 222 scholars. Pop. 1198.

MORGAN, county, Va. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 330 sq. m. Bounded N. by Potomac river. Watered by Cacapon river and Sleepy creek. It contained in 1840, 2801 neat cattle, 3830 sheep, 5609 swine; and produced 37,527 bushels of wheat, 13,812 of rye, 63,101 of Indian corn, 4390 of buckwheat, 41,590 of oats, 17,335 of potatoes, 641 pounds of tobacco, 4938 of sugar. It had 12 stores, one fulling-mill, two woollen factories, five flouring-mills, 19 grist-mills, 25 saw-mills, four tanneries, five distilleries, two potteries; 14 schools, 347 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4113; slaves, 124; free coloured, 6; total, 4253. Capital, Bath.

MORGAN, county, Ga. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 280 sq. m. Bounded E. by Oconee river, and watered by its branches. It contained in 1840, 11,640 neat cattle, 3360 sheep, 18,568 swine; and produced

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25,940 bushels of wheat, 333,116 of Indian corn, 173,760 of oats, 8,947,150 pounds of cotton. Pop.: whites, 2461; slaves, 5646; free coloured, 14; total, 9121. Capital, Madison.

MORGAN, county, Ala. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 790 sq. m. Bounded N. by Tennessee river, and drained by its tributaries, Flint river, and Cotaco creek. It contained in 1840, 13,050 neat cattle, 4468 sheep, 35,844 swine; and produced 35,292 bushels of wheat, 788,003 of Indian corn, 1188 of barley, 48,954 of oats, 14,603 of potatoes, 7823 pounds of tobacco, 7,738,274 of cotton. It had one commission house in foreign trade, 12 retail stores, 16 grist-mills, five saw-mills, one tannery, five distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; five academies, 131 students; 21 schools, 443 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6580; slaves, 3216; free coloured, 45; total, 9841. Capital, Summerville.

MORGAN, county, Tenn. Situated N.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 640 sq. m. Watered by branches of the S. fork of Cumberland river, and by Emory river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 5321 neat cattle, 1585 sheep, 10,394 swine; and produced 1361 bushels of wheat, 53,554 of Indian corn, 13,561 of oats, 4896 of potatoes. It had three stores, two tanneries, two distilleries. Pop.: whites, 1334; slaves, 84; free coloured, 43; total, 1660. Capital, Montgomery.

MORGAN, county, Ky. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 890 sq. m. Drained by Licking river and its branches, by which it is well watered. It contained in 1840, 6504 neat cattle, 6261 sheep, 13,568 swine; and produced 6586 bushels of wheat, 1936 of rye, 193,697 of Indian corn, 34,840 of oats, 9179 of potatoes, 1909 pounds of tobacco, 24,304 of sugar. It had six stores, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, four tanneries. Pop.: whites, 4539; slaves, 61; free coloured, 3; total, 4603. Capital, West Liberty.

MORGAN, county, O. Situated toward the S.E. part of the state, and contains 500 sq. m. Watered by Muskingum river and its branches, and by Duck creek. Salt is produced on the Muskingum, to the amount of 400,000 bushels annually, from wells from 600 to 800 feet deep. It contained in 1840, 13,134 neat cattle, 38,440 sheep, 30,636 swine; and produced 283,880 bushels of wheat, 447,630 of Indian corn, 2498 of buckwheat, 181,447 of oats, 51,301 of potatoes, 49,900 pounds of tobacco, 62,640 of sugar. It had 33 stores, one fulling-mill, 90 grist-mills, 44 saw-mills, one oil-mill, 12 tanneries, three distilleries, one brewery, one pottery, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; 119 schools, 4449 scholars. Pop. 30,832. Capital, McConnellsville.

MORGAN, county, Ia. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 453 sq. m. Drained by the W. fork of White river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 10,904 neat cattle, 19,871 sheep, 36,321 swine; and produced 49,217 bushels of wheat, 1078 of rye, 475,753 of Indian corn, 78,757 of oats, 36,222 pounds of sugar. It had 15 stores, one woolen factory, five flouring-mills, eight grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, six tanneries, five distilleries, two potteries; 53 schools, 3050 scholars. Pop. 10,741. Capital, Martinsville.

MORGAN, county, Ill. Situated a little E. of the centre of the state, and contains 510 sq. m. Bounded W. by Illinois river, N. by Sangamon river, and drained by tributaries of these rivers. It contained in 1840, 19,558 neat cattle, 13,057 sheep, 33,568 swine; and produced 60,681 bushels of wheat, 3753 of rye, 799,210 of Indian corn, 8130 of barley, 96,837 of oats, 31,111 of potatoes, 1300 pounds of tobacco. It had 47 stores, 30 grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, one paper-mill, five tanneries, two distilleries, two printing-offices, one brewery, one weekly newspaper, and one periodical; one college, 35 students; 35 academies, 222 students; 60 schools, 1752 scholars. Pop. 19,547. Capital, Jacksonville.

MORGAN, county, Mo. Situated in the central part of the state, and contains 792 sq. m. Bounded S. by Osage river. Drained by Missouri river, and the S. fork of La Mine river, and their branches. It contained in 1840, 5954 neat cattle, 3913 sheep, 17,487 swine; and produced 9925 bushels of wheat, 163,490 of Indian corn, 57,632 of oats, 7177 of potatoes, 17,831 pounds of tobacco, 9135 of sugar. It had seven stores, eight grist-mills, four saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; one academy, 30 students; 45 schools, 191 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3591; slaves, 512; free coloured, 4; total, 4407. Capital, Versailles.

MORGAN, T. Greene co., Pa. It contains two stores, one fulling-mill, five grist-mills, five saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries; five schools, 125 scholars. Pop. 1004.

MORGAN, T. Morgan co., O. It contains McConnellsville village, the capital of the county. Watered by Muskingum river. It contains 10 stores, one saw-mill, two tanneries, one brewery, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; five schools, 475 scholars. Pop. 1518.

MORGANTOWN, p. v., capital of Monongalia co., Va., 285 m. N.W. Richmond, 218 W. Situated on the E. side of Monongahela river, at the head of steamboat navigation. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Presbyterian

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and Methodist, a female academy, eight stores, one fulling-mill, two flouring-mills, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, 100 dwellings, and about 700 inhabitants. It is surrounded by an extensive manufacturing country.

MORIAH, p. l., Essex co., N. Y., 115 m. N. Albany, 46 W. The Adirondack mountains which bound it on the W., abound with iron ore. Bounded E. by lake Champlain. Watered by Schroon, branch of Hudson river. It contains a Congregational and Baptist church, 12 stores, four furnaces, five forges, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, 54 saw-mills, three tanneries; two academies, 160 students; 15 schools, 597 scholars. Pop. 2585.

MORLAIX, an ancient town and seaport of France, dep Finistère, 33 m. E.N.E. Brest, and 383 m. W. by S. Paris; lat. 47° 33' N., long. 3° 52' W. Pop., in 1836, ex. com. 7800. It is situated at the foot of two hills, and at the confluence of two small rivers, forming a considerable estuary and commodious harbour for vessels of 400 tons burden. At the bottom of the harbour stands a well-fortified castle; and hills covered with gardens, formed into terraces, rise immediately above the town, the principal street of which runs parallel with the quays. The principal square (built on arches over the river) comprises many good modern houses, with a very large town-hall, partitioned out into government-offices, and a public library. There are two large churches, one an elegant Gothic structure, with a fine tower. A large tobacco manufactory of modern construction, employing between 300 and 400 workmen, a hospital, school of navigation, theatre, and two hotels, are the other chief buildings. Morlaix is the seat of a subprefect, of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction on commerce, and of a society of agriculture: its principal manufactures are those of tobacco and linen cloth; and it enjoys a considerable trade in butter, corn, tallow, honey, and wax.

Morlaix lays claim to considerable antiquity, and was already an important town when taken by the English, near the close of the 14th century. During the two succeeding centuries it suffered greatly from the ravages of civil war.

MOROCCO (EMPIRE OF), (Arab. *Magrib-ul-Arab*, "the extreme West") a tract of country in the N.W. of Africa, between the 28th and 36th degs. of N. lat. and the 2d and 12th degs. of W. long., comprising the *Magribiana* *Tingitana* of the ancients. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean sea and the straits of Gibraltar, E. by the Atlas range, which separates it from the Algerine territory and Biled-ul-Jerid, S. by the river Akassa, and Sahara desert, and W. by the Atlantic ocean. Length of coast-line along the Mediterranean, 350 m.; ditto, along the Atlantic ocean, 600 m.; estimated area, 219,300 sq. m., distributed into four kingdoms, the area and population of which are estimated as under:

Kingdoms.	Prov. incas.	Area in sq. m.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Fes . .	7	85,457	3,200,000	Fes, Tanger, Morocco, Algiers.
Morocco	7	51,280	3,000,000	
Beja	2	26,458	720,000	
Taflet . .	2	50,097	1,000,000	
Total of empire		219,300	8,500,000	

Of the above population Gräber von Hesse states that 3,550,000 are Moors, 3,750,000 Berbers, and Shoshies (chiefly devoted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits), 740,000 Bedouin Arabs, 339,500 Jews, 150,000 negroes, and 500 Christians and renegades.

Surface, &c.—Morocco is mostly bounded on the E. by the stupendous chain of the high Atlas, which commences with mount Beni-Ammer, S. of the desert of Angad, on the Algerine frontier, and extends S. as far as capes Geer and N. The most elevated parts of the range occur between 30° and 33° lat.: the highest point, mount Hentet, was estimated by Mr. Jackson at about 29,600 feet, but this is a doubt a gross exaggeration. Captain Washington mentioned a point called Miltin, in lat. 31° 13' N., and long. 7° 29' W. which he found to be 11,400 feet above the sea, and this was the highest in the S. portion of the chain. It is probable, however, that the highest summits will be found more to the N. in the province of Tedia: but their height, which has never been ascertained by measurement, cannot much exceed 13,000 feet. (See *Geog. Journ.*, I., p. 146.) A subordinate range, sometimes called the little Atlas, branches N.W. and N.W. towards Centa, C. Sparak, &c.; and other chains, either continuous or detached, are thickly sprinkled over the country S. of Fes and Mequinez. The geological constitution of these mountains is granitic in the central ridges, on which are superimposed secondary and even tertiary formations in the less elevated parts of the chain. Silver, iron, and lead mines are wrought to some little extent. Mineral salt is found in great abundance throughout Morocco, and is a considerable article of export to Soudan. But notwithstanding the gigantic mountains by which it is in part bounded and in part overspread, Morocco has a large extent of comparatively level land. Some of

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the plains and valleys are of great extent, and extraordinary fertility, especially those of Showiya, Tamsena, Ducilla, and Tarran between Fez and Morocco. The principal rivers are, 1, the Saba, rising by several sources on the W. side of the Atlas range, falling into the Atlantic, close to Mehedja, having a probable length of 260 m.; 2, the Wad Oum er-Beg, rising by two principal branches in the high Atlas, and flowing W. and N.W. to its mouth at Azamor, after a course of about 300 m.; and 3, the Wad-Tensift, rising about 40 m. E. of Morocco, takes a general course W. by N. to lat. 32° 7' N., and long. 9° 19' W., where it falls into the Atlantic ocean. The climate of the country is healthy and genial; the heat is less intense than might be expected from its geographical position, and epidemics are of rare occurrence. The thermometer, even in the hottest season, except during the occasional prevalence of hot winds from the desert, seldom exceeds 26° Reaum. (94° Fahr.); the barometer averages throughout the year 28.30 inches; and the annual fall of rain (chiefly confined to October and November), as calculated on a series of years, amounts to 29 inches. (*G. von Hesse*, p. 26.) These observations, however, apply chiefly to the N. and W. portions of the empire, or E. of the Atlas range, the heat is intense, and rain seldom falls. The soil is now, as in antiquity, proverbial for its fertility. Meis says of it, *Ceterum sole etiam ditior et adeo fertilis est, ut frugum genera non cum arvarum modo benignissima procreant; sed quodam profundum etiam non esse.* (Lib. iii. cap. 16.) In some favoured spots three crops of corn are reaped in the same year: the soil in many parts is purely alluvial, and in others of clay, sand, and loam, mingled in the most advantageous proportions. (*G. von Hesse*, 29, 30.)

Agriculture, however, owing, perhaps, to the extreme fertility of the land, which produces luxuriant crops, with little care or attention, is in the most backward state: fallows and rotations of crops are wholly unknown: indeed, the system of culture has remained almost unchanged since the invasion of the Arabs in the 11th century: and it consists of little more, generally speaking, than grubbing up and burning the weeds before the autumnal rains, and afterward ploughing the land about 6 inches deep, with a machine of the most simple description, drawn by a heifer or ass, and in the S. provinces by a camel. Except in the gardens, the Moors never think of using manure or other means of assisting the soil, and consequently, the land near the towns is more impoverished than in less populous districts, where, from the abundance of unemployed land, it is allowed to remain in fallow two or three years, and in the mean time other parts are brought under the plough. The wheat is white, transparent, almost without husk, having a large and exceedingly hard grain, producing a flour superior in fineness and colour to that of the northern countries. A second crop is rarely obtained; but in the S. provinces, where the harvest commences very early, a spontaneous crop springs up. According to Major Beaulieu, "The plains of Duquella alone are capable of producing in one year as much corn as the united kingdoms of Great Britain. Immense crops of corn yearly overstock the markets of Mogador: a bushel of corn may be procured for a partridge, or a coin worth an English shilling: and such is the profusion of grain, that, in many instances, it does not repay the labour of harvesting." (*Journey to Morocco*, p. 286.) Yet, with all this productiveness, so little industry and providence are exercised, that the inhabitants are sometimes, in bad seasons, reduced to the greatest privations, and hundreds of Berbers often die of famine!

Barley is used chiefly for horses and cattle, oats not being raised in any part of the country. Maize and Turkish millet are raised near the towns and along the coast in the S. provinces, and potatoes near Tangiers. On the whole, however, not more than a third part of the arable land is cultivated, and this in so superficial a manner, that the produce might be trebled, or even quadrupled, by a better system of tillage. Holme-oaks, cork and juniper trees are found on the mountains; and immense quantities of date-palms, vines, olive trees, sugar-canes, cotton, tobacco, and the fruits of S. Europe, are found in the level country. Throughout Morocco, however, there is a general scarcity of building timber: the white cedar grows to a tolerable size in the province of Riffe; but when large timber is wanted, it is usually imported from Gibraltar. Land is usually rented by the number of oxen required for its cultivation, at the rate of about seven dollars for the yoke of oxen; but in lands belonging to the sultan and allotted out to his soldiery, the same portion of land would be rented at about four dollars a year, and, if sold by auction, would fetch at Tetuan about 200 dollars. (*Sir A. C. Brooke, Spain and Morocco*, i. 400.) The pasture-grounds, also, are extremely rich, the grass often attaining a height unequalled except in the prairies of America. The horses in the country are estimated at 400,000; but the breed once so esteemed under the name of Barbs is greatly deteriorated. A few milk-white, small, and finely proportioned horses, with black manes and tails, are occasionally

to be met with, belonging to the Arab chiefs; but the mass, though active, hardy, and with good action, are poor and meagre-looking; their exportation is entirely forbidden. Mules (of which there are upwards of 1,000,000) are equally well adapted for riding and draught: they are almost universally employed in long journeys, and a good mule, especially if of a bright chestnut colour with a black cross, is valued higher than a horse. Neither the asses nor mules, however, are at all comparable to those of Andalusia. It is said, though we suspect the statement is exaggerated, that about 40,000,000 sheep and 12,000,000 goats are reared; the wool of the former being of the finest quality, and the hides of the latter furnishing the celebrated Morocco leather. Oxen and camels also are bred in great quantities. A duty of about 16 dollars a head is imposed on the exportation of cattle, which being tantamount to a prohibition, the farmer is discouraged from taking any pains farther than to supply his own or his neighbor's wants. The wild animals comprise dogs, hyenas, lions, ounces, panthers, lynxes, gazelles, boars, and different varieties of game; the principal birds being ostriches, storks, quails, snipes, ducks, &c. Fish of many varieties are found in most of the rivers; bees, wasps, and mosquitoes swarm throughout the country, and locusts of large size commit fearful ravages, occasionally devouring every green leaf, and leaving the ground over which they have passed absolutely barren.

Manufactures and Trade are confined within very narrow limits. Except in the principal towns, where the houses are large and square, with a central court and flat roof similar to those of Algiers, the people live almost universally in huts or moveable tents; comparatively destitute of furniture and accommodation. Every woman understands the art of spinning wool or cotton, and the men weave it into cloth. Domestic labour, in short, which is almost wholly performed by women, supplies the principal wants of the inhabitants. Tanning appears to be almost the only exception: leather is made in great quantities all over the empire, but especially in the large towns, that of Fez being red, while that of Tafflet and Morocco is respectively green and yellow. About 250,000 dozens of goat-skins are annually exported. The red caps, silk fabrics and girdles of Fez are highly esteemed; carpets, chip-baskets, and earthenware are manufactured in different provinces, and in the principal towns may be found skillful saddlers, carpenters, locksmiths, and farriers.

The *Commerce* of Morocco is carried on, 1, with Europe; 2, with the Levant; and 3, with the interior of Africa. The exports of Europe comprise about 2500 cwt. of wax (chiefly to Marseilles, Leghorn, Cadix, and Lisbon), 1500 cwt. cowhides, 160,000 dozens goat-skins, 2500 cwt. olive-oil, and 4300 cwt. gums, with smaller quantities of wool, dates, honey, indigo, shawls, carpets, &c., to the amount of about 1,000,000 piastres a year; while the imports, chiefly of manufactured and colonial goods, amount only to 750,000 piastres a year. The tariff is regulated by the whim of the sultan, and prohibitions and duties vary at every port. European vessels pay six piastres for harbour dues, and a tax of 10 per cent. is levied on all imported articles. In 1831, the imports were valued at £158,400, the exports at £121,390; and in the same year 64 European ships, of 3870 tons, arrived at, and 98 ships, of 5890 tons, departed from, the different ports of the empire. (*Gräberg von Hesse*, p. 157.)

The trade with the Levant is carried on partly by pedlars, accompanying the pilgrim-caravan to Mecca, and partly, also, by feluccas coasting the shores of Africa as far as Alexandria. The communication with the interior of Africa is effected by caravans proceeding from Tafflet, and crossing the Sahara desert to Timbuctoo, in the manner described in the art. AFRICA (i. 35), where the traders exchange salt, tobacco, cloth caps, girdles, Turkish daggers, &c., for gold-dust, ivory, rhinoceros horns, assafetida, ostrich feathers, and slaves. Their profits would seem to be immense; since, for 1,000,000 piastres, the value of goods exported, the returns amount at least to 10,000,000 piastres (*G. von H.*, p. 146); but a great part of this excess is swallowed up by the expense of the conveyance of the goods across the desert and back again. Interest on money is forbidden by law; but, notwithstanding, the Jews and others exact sums varying from 7 to 12 per cent. a month, on the security of merchandise. Paper money and bills of exchange are wholly unknown; nor is there any communication by post, for the purpose of facilitating commercial intercourse.

Government, Revenue, &c.—The government of Morocco is a pure despotism, the sultan being the head both of church and state, and the arbiter over the property and lives of his subjects; his chief title is *Emir-al-Mumenin*, "absolute ruler of the true believers." There are not here, as in Turkey, an ulema, the depositary of the national religion, or a mufti, the head of the law, who possesses privileges independent of the sovereign, and may interfere to check his determinations. There is not even a council or divan which he is expected to consult. He has no regular ministers: all

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is done by his single command, and no subject is supposed to have either life or property but at his disposal. The sultans would appear to consider an adherence to their engagements as an unconstitutional check on their power. "Takest thou me for an infidel," said one of them to a foreigner, "that I must be the slave of my word? Is it not in my power to say and unsay whenever I shall please?" (*Casier's Morocco*, i., 208, Eng. trans.) But, after all, there are here, as in all countries, certain rights which the monarchs dare not touch, and certain duties they must discharge. The sultan cannot safely invade the domestic privacy of his subjects, nor shock any of those customs to which long establishment has given the force of law. He is expected also to give public audience four times a week, when he administers justice to all, even the poorest. Yet prudent persons usually think it more eligible to acquiesce in the sentence of the cadi, than to afford the sultan any insight into their private affairs, of which he might afterward make a not very agreeable use. On these occasions the sovereign appears on horseback, with an umbrella held over his head.

The crown is hereditary, descending to males only, but without the right of primogeniture; and hence it is not unusual for strife and civil war to arise among the children of a deceased sultan. The government has frequently, also, been overthrown by private or public treason. And hence, probably, has arisen the jealous and ferocious character by which the rulers of Morocco have been especially distinguished. Mulay Ismael, who ascended the throne in 1673, a bloodthirsty monster, though not without ability, introduced the system, since kept up, of employing a guard of negro mercenaries, on whose fidelity more reliance may be placed than on that of the Moors.

The most important state officers are the *Mula-et-tai*, or treasurer, usually the sultan's favourite, and the *Mula-et-tessard*, or steward of the sultan's household. The sultan sits in public, as already stated, four times a week, to administer justice. The Koran is here, as elsewhere in the Mohammedan world, the text-book of justice, and decrees are usually executed immediately after they have been pronounced. For the purposes of civil and military government, Morocco is divided into 39 prefectures, some of which extend over large tracts of country, though others are confined to a single town. The chief provincial officers are the *kaid*s or prefects, who, although removable by the sultan, are despotic governors and commanders of the military forces within their districts. The agricultural tribes have also their respective sheikhs; but these are commonly subject to the Moorish governors. The revenue of Morocco in 1823 amounted to 2,600,000 piastres; of which, nearly a half is derived from duties on land, houses, shops, mills, &c., and about a fifth from imported goods. The expenditure of the same year, chiefly for the maintenance of the army and the sultan's household, was only 980,000 piastres; and the yearly surplus goes to enrich the sultan's treasury at Mequinez, which is supposed to contain at least 50,000,000 piastres. (*G. van H.*, p. 282.) The regular army does not exceed 16,000 men; of whom, as already stated, fully a half are negroes. The sultan's body-guard comprises about 3000 infantry, and 2000 cavalry. The Moors are good horsemen, and endure hunger, thirst, fatigue, and every inconvenience. They might therefore make excellent soldiers if they were properly manoeuvred and exercised; but they are ignorant of every part of discipline except submission to their superiors. Their standard is the commentary upon the Koran, by Sidi Becari, the favourite imperial saint, whose book is deposited under a tent in the centre of the army, and is the signal by which they rally. Morocco has 24 fortified and garrisoned towns, the principal of which are Salra, Tangier, Azamer, Salee, and Mazagan. The navy of the empire is quite inconsiderable, comprising only three brigs, mounting 40 cannons, and three shallops.

Population.—The inhabitants may be divided into the classes of Moors, Arabs, Berbers or Berebers, Shellocks, Jews, and Negroes. The Moors are a mixed race, the descendants of the ancient Mauritians, intermixed with their Arab conquerors, and with the remains of the Vandals, who once ruled over the country; and, with the Moors, expelled from Spain, in the 15th century; but these varieties have been long since obliterated, and the Moors are now moulded into a distinct, peculiar people. They principally inhabit the villages and cities. Their language, called the Occidental Arabic, contains, as might be expected, many words borrowed from the language of the Berbers and Shellocks, and imported from Spain. The Arabs, as distinguished from the Moors, principally inhabit the plains, where, like their ancestors, they mostly lead a wandering life, and follow pastoral pursuits. They occupy *dunars* or movable villages, composed of tents; and whenever the pastures in the vicinity are exhausted, or the increase of bees and vermin render the tents uninhabitable, they are struck; and placing them, their effects, and children, on panniers on the backs of camels, they set out in search of

some other quarter in which to settle. Their women are not confined; but being subjected to hard labour, tanned by the sun, and sometimes even yoked in the plough with domestic animals, these habits of hardihood, with the loss of all traces of beauty, prove more effectual securities against intrigues than the bolts and bars used in the cities. The mountainous portions of the country is occupied by the Berbers and Shellocks, probably the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. The Berbers, who principally inhabit the country of the lesser Atlas, adjoining the Mediterranean, are nearly white, well formed, of middle size, and athletic; they live mostly in huts of stone and mud, but sometimes, like the Arabs, in tents, and sometimes in caves; they are principally engaged in hunting and pastoral occupations. The Shellocks, who inhabit both sides of the greater Atlas, are less robust than the Berbers, but they are more advanced in civilization, being principally agriculturists and artisans, and enjoying comparatively good houses. A great discrepancy of opinion has been entertained as to whether the languages of those people be radically different, or merely different dialects of the same language; the latter opinion, though accompanied by several difficulties, seems to be, on the whole, the most probable.

The Berbers and Shellocks are sometimes called *es-zrghis*, or freemen, a designation to which they have a well-founded claim. They have never, in fact, been fully subjected to the Moorish government; they often break out into rebellion; and have carried their arms to the gates of Morocco. Their internal government has even somewhat of a republican form, and they are well trained in the use of arms. The Jews, who are numerous, particularly in the cities, carry on all the mercantile and money transactions; they also act as interpreters, and perform, &c. the duties of servants, porters, scavengers, &c. Every species of oppression and contempt, however, is heaped upon them. They are not allowed to mount on horseback, nor to sit before a Moor with their legs crossed. The meanest Moors may insult or maltreat them in the streets, or utter their synagogues for the purpose. They must not read or write Arabic, which being the language of the Koran, is too holy for them! A worse evil is, that when the emperor, or men in power, happen to be in want of money, they hesitate not to relieve themselves by stripping the Jews of large portions of their wealth, however carefully it may be concealed.

The negroes, who are not very numerous, are imported from Boustan. Sometimes, however, they obtain their liberty; and, as already stated, the emperor has thought fit to select them for his body guard. (The learned and excellent observations of Shaw, as to the different times of people in Algiers, may be applied, with little modification, to Morocco. See his *Travels*, passim.)

Religion and Education.—The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism, and nowhere are its tenets and observances more rigidly enforced. The Jews are universally despised, nor are Christians allowed to reside anywhere except in Tangiers, Mogadore, El-Araich, and Tetuan. There is a Franciscan convent in Tangiers, being the only Christian establishment throughout Morocco.

The education of the Moors is, at present, greatly inferior to that of their forefathers in the middle ages, and is almost exclusively confined to learning the Koran by rote, reading, and writing. At the high school of Fez, however, more aspiring students may receive a sort of instruction in grammar, geometry, and the mixed sciences, logic, rhetoric, medicine, and theology. The art of printing is unknown, so that great numbers of persons are employed, in all parts of the empire, copying the Koran, &c. Arts and sciences are in the most barbarous states; the literature, and history of foreign countries are wholly unknown; and their only musical instruments are a reed pipe, and more barbarous drum.

Manners and Customs.—The Moors are generally a feeble race of men, of middle stature, and somewhat inclining to corpulence, owing, probably, to their inactive life. The women are pretty when young, blacken their eye-lashes and eye-brows, and stain the tips of their fingers with *henna*. The dress of the country is picturesque and graceful, comprising a shirt with large sleeves, ample drawers of white linen, a *kafsan*, or waistcoat, of yellow or blue cloth, a silk sash, *keric*, or mantle, and slippers, or boots, of yellow leather. Women, however, wear red shoes. The Jews are not allowed to wear colours, and a black cap, with slippers of the same colour, marks their degradation. The usual food throughout the country is a dish, called *kuskar*, composed of mutton or fowls, stewed with vegetables, and served up in large earthenware pans, accompanied with a savoury kind of sauce. Coffee is not used; but tea is a general beverage, always presented to visitors, and highly esteemed by all classes. The Moors do not smoke tobacco, but take large quantities of snuff, and occasionally smoke the hemp-plant, which seems to partake of the

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intoxicating qualities of opium: a confection is also made from the hemp-seed, possessed of the same qualities, and to the use of this the natives are much addicted. The distinguishing features of the Moorish character are, a love of idleness, apathy, pride, ignorance, bigotry, and the grossest sensuality. The cities present the same gloomy aspect as in other Moorish states—that of strict seclusion, particularly of the female sex, while habits of gravity and silence prevail among the men, who meet only in the public coffee-houses. Unluckily, their high national pride, and contempt for all other people, is not combined with any sentiments of individual honour. They are not, however, wholly destitute of good qualities, among which may be mentioned their hospitality, and fortitude under misfortune: *Allah-ira*, "God willed it," is their consolation in trouble. They are, also, healthy and long-lived, which could hardly have been expected, considering their habits. The climate is unquestionably good; but leprosy, ophthalmia, hydrocele, and syphilis, originating, most probably, in filthy habits, are not uncommon. Their medicines consist only of a few herbs, and their surgery is such as might be expected among a people without science or arts. The plague visits them about once in 50 years, and carries off thousands of the population. (*Geog. Jour.*, i., 146.)

History.—Morocco, anciently called Mauritania, was inhabited, under the Romans, by a hardy nomadic race, who were never thoroughly subdued by that nation. Early in the seventh century, the country yielded to the Saracens, whose different dynasties disputed for its possession nearly 300 years. At length, in the eleventh century, a chief of Leptima, having acquired so high a reputation for sanctity as to cause all the neighbouring tribes to flock to his standard, overthrew the existing government, and extended his dominion all over N. Africa. His son, Joseph Ben-Tessim, extended the empire by the addition of Fez and the S. provinces of Spain. In 1148, however, another revolution took place, and the Morabites were succeeded by the Almohades, who, in their turn, yielded the empire to more successful adventurers. In this state of anarchy the country remained till the middle of the sixteenth century, when Mohammed Ben-Achmet, a sheriff and descendant of the Prophet, ascended the throne, which his posterity has ever since continued to occupy. (*Jackson's Travels in Africa; Beaulieu's Journey to Morocco; Sir A. C. Bruce's Spain and Morocco*, i.; *Count Gräberg von Hesse, Storia di Morocco*; *Geog. Jour.*, i.)

Morocco (Arab. *Murakah*), a large city of N.W. Africa, and the cap. of the above empire, 105 m. E. by N. Mogador, lat. 31° 37' 30" N. long. 7° 38' W. Pop., according to Captain Washington, about 80,000, of whom 4000 are Shoolocha, and 5000 Jews. We doubt, however, whether the population really exceeds 50,000, or at most 60,000*. It is beautifully situated about 4 m. S. from the river Tensift, on a plain elevated 1450 ft. above the sea, and is surrounded by a strong wall of lime and mud 30 ft. high and 6 m. in circuit, with square turrets at intervals of 50 paces; but the enclosed area, as in many African and Asiatic cities, comprises, besides houses and streets, many large gardens and open spaces from 90 to 30 acres in extent. The whole town, with slight exceptions, is in bad repair, many parts are in ruins, and it is everywhere filthy in the extreme. It is entered by 11 strong double gates; but the only one worth notice is the *Bab-el-Ram*, a Moorish horseshoe arch, richly sculptured with arabesque work. Extensive underground aqueducts, 10 or 12 ft. deep, surround the walls, and reach across the plain to the foot of Atlas; at present, however, they are mostly in ruins. The houses in the habitable part of the town, a few of which are of stone, but the greater number of mud and lime, are, generally speaking, small, and only one story high, with central courts and flat roofs, the sides fronting the streets being plain and whitewashed, with here and there a narrow opening, unglazed, and scarcely deserving the name of a window. Their interior disposition greatly resembles that of Spanish houses—the doors are of carved cypress-wood, the rooms long and narrow, with scarcely any furniture except a few mats, carpets, and cushions. Most of them, however, being old and in decay, swarm with vermin, especially bugs, scorpions, and snakes. The streets, which are unpaved, are frequently so narrow and crooked, that a horse can with difficulty pass through them; and they are in parts so heaved up with accumulations of filth, that the floors of the houses are some feet below the pathway. (*Beaulieu's Morocco*, p. 146.) These inconveniences are further increased by numerous low cross arches and gateways that connect the opposite houses. The city contains several public squares; but, like the streets, they are unpaved, and consequently very dirty when it rains, and covered with dust in dry weather. The sultan's palace

stands on the S. side of the city, outside the main wall, but is itself enclosed within walls of equal strength. Its precincts consist of a large oblong space about 1500 yds. in length and 600 in width, divided into squares and laid out in gardens, round which are several detached pavilions about 40 ft. square, forming the imperial residence. These have pyramidal roofs covered with glazed tiles, and lighted from four lofty and spacious doors, which are opened according to the position of the sun, the floor being tessellated with variously coloured tiles, and the interior painted in the arabesque style, and ornamented with square compartments, containing passages from the Koran, written in a sort of Arabic short-hand. The luxury and convenience of tables, chairs, and curtains, are unknown, and even the rooms occupied by the sultan are furnished only with a few mats, carpets, cushions, some china and tea equipage, a clock, and arms hung round the walls. The grand pavilion in the middle of the gardens is appropriated to the women: it is a spacious building fitted up in the same simple style as the rest. Near the palace, on the E. side of the enclosure, is the *mekkar*, or place of audience, an extensive quadrangle, walled in, but open to the sky, in which the sultan gives audience to his subjects, hears their complaints, and administers justice. Attached to the palace, also, are three gardens, each about 15 acres in extent. In two of these, the foreign merchants are allowed to pitch their tents when they visit the sultan, and the third, called *Jessad el-Afa*, "the garden of prosperity," is destined for the use of the sultans. The city has many sanctuaries and mosques; one of these, called El Kontabit, is conspicuous above all by a square tower, 331 ft. high, divided into seven stories, and surmounted by a small lantern. The mosque, Beni-Yusef, next in height and age, has an attached college and a saint's tomb, with a cupola delicately wrought in Saracenic tracery. El Moassin, also, said to be the most ancient mosque in the city, is of great size, comprising several courts opening into each other, and intersected in various directions by highly sculptured horseshoe arches. Its gates are said to be those of Seville, brought thence by the triumphant Al-Mansour. The mosque of Bel Abbas, the patron saint of Morocco, is built in the shape of a pavilion, surmounted by a cupola covered with green varnished tiles. Attached to it is an immense hospital, said to be an accommodation for 1500 patients. Near the S. wall of the city is the *Madressa del Emshia*, a college and mosque, in which are the sepulchres of the sultans of the Moluc Saldia dynasty, once adorned with statues and busts, now defaced.

Morocco, like most other Moorish towns, comprises numerous fountains, several of which have traces of delicate sculpture; and one close to the mosque El-Moassin has a cornice of white marble, still exhibiting the remains of former beauty. Outside the walls are several large cemeteries, one of which, on the E. side is upwards of 100 acres in extent: war, plague, and famine, to which the town owes its present decay, have caused them to be thickly tenanted. In the N. part of the town is the *kaisseria*, or bazaar, a long range of shops, or rather stalls, covered in from the weather, divided into compartments, and serving as a general lounge for all classes of the inhabitants. Here are exposed for sale silk scarfs, shawls, and handkerchiefs, from Fez; carpets and various articles of dress from Duquella; cloth, linen, hardware, tea, and sugar, from England; almonds and raisins, henna and pure spirit, from Suse; corn, beans, &c., from Shragna; dates from Taflet; and an abundance of boots, slippers, saddles, earthenware, mats and cord, with gold and silver embroidery, in making which the inhabitants particularly excel. A large market is held every Thursday, near the N. gate of the city, and is well supplied with home manufactures: outside the gate, also, is the market for camels, horses, mules, horned-cattle, sheep, &c.; but the display is very indifferent. The tanning of leather is the most important branch of industry in Morocco; and Captain Washington visited one tan-yard, which alone employed 1500 persons. The establishment was extremely defective in order and arrangement; but, in spite of dirt and slovenliness, a bright yellow colour is produced, that has not been successfully imitated in Europe. (*Geog. Jour.*, i., 139.)

The *Millah*, or Jews' quarter, is a walled inclosure about 1½ m. in circuit, at the S.E. angle of the city, very densely peopled, and dirtier even than the parts inhabited by the Moors. The Jews pay a capitation tax to the sultan, and are treated with the utmost contempt; but they are a serviceable body, and are the only goldsmiths, tinmen, and tailors, in Morocco. Shoemaking, carpentry, masonry, smith's work, and the weaving of haiks, are exclusively the occupations of the Moors. Provisions are cheaper even than at Tangiers; but there is very little trade, that which exists being, with the exception of the commerce in leather and salt, confined to the supply of the town. The air about Morocco is generally calm: the neighbouring mountains defend it from the scorching winds that blow from Taflet

* All they estimated the population at only 20,000, while Jackson, by an absurd exaggeration, carried it up to 370,000!

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and Sahara, while the snow with which the chain is covered nearly all the year, imparts an agreeable coolness to the surrounding atmosphere. In summer, however, the heat during the day is intense, though the nights are cool, and in winter the cold is pretty severe. On the whole, however, the climate is extremely healthy.

Morocco, which is supposed to be situated on or near the spot occupied by the ancient *Bocanum Hemorum*, was founded in 1033 by Abu Tassafin, the first Moorish sultan of the Marabou dynasty, and in the following century, during the reign of Ali Ben Yusuf, it is said, but no doubt the statement is grossly exaggerated, to have contained 1,000,000 of inhabitants. In later times, its population has greatly fallen off; and, owing to the devastations of successive conquerors, it retains little of its ancient magnificence. At present, it is in many parts little else than a desert; the ruins of houses heaped one upon another serve to harbour thieves and desperadoes of all sorts. Nothing but the wretched government of Morocco could have made so great a city so miserable and so deserted. (*Geog. Journ.*, vol. 1.; *Beaulieu's Journey to Morocco*; *Chenier's Hist. of Morocco*, i. 56-63; *Jackson's Morocco*, p. 121-124.)

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville, on a plain near the foot of a lofty hill, 33 m. S.E. Seville, and 60 m. W.S.W. Cordova. Pop., according to Miñano, 7894. It has some well-built houses, a parish church, and two hospitals. Its inhabitants are almost wholly agricultural, and nearly all the oil used in Seville is raised in the neighbourhood. The existence of Roman inscriptions and other antiquities, has induced some authors to identify Moron with the ancient *Francia*.

MORPETH, a mun. and par. bor., market town and par. of England, co. Northumberland, ward of its own name, on the N. bank of the Wansbeck, crossed here by two bridges, 144 m. N. by W. Newcastle. Pop. of par. bor. (which includes the parish of Morpeth, except one detached township, together with the parish of Bedlington), in 1831, 6678.

The town, which is pretty well built, though badly paved, and not lighted, consists principally of two streets, at the junction of which is the market place, with a high square clock tower, containing a chime of bells. A town-house, a stone structure fronted by a colonnade, and decorated with turrets at the angles, was erected in 1714, at the expense of Lord Carlisle, for the manorial courts, quarter sessions, local business, &c. The county jail, and house of correction, is an extensive and commodious pile erected in 1839, on the S. side of the river. The parish church, a plain brick building, is on Kirkahill, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. the town; the living being a rectory in the gift of Earl Carlisle. There is also a chapel of ease. The Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists, have their respective places of worship, to which, and the church, are attached Sunday-schools. A slenderly endowed grammar-school was founded here by Edward VI. An English free-school, and infant schools, are supported by the corporation, and there are two subscription schools for boys and girls. The other establishments of the town comprise a provident club, dispensary, mechanics' institute, subscription library, and some minor charities. Morpeth has undergone little change in its condition during the last 50 years: no buildings are in course of erection, and in 1836, there were 115 uninhabited houses. A small woollen manufactory, iron-foundry, and two or three steam corn-mills, are established here, but its chief dependence is on its cattle market, which is one of the largest in the N. of England. Freestone is quarried, and there are four collieries within the parish: but the railway connecting them with the town has been an unprofitable undertaking.

Morpeth is a borough by prescription, and recognized as such by the charter of 15 Charles II.; its municipal officers, since the Municipal Reform Act, being a mayor, three other aldermen, and twelve councillors. Corporation revenue in 1839, 216*l.*, leaving a debt of 903*l.* It has sent two members to the House of Commons since the reign of Mary; the right of election, down to the reform act, having been nominally vested in the bailiff and free burgesses, but substantially in Earl Carlisle, lord of the manor. This act deprived it of one of its members, and the limits of the borough were then also enlarged as stated above. Reg. electors, in 1839-40, 263. Petty sessions are held weekly, and quarter sessions alternately, with three other towns. Markets on Wednesday. Large cattle fairs, the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, but one before Whit-Sunday. Races are held N. of the town on Cottingham Common, early in September. (*Ann. and Board. Rep.*, &c.)

It appears from Camden that Morpeth was "burned down by its inhabitants in 1215, out of hatred to King John," that is, with the view of distressing him when on his march to punish the revolt of his barons; and it suffered again from fire in 1669. Its castle, built in 1358, and Clisterian monastery, both mere ruins, and several churches and

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baronial residences in the immediate vicinity, are well worth the notice of the antiquary.

MORRIS, county, N. J. Situated toward the N. part of the state, and contains 500 sq. m. Bounded S.E. and E. by Passaic river, N.E. by Poquanock river. Drained by Rockaway and Whippany rivers, tributaries of Passaic river. It abounds with iron ore, which is chiefly magnetic. The Morris canal passes through the county. It contained in 1840, 18,627 neat cattle, 19,147 sheep, 12,719 swine; and produced 27,103 bushels of wheat, 73,551 of rye, 226,248 of Indian corn, 68,175 of buckwheat, 922,325 of oats, 219,996 of potatoes. It had 96 stores, three furnaces, 43 forges, seven filling-mills, six woollen factories, four cotton factories with 2908 spindles, 37 grist-mills, 57 saw-mills, four paper mills, 19 tanneries, 50 distilleries, one pottery, three printing-offices, two blinderies, two weekly newspapers; 10 academies, 456 students, 103 schools; 4343 scholars. Pop. 28,844. Capital, Morristown.

MORRIS, L., Morris co., N. J. 38 m. W. New-York. Bounded W. and S. by Passaic river, N. by Whippany river. It contains 23 stores, five grist-mills, six saw-mills, two paper-mills, three distilleries; three academies, 116 students, 18 schools, 341 scholars. Pop. 4013.

MORRIS, T., Greene co., Pa. It contains four grist-mills, six saw-mills; three schools, 85 scholars. Pop. 1162.

MORRIS, T., Huntingdon co., Pa. It has one commission house in foreign trade, four stores, one forge, two furnaces, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills. Pop. 1516.

MORRIS, T., Washington co., Pa. It has five grist-mills, one saw-mill; 17 schools, 330 scholars. Pop. 1663.

MORRIS, L., Knox co., O. Watered by three branches of Vernon river, which here unite. It has five schools, 190 scholars. Pop. 1072.

MORRISTOWN, p. t., Lamolille co., Vt., 38 m. N. by W. Montpelier, 544 W. Watered by Lamolille river, which affords water-power. Chartered in 1780, first settled in 1790. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and Universalist, a town-house for public meetings, four stores, two filling-mills, two grist-mills, nine saw-mills, one oil-mill; 12 schools, 423 scholars. Pop. 1392.

MORRISTOWN, p. t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 139 m. N.W. Albany, 466 W. Bounded N.W. by St. Lawrence river. Black lake, which is 30 m. long, and from 1 to 24 m. wide, extends through the town. There is a good landing-place on St. Lawrence river. It contains an inexhaustible mine of plumbago or black lead, which yields 80 per cent. of the metal; and has two churches, an Episcopal and a Presbyterian, three stores, one filling-mill, six saw-mills; 15 schools, 478 scholars. Pop. 2860.

MORRISTOWN, p. v., Morris L., capital of Morris co., N. J., 53 m. N. by E. Trenton, 234 W. Situated on the S. side of Musconetcong river, on an elevated plain, which slopes on two sides to the river, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. It is regularly laid out with streets crossing each other at right angles, with a public square in the centre, ornamented with trees. It contains a neat courthouse of brick, with a jail in the basement, a bank, an academy, four churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist, 30 stores, one iron-works, one grist-mill, one oil-mill, two paper-mills, five wagon factories, two printing offices, two weekly newspapers, and about 2300 inhabitants. The place is supplied with pure spring water by an aqueduct a mile and a half long. The houses are generally well-built and neatly painted, with fine gardens attached. The Morris and Essex railroad has cars which pass four times daily between this place and Newark, where it connects with the railroad from New-York to Philadelphia. It is noted as a station of the American army, during the revolutionary war, and the ruins of an old fort, overgrown with stately trees, on a hill commanding the town, still mark the spot.

MORRISTOWN, p. v., capital of Henry co., Ill., 141 m. N.W. Springfield, 870 W. Situated 4 m. S. of Green river, and contains a courthouse, and several stores and dwellings.

MORRISVILLE, p. v., Eaton L., capital of Madison co., N. Y., 109 m. W. by N. Albany, 359 W. Incorporated in 1819. It contains a courthouse and clerk's office of stone, a jail of wood, three churches, a Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian, an academy, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, five stores, one furnace, one woollen factory, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one comb factory, 123 dwellings, and about 750 inhabitants. It was founded in 1688.

MORRISVILLE, p. v., Bucks co., Pa., 30 m. N.E. Philadelphia, 125 m. E. Harrisburg, 185 W. Situated on the W. side of Delaware river, opposite to Trenton. Good water-power is obtained from the river. It contains three stores, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one paper-mill, one button factory; one school, 65 scholars. Pop. 465. Here is a beautiful bridge across the Delaware, suspended from five arches, supported on piers, which is 1100 feet long and 36 ft. wide. MOSCOW (Russ. *Москва*), a large city of European

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Kremla, long the residence of the sovereigns, and still one of the capitals of the empire, on the navigable river Moskva, 400 m. S.E. Petersburg, lat. 55° 45' 13" N., long. 37° 33' E. Pop., in 1838, 364,562.

The total pop. of the city, in 1830, amounting to 305,631, was, according to M. Androsoff, classified as follows:*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Clergy	1,679	3,367	4,946
Nobles and superior officers	10,480	11,304	22,284
Raznochin's	10,167	8,779	19,546
Russian merchants	8,722	7,189	16,310
Dr. lower traders	31,651	23,686	47,987
Artisans and workmen	8,085	4,486	12,461
Foreigners	1,466	1,355	2,691
Peasants, &c.—			
1. Of the crown	30,365	4,094	26,619
2. Of peasants	2,088	749	2,847
3. Of private individuals	37,794	6,789	45,583
4. Domestic servants	42,308	28,714	70,330
Inferior grades of the army—			
1. On active service	18,300	1,468	15,762
2. On leave of absence	8,365	10,329	18,714
Students, inmates of convents, &c.	4,411	4,240	8,651
Total	164,906	180,638	305,631

This city, which was founded in 1147, is one of the most singular in the world. It is of a circular form, and covers a large extent of ground. The central part, on an eminence on the N. side of the river, is occupied by the kremlin, or citadel, containing the palace of the czars, with cathedrals, monasteries, squares, &c., built at different epochs, and in the most incongruous styles of architecture. The other quarters of the city lie round this central nucleus, increasing in magnitude according as they diverge from it. On the outside of all are the *slobodes*, or suburbs. The Moskva, which has a very tortuous course through the city, is crossed by various bridges, some of stone, but the greater number of wood.

Previously to the conflagration of 1812, which destroyed two thirds of the city, Moscow presented the most extraordinary contrast—palaces alternating with huts, Asiatic with European buildings, and open fields and gardens with crowded streets. "If I was struck with the irregularity of Smolensk," says Mr. Cox, "I was all astonishment at the immensity and variety of Moscow; a city so irregular, so uncommon, so extraordinary, and so contrasted, never before claimed my attention. The streets are in general exceedingly long and broad: some are paved; others, particularly those in the suburbs, formed with trunks of trees, or boarded with planks like the floor of a room; wretched hovels are blended with large palaces; cottages of one story stand next to the most stately mansions. Many brick structures are covered with wooden tops; some of the timber houses are painted, others have iron doors and roofs. Numerous churches present themselves in every quarter, built in the oriental style of architecture; some with domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green, and many roofed with wood. In a word, some parts of this vast city have the appearance of a sequestered desert, other quarters of a populous town; some of a contemptible village, others of a great capital." (*Travels in the North*, 1, 283; see also *Clarke*, 1, 80, Euro. ed.)

There is no longer any question that the conflagration of 1812 was the act of the Russian government, in the view of rendering it impossible for the French to winter in the city. With the exception of the Kremlin, and the quarter (Bielogorod) immediately surrounding it, on the N., the rest of the city was mostly destroyed; and in some quarters the destruction was so complete that the lines of streets could with difficulty be recognised. The Kremlin, too, though it escaped the conflagration, suffered severely from the mines sprung under its walls, by order of Napoleon, on its evacuation by the French. But this wide-spread desolation was repaired in a very few years. Like a phoenix, Moscow has risen from her ashes larger and more beautiful than ever. The streets have been widened, and the buildings are less singular and discordant: still, however, the old and distinctive character of the city is preserved, being at once "beautiful and rich, grotesque and absurd, magnificent and mean." According to M. Androsoff, there were in all 9483 houses in the city in 1831; of which 3157 were of brick and stone, and the residue timber. The erection of a wooden house is an easy matter. A market, held in a large open space in one of the suburbs, exhibits a variety of materials for house building, consisting of trunks of trees cut, shaped, and morticed into each other. The purchaser who wants a dwelling repairs to the spot, explains the number of rooms he requires, examines the different timbers, which are regularly numbered, and bargains for what suits him. The whole is either paid for on the spot, and taken away by the purchaser, or the seller may agree to transport and erect it at the place where it is wanted. A dwelling may thus be bought, transported, raised, and inhabited, within a week!

The Kremlin, which has been completely repaired since 1812, comprises the imperial palace, the archbishop's palace, the cathedral of the Assumption, in which the Russian sovereigns are crowned, with the cathedrals of St. Michael, the Annunciation, &c. It also contains the belfry of Ivan Veliki, a tower 269 ft. in height, having within it, at different stories, 33 bells, some of them of an immense size: on festivals they are tolled without interruption, the Russians being passionately fond of bell-ringing. The great bell of Moscow, weighing 10,080 pounds, or 360,000 lbs. (1600 tons Eng.), is now lying on the ground, at a short distance from the tower of Ivan Veliki. It is said to have been once suspended in a wooden building; but this taking fire, the water thrown upon it, to extinguish the flames, occasioned the large rent now seen in the bell. But the fact of its ever having been suspended is doubtful, and the rent was probably occasioned by some defect in the casting. On festivals, the peasants resort to this bell as they would to a sanctuary. Among the other public buildings, may be mentioned the palace of Arms, in the Kremlin; the founding hospital; the bezaar, an immense building, containing a great number of shops; the imperial theatre; the hall, for exercising the troops in bad weather, built by the emperor Alexander (of vast dimensions, being 600 ft. in length, 180 in breadth, and 50 in height, the roof not being supported on pillars); the arsenal; the palace of the senate; the university; the postoffice; the Pashoff palace; the great military hospital. The number of churches, though lessened by the fire, is still immense. In 1831 they amounted, in all to 288, of which seven were for Catholics.

The university founded in 1755, is the most ancient in Russia. It had, in 1835, 190 professors and sub-professors, and 419 pupils. Among the other educational establishments, may be mentioned the gymnasium, dependent on the university; the theological academy, one of the principal in the empire; the medico-chirurgical academy; the military school, or *corps de cadets*, with 600 pupils; the commercial school, founded in 1804; the establishments of St. Catherine and Alexander, for the education of young ladies; the veterinary school; the institute of Lazarus, so called from its founder, with 80 pupils, and a library particularly rich in Armenian literature, &c. There is, however, a great want of elementary schools for the lower classes; Moscow being, in this respect, far below Petersburg, defective as is the latter.

There are a number of literary societies, libraries, &c. The best library belongs to Count Tolstol. The university library was partly destroyed in 1812; but it has since been enriched by fresh purchases and donations, and contained, in 1835, about 45,000 volumes. Several nobles have extensive collections of books, pictures, medals, &c.

The founding hospital is a vast establishment, and is managed in the best possible manner. During the ten years ending with 1831, the admissions were 52,540, and the deaths 24,713. In point of fact, however, a large proportion of the children brought to this, and to all similar establishments, are all but dead before they arrive; and the real objection to such institutions consists not so much in their great mortality, as in the encouragement they hold out to licentiousness, and the desertion of children. The great military hospital has above 1500 beds; and an undoubted judge, Baron Larrey, has declared that its organisation is excellent. There is also the hospital of St. Catherine, the hospital of Galitsen, &c. The population of the hospitals attached to the city in 1830 amounted to 22,327 individuals.

Moscow is the favourite residence of many of the Russian nobles, who pass the winter in the greatest splendour; not being overhauled, as at Petersburg, by the court. According to M. Lecoq de Laureau (*Guide du Voyageur à Moscou*), there were reckoned in the city, in 1830, 2306 shops, 476 inns and hotels, 944 restaurants, 131 bakubs, or places for the sale of spirits, 58 bakubs for the sale of beer, 125 cellars for the sale of wine, 115 bakehouses, and 25 apothecaries' shops.

Manufactures are prosecuted here on a much larger scale than in Petersburg; but a large proportion of the works on account of the manufacturers and capitalists of Moscow are not in the city, but in the adjoining towns and villages, sometimes at a considerable distance from the capital. The principal establishments are those for the manufacture of cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, many of which are upon a very large scale, and are fitted up with steam-engines and other improved machinery. Hats, also, are extensively produced; and there are numerous tanneries, breweries, distilleries, &c.

Moscow is the grand entrepôt of the internal commerce of the empire. It has a water communication with Petersburg and Riga, on the Baltic, Astrakhan, on the Caspian, and Odessa, on the Black sea. In spring, or after the breaking up of the ice, the Moskva is navigable for boats, but during the rest of the season it is navigable for rafts only. A great deal of the commercial intercourse between the

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city and the adjacent distant provinces is carried on in winter by the sledge-roads.

The same causes which occasion a very great preponderance of males over females at Petersburg (which see), exist in Moscow, though to a less extent, and have a similar result.

MOSELLE, a frontier dep. of France, reg. N.E., formerly a part of Lorraine, chiefly between lat. 49° and 49° 30' N., and long. 50° 30' and 70° 40' E., having N. and E. Luxemburg, Rhenish Prussia, and Rhenish Bavaria; S. the depts. Bas-Rhin and Meurthe, and W. that of the Moselle. Area, 533,796 hectares. Pop., in 1836, 417,003. The E. part of the dep. is covered with ramifications of the Vosges, and the W. with those of the Ardennes mountains; but neither rise to any considerable height. The general slope of the dep. is toward the N., which is the direction followed by its principal rivers, the Moselle in the W., the Sarre in the E., and their affluents, the Orne and Nied. Some portions of the surface are very marshy. Near the Vosges, where primary formations prevail, the soil is stony; elsewhere it is chalky or clayey, and, in general, of indifferent quality, only about 10,000 hectares being said to be rich land. In 1834, the arable lands were estimated to comprise 303,913 hectares; pastures, 45,597; woods, 92,938; and orchards, gardens, &c., in 1836, 417,003. According to Hugo and the *Dict. Géog.*, agriculture has of late made considerable progress in this dep.; and certainly it would seem, from the statements of Mr. Jacob, by whom it was visited in 1819, that, both in this respect and in the condition of the population, there was ample room for improvement. "Through the whole distance," says he, "of 50 m. from the Prussian frontier to Metz, there is not a single good house to be seen, except the convent, and the house of the iron master at Forbach. There is nothing in any of the villages, large and populous as they are, nor within sight of the road, though it is an open country, that looks like a decent farmer's or clergyman's house. All seemed of the same standard; each filthy, dilapidated, and small, with barn and stables adjoining, of corresponding appearance. The horses and wagons look miserable; the cows, few and poor; and I did not see more than fifty sheep, which were of a bad race, and nearly half of them black. The inhabitants were ill clothed, and at every stoppage we were assailed by numerous beggars. The cultivators (near Metz) are all proprietors. They or their parents generally bought the land, at the revolution, for paper money; before which they were bound to their lords in certain feudal services and payments, and were supplied by them with the capital requisite for cultivation. In the worst parts of Germany, where the soil is poorest, and where the feudal power is still in force, the peasantry are better clothed, have more furniture in their houses, and display more new and repaired houses, than are seen in the district from Metz to Verdun. Between those cities, the towns and villages are miserable receptacles of filth and poverty." (*Jacob's View of Agriculture in Germany*, &c., p. 435, 436.)

Besides wheat, oats, and barley, the other principal articles of culture are turnips, flax, hemp, and oleaginous plants.

Moselle furnishes about 180,000 hectolitres a year of second-rate wine, the best of which is the red wine produced in the arrond. of Metz. The white wines are mostly light, and *de peu de durée*. (*Jullien*, 42.) Though the pastures are good, all kinds of live stock, except hogs, are said to be inferior. Quills and honey are important articles of rural produce; cantharides are collected in summer near Metz. In 1834, of 153,968 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 84,651 were assessed at less than five francs, and 22,518 at between five and ten francs; only 95 were assessed at 1000 fr. or upward. Iron, which is everywhere abundant, and usually of good quality, is extensively produced and wrought, especially in the arrond. of Thionville. There are many potteries and some glass factories in the dep. Lorraine is famous for its linens; but the value of those produced in this dep. does not exceed 1,800,000 fr. a year. Woolen cloths, lace, paper, glue, and leather are the other principal products. Manufacturing industry may, in fact, be said to have originated and grown up in this dep. since the revolution; but in the interval since that event, has made considerable progress. Moselle is divided into four arrond.: chief towns Metz, the cap., Briey, Thionville, and Sarreguemines. It sends six members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors, in 1838-39, 1731. Total public revenue (1831), 13,577,481 fr. (*Hugo*, art. *Moselle*; *French Official Tables*.)

MOSELLE (an. *Mosella*), a river of W. Europe, flowing through the E. part of France, and the S. part of Rhenish Prussia; its basin being situated between that of the Nahe to the E., and the Mosue to the W. It rises in the Vosges dep. and mountains, about lat. 46° N., long. 7° E., and runs generally in a N.N.E. direction, with a very tortuous course, to Coblenz, in lat. 50° 25', and long. 7° 33', where it joins the Rhine. Before entering the Prussian dominions, it

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traverses the French depts. Vosges, Meurthe, and Moselle, and separates Dutch Luxemburg from Rhenish Prussia. Its entire course is estimated at nearly 300 m., of which half of which it is navigable. Its average breadth is about 170 yards; its mean depth 6 ft., and its ordinary rate of current about 1½ m. an hour. Its principal affluents are the Madon, Meurthe, Sella, Sarre, and Sura; Epinal, Toul, Metz, Thionville, Treves, Traubach, and Coblenz, are on its banks. The surrounding country is subject to its inundations, which do much damage; but it is of immense utility as a channel of internal communication, large quantities of timber, slate, coal, charcoal, brandy, oil, pitch, oak bark, glass, and earthenware, and wine being sent by it to the Rhine. (*Dict. Géog.*; *Schreiber's Guide du Rhin*, &c.)

MOSTAR, a town of European Turkey, pach. Bosnia, and sandjak Herzegovina, of which it is the cap., on the Neretna, crossed here by a Roman bridge, 48 m. S.W. Buzza Serni; lat. 43° 30' N., long. 17° 52' E. Pop. probably under 10,000. It is surrounded by crenellated walls, and its principal streets are on the right bank of the river, about one third of the town being on the other side. It has a celebrated manufacture of swords and fire-arms, besides an extensive traffic in cattle, corn, and wine, brought thither from a great distance. (*Stein*, *Dict. Géog.*)

MOSUL, a city of Asiatic Turkey, pach. Bagdad, chiefly interesting as being near the site of Nimrod, the celebrated capital of the first Assyrian empire. It stands on the W. bank of the Tigris (here very rapid, 300 ft. broad, and crossed by a bridge of boats, as well as an older one of stone), 193 m. N.N.W. Bagdad, lat. 36° 31' N., long. 40° 11' E. Pop., according to Kinneir, 35,000; of whom, about 9000 are Christians, 1500 Jews, and the rest Arabs, Turks, and Kurds. The city is so near the level of the river, that its streets are often flooded, and, like almost every other town in Turkey and Persia, it is in a declining site, its walls being broken down, and its best buildings crumbling into ruins. It has seven gates, and the castle, now in ruins, occupies a small artificial island in the Tigris. Streets narrow and irregular. Houses built partly of stone, partly of plastered brick, with vaulted roofs and ceilings, surrounded by flat terraces. The mosques, of which there are several that possess considerable beauty, the coffee houses, khans, hammams, and bazars, are handsomer than in most Turkish towns, and the market is well supplied with provisions from Kurdistan. The Greek Christians have nine churches, and there is a Dominican convent. The principal ornament of the city are, a college, the tomb of Sheikh Adil Cusim, and the remains of a fine mosque, the *minaret* of which was built by Nouredin, sultan of Damascus. West of the Tigris, the environs are wholly uncultivated; and this circumstance, combined with the great extent of the cemetery close under the walls, gives it a gloomy and melancholy aspect.

Mosul is under the separate jurisdiction of a pach of two tails: it formerly had a large caravan trade with all parts of Asia, but has lost much of its commercial importance; it still, however, carries on a trifling trade with Bagdad and Asia Minor; to the former of which it sends, on rafts down the Tigris, gall-nuts and copper, from Kurdistan and Armenia, receiving in return Indian commodities, afterwards forwarded to Diarbekr, Orfa, Tokat, Aleppo, &c. Its only manufacture is that of coarse blue cotton cloths, used by the lower orders of the population.

The climate is proverbially healthy, the average temperature of summer not exceeding 66° Fahrenheit; but in spring, during the floods of the Tigris, epidemics are common, though not often fatal. Several sulphur springs are found within a short distance of the town, and are much resorted to for cutaneous diseases. The geological formation of its immediate vicinity consists, according to Ashworth, of solid beds of massive, compact, and granular calcareous gypsum, arranged in horizontal strata, not fossiliferous, of a bluish white colour, and extensively quarried as marble. Superimposed on the gypsum is a thin formation of a friable limestone, abounding in shells, and forming the common building stone of Mosul, as it probably also formed that of the ancient Nineveh. (*Kinneir*; see also *NINEVEH*.)

MOULINS, a town of France, cap. dep. Allier, on the river of that name, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge of 13 arches, in a fertile plain, 150 m. S.S.E. Paris; lat. 46° 34' 4" N., long. 3° 20' 14" E. Pop., in 1838, 14,382. Streets narrow and irregular, but clean and well-paved; houses chiefly of brick, but a few also of stone, especially in the principal avenue, the *rue de Paris*. It has three public squares, that of the Allier being by far the largest and best built. It is well supplied with water from numerous fountains. The chief public edifices are the church of Notre Dame and the Visitation, the royal college, established in the suppressed convent of the latter, the town-hall, hotel of St. Cyr, and a recently erected hall of justice. It has also two large hospitals, barracks, a public theatre

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with 30,000 volumes, a museum of natural history, and a small theatre. Several fine walks run in different directions out of the town; and in the neighbourhood are extensive vineyards, and malberry plantations for breeding silkworms. Coal and limestone are wrought a short distance from the town, and are articles of considerable trade. Moulins is the seat of a tribunal of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a chamber of manufactures, and a society of agriculture, sciences, and arts: it has a large manufacture of cutlery, especially scissors, which are highly esteemed, and smaller establishments for making coarse cotton and woollen fabrics, haberdashery, and hats, with steam corn-mills, glass-houses, and tan-yards. It has a considerable trade in corn, wine, silk, timber, coal, and cattle, chiefly with Orleans, by the Loire navigation; but also with Bourges, Macon, &c.

Moulins, which existed as a town so early as the 11th century, became the residence of the Dukes of Bourbon in 1363. A famous assembly convoked here in 1565, by Catherine de Medici, was followed by the long and sanguinary war of the league. (*Hege, art. Allier, &c.*)

MOULTONBOROUGH, p. t., Carroll co., N.H., 46 m. N. Concord, 537 W. Chartered in 1763, first settled in 1764. Bounded S. by Winnipissee lake, into which a considerable neck of land extends. Between this town and Holderness lies Squam lake, 6 m. long, and in its widest part 3 m. wide, containing several islands, the largest of which is a mile long and one third of a mile wide. It is a beautiful sheet of water. It has its outlet into Pemigewasset river. In the N. part of this township are Great Ossipee and Red mountains, over which the wind often blows with great violence. A mineral spring at the base of the Ossipee mountain contains iron and sulphur. There is also a spring 16 ft. in diameter, which discharges water sufficient for a mill stream. Interesting aboriginal remains are found. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Christian, three stores, three grist-mills, three saw-mills; one academy, 11 students; 18 schools, 714 scholars. Pop. 1752.

MOUNT CARMEL, p. v., capital of Wabash co., Ill., 105 m. S.E. Springfield, 714 W. Situated on elevated ground on the W. side of Wabash river. It contains a courthouse and jail, of brick, two churches, a Methodist, and a German Reformed, with which the Evangelical Lutherans are associated; 12 stores, three saw-mills, and one ox tread-mill, one iron foundry and machine shop, and about 1200 inhabitants. Steamboats frequently arrive and depart.

MOUNT DESERT, p. t., Hancock co., Me., 146 m. E. Augusta, 698 W. It is southern of two townships into which mount Desert is divided. This island lies between Frenchman's and Blue Hill bays, and is 45 m. long and 12 broad. The town has excellent harbours, and considerable navigation employed in the coasting trade and the fisheries. It contains six stores, two fulling-mills, two woollen factories, two grist-mills, nine saw-mills; 32 schools, 837 scholars. Pop. 1867.

MOUNT HOLLY, p. t., Rutland co., Vt., 79 m. S. Montpelier, 468 W. Incorporated in 1792. Watered by Mill river, a branch of Otter creek. It has two stores, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; 11 schools, 390 scholars. Pop. 1856.

MOUNT HOLY, p. v., Northampton t., capital of Burlington co., N.J., 18 m. S. Trenton, 156 W. Situated at the head of tide-water and of navigation on Rancocas creek. It is regularly laid out on seven streets, and contains a brick courthouse, 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, with a cupola, a jail of stone, five churches, an Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and two Friends; two female academies, a bank, eight stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one plaster-mill, a large paper-mill, 240 dwellings; many of them of brick and neat, and about 1400 inhabitants. A library company was established here as early as 1765; and, at the period of the revolution, the town had 300 dwellings.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, mt., Hampshire co., Mass., 3 m. S.E. of Northampton. It is 830 feet above the level of Connecticut river, and its top presents the beautiful windings of the river, and altogether one of the finest views in New-England.

MOUNT HOPE, p. t., Orange co., N.Y., 11 m. W. Goshen, 112 m. S.W. Albany, 276 W. Watered by Shawangunk creek. It contains a Presbyterian church, nine stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, five grist-mills, three saw-mills, three tanneries, two distilleries, one printing-office, one periodical; one academy, 100 students; four schools, 318 scholars. Pop. 1565.

MOUNT JOY, t., Adams co., Pa., 6 m. S. Gettysburg. Watered by Rock and Willowways creeks. It has two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, three saw-mills. Pop. 1031.

MOUNT JOY, p. t., Lancaster co., Pa., 25 m. S.E. Harrisburg, 123 W. It has Little Chiques creek on its E. border, and Conewango creek on the N.W. It contains eight

stores, four flouring-mills, three grist-mills; three schools, 93 scholars. Pop. 3275.

MOUNT MARCY, Keene t., Essex co., N.Y., is the highest peak of the Adirondack mountains, 5476 feet above tide water in Hudson river. There are several other peaks in the vicinity, nearly as high, and little inferior in elevation to the celebrated White mountains in New-Hampshire.

MOUNT MORRIS, p. t., Livingston co., N.Y., 16 m. S. Genesee, 242 m. W. Albany, 353 W. Watered by Genesee river, across which is a dam with a raceway, affording good water-power. It contains 24 stores, one furnace, two fulling-mills, two grist-mills, four saw-mills, one tannery, one pottery, one printing-office, two weekly newspapers; one academy, 60 students; 12 schools, 430 scholars. Pop. 4576.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t., Westchester co., N.Y., 6 m. N. White Plains, 125 m. S. Albany. It has an abundance of marble of a good quality. It contains the village of Singing, where is a state prison. See Singing. The township has four academies, 195 students. Pop. 7367.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t., Adams co., Pa., 17 m. N.E. Gettysburg. Watered by branches of Conewago creek. It contains three stores, three flouring-mills, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, one distillery, one pottery; nine schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 1588.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p. t., Westmoreland co., Pa., 170 m. W. Harrisburg, 196 W. Drained by Big Sewickly and Jacob's creeks. It contains two churches, a Methodist and Baptist; 10 stores, one flouring-mill, four tanneries, 13 distilleries; five schools, 120 scholars. Pop. 2123.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t., Wayne co., Pa. Drained by head branches of Lackawaxen, Dyberry, and Equinunk creeks. It has 11 schools, 190 scholars. Pop. 1359.

MOUNT PLEASANT, t., Washington co., Pa. It has four stores, one flouring-mill, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; one academy, 11 students; nine schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 1203.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p. t., Jefferson co., O., 131 m. E. by N. Columbus, 377 W. Bounded N. by Short creek. It contains 10 stores, one woollen factory, three flouring-mills, three saw-mills, two tinnersies; one academy, 140 students; three schools, 250 scholars. Pop. 1676. The village contains three churches, a Methodist, Associate Reformed, and Friends, all of brick; a bank, a market-house, several stores, a printing-office, 190 dwellings, and about 700 inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p. v., capital of Harlan co., Ky., 165 m. S.E. Frankfort, 473 W. Situated on the N. side of Clover fork of Cumberland river. It contains a courthouse, jail, clerk's office, and several stores and dwellings.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p. v., capital of Martin co., Ia., 106 m. S.S.W. Indianopolis, 653 W. Situated on the W. side of the E. fork of White river. It contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, four stores, 40 dwellings, and about 250 inhabitants.

MOUNT PLEASANT, p. v., capital of Henry co., Iowa, situated on the N. side of Big creek, and contains a brick courthouse in the centre of a public square, 100 dwellings, and about 500 inhabitants.

MOUNT SORREL (properly, *mount Sear-All*), a market-town of England, in E. Goscote hund., co. Leicester, parish of Bothley and Barrow-upon-Soar. Pop. of township, in 1841, 1536. It derives its name from being situated close to a steep craggy hill of red granite, which rises immediately from the Soar. On its highest point there formerly stood a fortress, which, being taken by Henry III., was soon after entirely demolished. The town, built along the great road between London and Nottingham, consists chiefly of houses constructed of granite: the principal buildings are, the town-hall (in which the petty sessions for the hundred are held), a church, subordinate to that of Barrow, and three places of worship for dissenters.

Mount Sorrel has some share in the hosiery trade of Leicester; and it has derived much benefit from its position on the Great North road; but this advantage it is likely to lose, from the recent opening of the Midland Counties railway. Markets on Monday.

MOUNT STERLING, p. v., capital of Montgomery co., Ky., 50 m. E. Frankfort, 514 W. Situated on a branch of the S. fork of Licking river. It contains a courthouse, jail, 10 stores, and 585 inhabitants.

MOUNT STERLING, p. v., capital of Brown co., Ill., 77 m. W. by N. Springfield, 854 W. It contains a courthouse, and several stores and dwellings.

MOUNT VERNON, p. t., Kennebec co., Me., 15 m. N.W. Augusta, 600 W. Incorporated in 1792. It contains six stores, two fulling-mills, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; 608 scholars in schools. Pop. 1475.

MOUNT VERNON, Fairfax co., Va., 9 m. below Alexandria, on the W. bank of Potomac river. It contains the former mansion-house, and, at present, the tomb of Washington, which is often visited, not only by American citizens, but by foreigners, who take a peculiar interest in the

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memorials of this great man, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

MOORE VERNON, p. v., capital of Knox co., O., 51 m. N.E. Columbus, 576 W. Situated on Vernon river, and contains a fine courthouse, a jail, four churches, two Presbyterians, a Protestant Methodist, and an Episcopal; 90 stores, three flouring-mills, two saw-mills, one oil-mill, two printing-offices, 250 dwellings, and 2362 inhabitants.

MOORE VERNON, p. v., capital of Posey co., Ia., 189 m. S.W. by S. Indianapolis, 749 W. Situated on a high bank, on a N. bend of Ohio river, of which it commands a view for 16 m. It contains a courthouse, jail, 15 or 20 stores, a steam flouring-mill and saw-mill, and about 900 inhabitants.

MOORE VERNON, p. v., capital of Jefferson co., Ill., 189 m. S.E. Springfield, 794 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, an Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist; nine stores, and about 900 inhabitants.

MOUREZOUK. See FIZKAN, i., 906.

MOYAMENING, t., Philadelphia co., Pa. It lies S. of the city of Philadelphia, of which it is a suburb, if not a part; though it is under a distinct incorporation, governed by nine commissioners elected for three years, three of whom are elected annually. Incorporated in 1812. Adjoining the city it is compactly built, and contains 197 stores, one cotton factory, one brewery; two academies, 745 students; 14 schools, 2156 scholars. Pop. 14,573.

MOZAMBIQUE, a city and seaport of E. Africa, capital of a colony belonging to the Portuguese, lat. 14° 40' S. long. 40° 45' E. Pop. 3000. It stands on a crescent-shaped island of coral, very low and narrow, and scarcely 1½ m. in length, near the entrance of a deep inlet of the sea, which forms its harbour. The fort, which has six bastions and 80 cannon, is in bad repair: the city comprises a large square, and several narrow, dirty streets, lined with lofty houses fast falling to decay. The governor's palace is an extensive stone building, with a flat lead roof, and a square court in its centre. Three churches, an old town-hall, and hospital, are the only other public edifices. Black town, at its S. extremity, is wholly inhabited by negroes, and consists of bamboo and osier huts.

The administration of the colony is vested in the governor, aided by a council comprising the bishop, the commander of the troops, and the chief civil minister; but it is extremely corrupt, and nearly all the functionaries, both civil and military, are criminals exiled from Portugal. Exclusive of about 500 Portuguese and Creoles, the population consists of free blacks and slaves, with about 800 Arabs and Banyans, chiefly engaged in petty trade and handicraft. The irregular life led by the Europeans, and the general insalubrity of the climate, prevent any increase in the white population; and, at an average, of 100 soldiers, seven only survive a residence of five years. The rural population is in the most degraded state; and, although the soil is naturally rich and productive, the culture of cotton, indigo, sugar, and other articles of commerce is wholly neglected. Rice, millet, and manioc, are raised almost without labour; furnishing, with cocoa nuts, almost the entire food of the slaves. The commerce of Mozambique has greatly decreased, in consequence of our exertions to suppress the traffic in slaves; but, though much diminished, the trade is still carried on to a considerable extent both with Brazil and Arabia. These slaves, who are chiefly of the tribe of Monjores, and brought from the centre of the continent, a distance of 40 or 45 days from the colony, are procured from the native merchants in exchange for salt, shells, tobacco, coarse cloths, &c.; goods costing about two dollars will bring in, as the case may be, either a slave, or an elephant's tusk, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. of ivory; hippopotamus' tusks, gold dust, columbo-root, gums, and amber, are the other chief exports: the imports comprise tea, sugar, coffee, cotton and woollen cloths, with other articles from Dia, Demaua, and Goa. A duty of 16½ cruzados is levied on every slave exported: all other imports and exports are free of duty.

Mozambique was first visited by Vasco da Gama in 1498; and in 1506 Albuquerque made it the centre of the Portuguese possessions in this part of the world, and the seat of the viceroy of the African colonies. When the Portuguese lost their Indian possessions at the commencement of the 17th century, Mozambique began to decline, and has ever since been in a languishing state. The territory, however, still extends from cape Delgado northward to Delagoa bay southward, having a length of coast exceeding 1400 m., and comprising, besides the capital, the several settlements of Ibo, Pembe, Conducia, Mokamba, and Quilmanne. The channel between the E. coast of Africa and Madagascar is called the Mozambique channel. (*Ritter's Africa*, i., 202-204, &c.)

MUDDY CREEK, t., Butler co., Pa. It has five stores, one grist-mill, seven saw-mills, two tanneries; 13 schools, 504 scholars. Pop. 1998.

MULLENBURG, county, Ky., situated centrally to

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wards the W. part of the state, and contains 49 s. s. Bounded N.E. by Green river, by branches of which it is watered. It contained in 1840, 8965 best cattle, 765 sheep, 39,950 swine; and produced 34,980 bushels of wheat, 20,250 of Indian corn, 37,751 of oats, 3386 of potatoes, 22,747 pounds of tobacco. It had 15 stores, one furnace, seven grist-mills, four saw-mills, one oil-mill, five tanneries, ten distilleries; four schools, 98 scholars. Pop.: whites, 635; slaves, 1195: free coloured, 13; total, 6864. Capital, MULLICA.

MULLICA, t., Atlantic co., N.J. It contains 20 stores, one furnace, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills; five schools, 396 scholars. Pop. 1036.

MULHAUSEN, a town of the Prussian dom. prov. Saxony, reg. Erfurt, esp. circ., on the Unstrut, 20 m. N.W. Erfurt. Pop., with its suburbs, in 1838, 19,858. (*Borghaus*.) It is surrounded by a high wall, flanked with towers and environed by a ditch; has an antiquated apse, several Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, three hospitals, and an orphan asylum; and is the seat of a judicial court for the town and circuit. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths, carpets, &c.; with dyeing-houses, tanning and oil mills, distilleries, breweries, and tanneries, and an active trade in corn and dyeing drugs. (*Von Zedlitz*; *Borghaus*.)

MULHAUSEN, or MULHOUSE, a town of France, dep. Haut-Rhin, cap. cant., on the Ill, 92 m. S. Colmar, and 10 m. N.W. Basle. Pop., in 1838, ex com., 12,739; ex com., 16,932; exclusive of about 7000 individuals who come daily out of the neighbouring communes to work in the various factories. It is divided into the old and the new town. The former, entirely surrounded by the Ill (here crossed by several bridges), though irregularly laid out, has tolerably broad, well-paved, and clean streets, and some good houses. The Protestant and the Roman Catholic parish churches, the synagogue, town-hall, college, arsenal, and hospital, are its principal public edifices. One of its squares is a column erected to the astronomer Lambert, born here in 1728. The new town, which extends on the S.E. as far as the canal uniting the Rhine and Rhodan, is handsomely laid out, and has numerous handsome residences, with the hall of the Society of Industry, the exchange, the chamber of commerce, &c.; it has also a spacious basin on the canal.

Until about the middle of last century, Mulhausen had only a manufacture of woollen cloths; but in 1745 cotton printing was introduced, and it is now one of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture in France. The cotton prints and mullins of Mulhausen and its neighbourhood are second only, as respects the perfection and variety of its patterns, to the silk goods of Lyons. (*Bourgeois's Rep. de Suisse*, p. 34.) The manufacturers have, in many instances, branch establishments in other parts of Haut-Rhin and in the neighbouring departments; but Dr. Bourgeois states that many of their mills and factories are managed by the inhabitants of Basle; and, in fact, Switzerland furnishes considerable capital to the manufacturers of Alsace. (*See* art. REIN-HAUT in this work.) Hugo says that about one fifth part of its cotton goods are sent out of France. The work-people are badly clothed, dirty, and lodge generally in cellars, or other comfortable dwellings; but of late efforts have been made, by some of the more worthy manufacturers, to improve the lodgings of the work-people in their employ. Wages are good: cotton printers of the first class get from 2½ fr. to 3 fr. 20 c. a day; inferior workmen, from 1 fr. to 1½ fr.; women, an average of 1 fr. 20 c. and children, from 15 s. to 33 c. a day. Weavers (men and women) and male cotton spinners get from 1½ fr. to 3 fr. a day; females engaged in cotton spinning, from 75 s. to 1 fr. 10 c.

Intemperance is not so prevalent here as among the cotton weavers of the department du Nord; and, according to Villermé, the proportion of illegitimate children is but little above the general average of France.

The spinning-mills at Mulhausen are not in a flourishing condition, owing, in part, to their being obliged to use cotton imported by way of Havre or Marseilles. In point of fact, however, they are totally unable to withstand the competition of the English; and since Manchester and Glasgow cotton twist has been admitted at a slight duty, as low as No. 170, they have ceased to spin any high numbers. Woollen cloths, hosiery, straw hats, morocco leather, and beer, are the other principal goods made at Mulhausen, which has also a brisk trade in iron, hardware, and agricultural produce. Before the revolution, this town was the capital of a small republic allied to Switzerland. It was annexed to France in 1798, and has rapidly increased since 1820. (*Hugo, art. Haut-Rhin; Villermé, Tableau des Censiers*, i., 14-30; *Bourgeois's and Syon's Reports*, &c.)

MULL. See HERRIDES.

MULLINGAR, an inland town of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Westmeath, of which it is the cap., on the Droghda, 44 m. W. by N. Dublin. Pop., in 1821, 3684; in 1831, 6355. It consists of one principal street, running E. and W., with

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several diverging streets and lanes. It has a parish church, a very large Roman Catholic chapel, a convent, a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting-house, a large barrack, and the prison, courthouse, and infirmary for the county. Though not as incorporated borough, it sent two members to the Irish House of Commons till the union, when it was disfranchised. It has two schools, partly supported by the Educational board, one attended by about 250 boys, and the other by above 400 girls. Courts leet and baron, for small debts, are held every Thursday; and a court of record, with jurisdiction to the amount of £100. The assizes for the county are also held here; with general sessions in January, April, and July, and October; and petty sessions on Saturdays. It is a comestibulary and revenue police station. The county prison, built on the radiating plan, contains 100 cells and 15 other rooms for prisoners. It is a large market-place for corn, butter, cattle, and other agricultural produce, having an easy communication by the royal canal, which nearly encircles it, with Dublin on the one hand, and the Shannon on the other. It has two tanneries and a brewery. Markets on Thursdays; fairs, inferior only to those of Ballisloe, for the sale of cattle, on April 6, July 4, August 28, and November 11, the last chiefly for horses. Post-office revenue, in 1830, £273; in 1836, £1094.

MUNCY, p. b., 85 m. N. Harrisburg, 195 W. Situated 1 m. E. of Susquehanna river, and contains four churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist; nine stores, one furnace, one tannery, two distilleries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; two schools, 90 scholars. Pop. 662.

MUNCY CREEK, t., Lycoming co., Pa., 13 m. E. by N. Williamsport. Drained by Big and Little Muncy creek, which flows into the W. branch of Susquehanna river. It contains Muncy borough, exclusive of which it has two stores, two woolen factories, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; seven schools, 210 scholars. Pop. 1166.

MUNCY TOWN, p. v., capital of Delaware co., Ia., 58 m. N.E. Indianapolis, 529 W. It is on the S. bank of White river, elevated 36 feet above the water of the river. It is laid out in the form of an oblong, having its four principal streets, 66 feet wide, crossed at right angles by other streets, 43 feet wide. It contains a courthouse, jail, three stores, a saw-mill, with a fall in the river of 11 feet, and about 400 inhabitants.

MUNICH (Germ. *München*), a city of S. Germany, the cap. of Bavaria, highly interesting on account of its collections of the fine arts, on the Isar, crossed here by three bridges, about 250 m. W. Vienna, and 118 m. E.S.E. Stuttgart; lat. 49° 8' 20" N., long. 11° 34' 30" E. Pop. in 1840, 168,537, including military. The city stands in the midst of a plain, which is neither fertile nor picturesque, but is one of the most elevated in Europe, being nearly 1600 feet above the sea. In the last century it was only a second-rate fortified town, with castellated gates, and quaint, ancient-looking houses; but since the beginning of the present century, new quarters and suburbs have so far extended themselves beyond the walls, that the buildings now occupy nearly double the extent of the old town. "Munich," says the author of Germany and the Germans, "has kept pace even with Vienna in the march of modern improvement. This is everywhere visible; for we see new and splendid streets extending in all directions, fine palaces and public edifices, many of them magnificent, surrounded by extensive pleasure-grounds with fine walks and drives: in short, every object shows that it is flourishing beneath the sunshine of peace. Indeed, next to Berlin, Munich is the third city in the Germanic empire; for though Dresden, from its beautiful localities, is more captivating, yet this is the more striking: add to which, the one is dull and stationary, while the other is lively, attractive, and continually advancing in prosperity" (II., 319). It has, however, an unfinished appearance, in consequence of the open spaces that intervene here and there between the numerous edifices, many of which are still incomplete. The old town comprises numerous streets, diverging from a common central square, called the *Haupt-platz*, and running towards the walls, which form round it a series of irregular circles. A large and broad street runs from N.W. to S.E., called in different parts, the *Neubauer Strasse*, *Kaufinger Strasse*, and the *Theat.* The *Sendlinger Strasse* is another leading avenue, and two narrow lanes, one of which passes through *Max-Joseph's-platz*, one of the finest squares in Europe, lead to a fine suburban line of streets. The *Ludwig's Strasse*, *Karl's-platz*, and *Maximilian's-platz* skirt the town on its W. and N. sides. The different public edifices that form the principal glory of Munich are chiefly on its N. side. Here, also, is the *Caroline-platz*, in the centre of which is an obelisk, 100 ft. high, formed partly out of cannon taken by the Bavarians in the late war. An equestrian statue of the elector, Max. I., by Thorwaldsen, decorates the *Wittelsbacher-platz*. The cathedral, a large brick edifice, erected at the close of the 15th century, has two tow-

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ers, 333 ft. high, and a fine monument of the emperor Louis of Bavaria. The church of the Theatines (so called from Caraffa, bishop of Theuse, the founder of the order) is a large structure in the Italian style, with a central dome flanked by two towers. The Jesuit's church, built at the end of the 16th century, is remarkable for its wide roof unsupported by pillars, as well as for two fine porticoes of marble, which form its grand entrance: it is 280 feet in length, and 14 feet wide; has 11 altars and a noble organ, with several monuments, one of which, by Thorwaldsen, to the memory of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, son-in-law of Napoleon, is one of the finest works of its kind. The church of St. Louis, in the Ludwig's-strasse, a brick building faced with marble, in the Byzantine Gothic style, has two towers, 220 ft. above the basement, and the nave is 250 ft. in length. The church of All Saints, recently finished, has some fine carvings and fresco paintings; but is much smaller, and with fewer pretensions to architectural beauty than those before mentioned. There are several other churches, and two have very lately been opened in the suburbs, both on a large scale, and tastefully ornamented with pictures and painted glass windows. A Protestant church, recently built, has a lofty open tower, and is celebrated for a remarkably fine-toned organ. The public cemetery lies outside the S. gate, and is of vast extent; open alike to Protestants and Catholics. Not far from it is the general hospital, a large building having accommodation for nearly 800 patients. The royal palace, or *Königs-resident*, consists of an older part, built in the 16th century, and comprising four irregular courtyards, as well as a more modern part, called *Neubau*, planned on the model of the Pitti palace at Florence, and fitted up in the most sumptuous style, though not yet completed. The apartments already finished are in the style of those seen in Pompeii, and comprise numerous fresco and encaustic paintings, base-reliefs, richly carved cornices, &c. At the back of the palace is the *Hofgarten*, a large, square, planted space, surrounded by arcades, with cafés, shops, &c., not unlike those of the Palais royal in Paris. The E. side being occupied by barracks. Connected with the *Hofgarten* eastward, is a kind of park, called the English garden. The new buildings of the palace face Max-Joseph's square, on another side of which is the opera-house, opened about 14 years ago, one of the largest and most elegant theatres in Germany; it is fitted to hold about 2500 spectators, and is equalled, as respects its performances, only by those of London, Naples, and Milan. Opposite the palace, in the same square, is the new post-office, copied from that of Rome, and in the centre is a statue of the late king, Max-Joseph I., by Rauch of Berlin.

The great glory of Munich, however, consists in its fine galleries of paintings and sculpture, called respectively the *Pinsacotheca* (from *pinax*, a picture, and *θήκη*, a repository), and the *Glyptotheca* (from *γλυπτός*, a carving, and *θήκη*, a repository). The first of these, in the Baler Strasse, is in the Palladian style, with two wings, and has a front 500 ft. in length: the public entrance is at the E. end, the corridor is adorned with allsical frescoes in compartments; and the collection, which for specimens of the Flemish and Dutch schools, is one of the finest in the world, occupies seven splendid halls and 93 adjoining cabinets on the first floor, the basement story being devoted to the reception of drawings, enameled, mosaics, &c. The collection of drawings comprises about 9000, including five by Raphael, 30 by Fra Bartolomeo, and several by Rembrandt, Albert Durer, and other Dutch and German artists. The paintings are limited to 1500, and consist of the *choix d'œuvres* from the king's collections, including the galleries of Dusseldorf, Mannheim, Deux-ponts, Schleibheim, and other galleries. Two of the apartments are devoted to the German school, and include the *stille des Boisseret* gallery, purchased in 1827 for 375,000 florins, comprising specimens by Albert Durer, J. von Eyck, Schorel, Hans Hemling, &c. Three of the rooms contain pictures of the Flemish and Dutch masters, the principal of which are the "Murder of the Innocents," "Fall of the Damned," and other splendid works of Rubens: the "Village Fête" of Tonders; the "Musical Party," by Neuber; the "Girl with the Pitcher" and "The Mountebank," by Gerard Dow; "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," by Schalken, besides numerous highly-coloured works of Wanderwerf and Rembrandt, with various portraits of Vandyck. The specimens of the Italian school, comprised in two apartments, bear no comparison with the invaluable pictures just mentioned; but there are a few fine works by Raphael, Guido, Titian, Domenichino, Annibal Carraci, and Carlo Maratti. Belonging to the Spanish school, also, may be noticed "The Beggars" of Murillo, several works of Espagnoletto, and some portraits by Velasquez. There are also a few paintings of the English school, and among them is the well-known "Reading of the Will," by Sir D. Wilkie. The Glyptotheca in the Königs-platz is a chaste and elegant structure, in the Ionic style, erected like the last by the

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Barn Von Klenze, and has a noble central portion; the sides being adorned with statues in niches. The collection is distributed in 19 rooms, each of which is devoted to a distinct epoch in the art, and decorated in accordance with its contents. The walls are of scagliola-work, the floors of marble, and the ceilings richly adorned in fresco and stucco work. The marbles from the temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in Egina, purchased by the present king for 10,000 sequins, occupy an entire room, and are particularly valuable, from their being the only extant specimens of the Eginetan school of statuary. The Ilioneus, however, is said to be "the gem of the collection," and one of the finest existing specimens of ancient art. The Roman hall far surpasses the rest in the splendour of its decorations; but the works that it contains are said to belong rather to the declining stage of the arts. The hall of modern sculpture has, among other works, the Paris and Venus of Canova, copied from that at Florence; the Adonis of Thorwaldsen, and a bust of the king by the same artist.

The Leuchtenberg gallery, formed by the late Prince Eugene Beauharnois, comprises a choice, though not very extensive collection, including, among other *chefs d'œuvre*, Murillo's famous Virgin and Child, with several cabinet pictures, by Raphael, Vandyck, Rembrandt, and Velasquez, with numerous works of modern French artists, and a few sculptures by Canova. The present king of Bavaria is certainly a liberal, and perhaps, also, a judicious patron of art; and nowhere is the modern German school of painting to be seen to greater advantage than at Munich. Several artists are kept in the king's employ, and an Academy of Arts has a triennial exhibition, supported by government, with salaried professors and pensioned students. This exhibition is encouraged and, in part, supported by a society which devotes annually about 8000 florins to the purchase of modern pictures. Munich was the birthplace of Sennefelder, the inventor of lithography; and it has many eminent professors of that art, who have transferred to stone some of the most celebrated works of the Pinacotheca and Glyptotheca.

The university of Munich, originally founded at Ingolstadt in 1473, and removed thither in 1826, is the principal school of learning in Bavaria. It comprises 30 professors of four different faculties, with 1300 students, almost exclusively Bavarians, besides a library of about 160,000 volumes. Philological and theological seminaries, as well as two gymnasiums, are attached to the university; and the town has polytechnic, central, and subscription schools. But however high the celebrity of Munich, as respects music and the fine arts, the censorship of the press is fatal to the progress of literature, and to all the higher branches of philosophy. The royal library, lately removed to a noble building of great length, and three stories in height, is equalled only by that of Paris, the best authorities estimating its contents at 540,000 printed books, and 16,000 MSS. The reading-room is open for five hours during three days of the week; but the books may not be withdrawn from the building. The collection of engravings amounts to 300,000; and there are about 10,000 Greek and Roman coins. The museum of natural history is small and poor, containing but few specimens of foreign plants or animals; and the Brazilian collection, made by Spix and Martius during their travels in South America, though originally good and well selected, has been so much neglected as to be unworthy of notice. Munich has no very important manufactures, but comprises establishments for bronze-casting, iron-works, sugar-refineries, silk-throwing mills, and tobacco manufactories. Its telescopes are highly celebrated, and its porcelain is exported, like that of Dresden, to different parts of Europe. The last branch of industry is under royal patronage, and is carried on in a large establishment at Nymphenberg, about 3 m. distant, where also is a handsome palace of the king, with parks, menageries, &c., completed at the end of the 17th century.

Munich owes its present distinguished position, as the Athens of S. Germany, principally to the patronage and encouragement of the reigning monarch. It is very doubtful, however, whether he deserves any considerable portion of the praise that has been lavished upon him on this account. On the contrary, those who are best acquainted with Bavaria, affirm that the embellishment of the capital has been effected at the expense and injury of the rest of the kingdom; and that the vast sums lavished on buildings and pictures would have been far better expended on the improvement of roads, and such like public works.

The immediate environs of Munich abound in taverns and gardens, which are the favourite resort of the middle classes. Beer is the favourite beverage, and waltzes are danced for six or eight hours, without intermission. The beer-houses are exceedingly numerous, and beer is drunk in immense quantities. Some of the breweries are upon a very large scale. (See BAVARIA, I., 307.)

The inhabitants are likewise fond of good cheer in other

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respects, eating and drinking constituting with them the chief business of life. The morals of the inhabitants are alleged to be at a very low ebb; and, according to the government returns of 1834, there were in that year 1391 natural, and only 1330 legitimate children. These returns, however, are probably but little to be depended on, and the probability is that Murcia is nearly, in this respect, on a level with the other capitals of Germany, where large garisons are kept. Seven newspapers and magazines are published in Murcia, some daily, one or two weekly, and the rest at longer intervals; besides which, several literary clubs and reading-rooms are established in the city. It has also a yearly festival (*Folks-fest*) in the early part of October, established by the present king for the purpose of encouraging agriculture, frequented by the farmers and peasants, who bring with them the finest specimens of cattle in competition for prizes offered by government. Poëy races and shooting matches take place at this fair; and a high sloping bank, running along the meadow in which it is held, is cut into steps, like a Roman amphitheatre, commanding an excellent view of the whole scene.

Murcia was founded by Henry, Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, in 903, on a site belonging to the monks of Schafflar, from whom it takes its name. Otto IV. encircled it with walls in 1157, and in 1632 it surrendered to the Swedes and German Protestants, under Gustavus Adolphus. In the war of 1764, between the Austrians and Bavarians, it fell into the hands of the former, after the battle of Blenheim; and it shared also the vicissitudes of the war of 1794, when the elector made his unsuccessful attempt to attain the imperial crown. In 1796 the French army, under Moreau, approached Murcia, and obliged the elector to make a separate treaty. The French again occupied Bavaria in 1804, and from the battle of Hohenlinden till 1813 the country remained in alliance with France. (*Murray's Handbook for South Germany*, p. 37-49; *Strang's Germany*, II., 328-323; *Germany and the Germans*, II., 315-336; *Bergheim's Schicksal, Wegweiser durch München*.)

MUNNEEPOOR, an indep. state of India beyond the Brahmaputra. (See CASSEY.) The small town of the same name, cap. Cassay, is in a fertile valley, about 400 m. N.E. Calcutta: lat. 24° 20' N. long. 94° 30' E.

MUNSON, a t. l. Gauga co., O., 106 m. N.E. Columbus. 340 W. It contains five grist-mills, seven saw-mills; seven schools, 301 scholars. Pop. 1903.

MUNSTER, a city of the Prussian states, cap. prov. Westphalia, and of a reg. and circ. of the same name, on the Aa, a tributary of the Ems. Pop., 1836, 12,763. It is pretty well built, is the seat of a R. C. archbishop of the government, and of the tribunal of appeal for the province. It has a seminary or college for the instruction of Catholics in theology, a gymnasium, a veterinary school, a botanical garden, and a public library. Principal public buildings, the cathedral, the church of St. Lambert, and the episcopal palace, now occupied by the governor. Münster has manufactures of woollen stuffs and starch, with tanneries and breweries; and a considerable commerce in the products of these, and linen fabrics, hams, and other Westphalian produce. It is united by canals with the Ems, and also with the Vechte, flowing into the Zuider Zee. The treaty of Westphalia was signed in the town-house, in 1648. The famous fanatic Bocoel, surnamed John of Leyden, the leader of the Anabaptists, made himself master of this place in 1534; but the town being subsequently taken by the bishop John of Leyden and two of his accomplices were put to death, after being confined for a while in iron cages, still preserved in the church of St. Lambert. (*Bergheim*, &c.)

MUNSTER, one of the four great provinces into which Ireland is divided, comprising the S.W. portion of the island, and counties of Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford. (See IRELAND.)

MURCIA, a prov. and formerly a kingdom in the S.E. of Spain, between lat. 37° 30' and 39° 25' N., and long. 0° 40' and 3° 3' W., bounded N. and N.W. by Castile, E. by Valencia, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. by Andalusia. Greatest length, 140 m.; do. breadth, 120 m. Area, about 8000 sq. m. Pop., in 1833, 474,315. It is intersected by numerous ranges of mountains separated by extensive valleys formed by the Segura and its tributaries. The Sierra Segura and Pinco skirt the country westward, and a chain of mountains runs northward from Carthagen, the highest point in the province being the Sierra España, which rises 5800 ft. above the sea. The mountains are chiefly of limestone, interspersed here and there with other formations. Lead and copper abound; but no mines are wrought. The climate on the sea-coast, and among the mountains, is temperate and delightful, but oppressively hot in the plains. The heat in summer occasionally rises above 100° Fahr. in the shade; and the winters are so mild, that frost is almost unknown. Rain seldom falls, and the sky is usually so clear and blue as to have caused Murcia to be called *ciudad serenisima*. The soil, except on the banks of the Segura,

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is sandy, dry, and unproductive; above two thirds of the surface is incapable of cultivation, and only about one half is fit even for pasture: indeed Murcia is one of the most barren districts in Spain. The *Aurora*, however, which lies close to the Segura, is extremely fertile, producing rich crops of wheat, barley, rye, rice, maize, vegetables, and fruit, particularly oranges, lemons, pomegranates, and melons: mulberry and olive trees are found in great quantities, and evergreen oaks, as well as pines, clothe the sides of the mountains. Silk and oil are extensively produced, with smaller quantities of saffron and wine. The *export* rush grows luxuriantly in the neighbourhood of Carthagena, and with *barilla*, forms a considerable article of trade. The cattle of Murcia are not numerous, consisting principally of sheep and goats; with only a few horned cattle: the pigs, owing to the abundance of oaks, are almost equal to those of Valencia. Game is abundant, and the coast swarms with a variety of fishes. Wolves, foxes, and wild boar, inhabit the mountains. The manufactures are unimportant, being principally limited to the production of coarse linens, silk-stuffs, and earthenware, and soap. Carthagena, its only port, has a considerable export trade in cutlery, hemp, ribbons, wine, soda, barilla, and saffron; but the roads of the interior are so bad as almost to prevent intercourse. Three large fairs are held in September, at Murcia, Lorea, and Albacete. The inhabitants are proverbial, even in Spain, for pride, apathy, and indolence. Except at Carthagena, the principal inhabitants of which are of French, English, or Italian descent, all classes lead a dull monotonous life, spending their time either in eating and smoking, or else in total inactivity. Agriculture is pursued only from necessity, commerce languishes, and education and science are at the lowest ebb.

Murcia was the part of Spain first conquered by the Carthaginians, who founded *Nova Carthago*, anno 209 B.C. The country passed, with the rest of the peninsula, into the hands successively of the Romans, Goths, and Moors, the last of whom invaded it in the beginning of the 8th century. It formed a part of the caliphate of Cordova till 1144, when it was annexed to the kingdom of Granada, to which it belonged down to 1366, when it was taken by Alonso X. of Castile, and has since formed one of the provinces of Christian Spain. (*Mifano*; *Mod. Trav.*; *Ingls.* ii., 208-211.)

MURCIA, a city of Spain, cap. of the above prov., on the N. bank of the Segura (crossed here by a "magnificent" stone bridge of two arches), 31 m. N.N.W. Carthagena, and 250 m. S.E. Madrid, lat. 36° N. and long. 1° 14' W.; pop., according to Mifano, 35,390. It is situated in a vale, which, for beauty and fertility, equals any part of Spain. It was formerly fortified, but is now open on every side, and has narrow, though clean streets, lined with mean houses, sometimes ornamented with grotesque carved-work. Gardens often skirt the streets, as in Seville, and the walls in many parts are overtopped by the heavily laden orange trees and branching palms. There are four considerable squares, the largest of which is used for a bull-ring; the principal public buildings are the cathedral, 11 parish churches, the bishop's palace, five colleges, a town-hall, custom-house, and hospital. The cathedral is of mixed architecture, with a Corinthian portico and Gothic dome. It formerly possessed great riches in plate and jewelry; but these were abstracted during the late war, and it has now only a few pictures. The chief object of attraction at present is its tower, 200 ft. high, which, like that of Seville, may be ascended by a spiral walk or inclined plane, accessible even to horsemen. In the *Plaza real* is a fine marble column, formerly surrounded by a statue of Ferdinand V.; and there are four public walks, one of which is formed by a mole or quay skirting the river. The botanic garden is small and ill-arranged. The silk manufacture of Murcia, which once employed some thousand hands, now requires only 400. The silk is prepared by hand labour, and cannot therefore come into competition with that of Valencia, which is for the most part produced by machinery. Considerable quantities of coarse cloth are made for the supply of the poor; and there is a manufactory of saltpetre farmed by government to a company, which makes about 1200 arrobas yearly—only one tenth of the quantity produced at the close of the last century. About 3 m. from the city is a gunpowder-mill, bound to furnish government with 60,000 arrobas a year; but the quantity produced seldom exceeds 32,000 arrobas a year. Most of the inhabitants are supported by agriculture: the land in the vale of Murcia produces two crops a year—wheat and lentils, wheat and maize, or wheat and beans—and may be estimated to return about five per cent. to a purchaser. (*Ingls.* ii., 214.) Provisions, owing to a heavy market-duty, are somewhat dearer than at Malaga and Seville. The price of labour is from four to five reals a day: female servants receive a dollar per month, and men from one and a half to two dol-

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lers. Mifano mentions sixteen *peasadas* or inns; but they are little better than wretched pot-houses, kept by *gitanos*, or gypsies, a race very thickly scattered over all the S. provinces of Spain, and following the trade of a butcher, tinker, or low innkeeper. The inhabitants of the capital are equally sluggish, gloomy, and reserved, with those in the rest of the province. The African character is more strongly marked in them than in other Spaniards; and the cast of countenance is, in general, very different from that of the Andalusian Moors. (*Turner*, iii., 152-159; *Cook's Sketches in Spain*, i., 35.)

Murcia was little known before the invasion of the Moors, when it was besieged and taken, A.D. 714. It was subject to the caliphate of Cordova from 756 to 1144, when it was annexed to the new Moorish kingdom of Granada. In 1221 it again became subject to Cordova; and, on the dismemberment of that caliphate, was made the capital of a separate kingdom by Hubel, from whom it was taken in 1366 by Alonso X. of Castile; since which time it has remained in the hands of the Christians.

MURRAYSBORO', p. v., capital of Rutherford co., Tenn., situated on the E. side of the W. branch of Stone's r., on elevated ground, surrounded by a rich farming country. It contains a courthouse, jail, three churches, one of them an elegant brick, Presbyterian, an academy, 13 stores, two cotton factories, two cotton gins, one grist-mill, one carding machine, two tanneries, various mechanic shops, 200 dwellings, many of brick and neat, and 1500 inhabitants. It was founded in 1811, incorporated and made the capital of the state in 1817, and continued such until 1836, when the seat of the state government was removed to Nashville.

MURRAY, county, Ga., situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 650 sq. m. Drained by branches of Oostanaula r. It contained, in 1840, 5538 neat cattle, 1156 sheep, 12,899 swine; and produced 10,568 bushels of wheat, 174,790 of Indian corn, 10,654 of oats, 5454 of potatoes, 1187 pounds of tobacco, 9875 of cotton. It had nine stores, eight grist-mills, eight saw-mills, three tanneries, five distilleries; 18 schools, 318 scholars. Pop.: whites, 3896; slaves, 798; free coloured, 1; total, 4695. Capital, Spring Place.

MURRAY, pt. Orleans co., N.Y., 943 W. by N. Albany, 399 W. Bounded N. by Lake Ontario. Drained by Sandy cr. It contains 13 stores, two fulling-mills, one woollen factory, one furnace, three grist-mills, eight saw-mills; two academies, 70 students; 16 schools, 898 scholars. Pop. 3675.

MURVIEDRO (*Muri velera*, but more an. *Saguntum*), a town of Spain, highly interesting on account of its Roman antiquities, prov. Valencia, on the Canas, about 34 m. from the Mediterranean, and 15 m. N.N.E. Valencia. Pop., according to Mifano, 9273. It stands at the foot of a mountain of black marble, and at the N.E. extremity of a large and well irrigated plain; has long, tortuous, narrow streets, and is surrounded by walls flanked with small round towers. The houses in the interior have a mean and gloomy appearance; but the suburbs are more airy and agreeable, and perfectly level. Two churches, three old convents, and a governor's palace, are its only public buildings. Murviedro formerly exported considerable quantities of brandy; but its chief dependence, at present, is on the export of the oil, wine, wheat, barley, carobs, and fruit, grown in the adjacent district, sent coastwise to Valencia and other ports of the Mediterranean.

"Murviedro," says Mr. Swinburne, "seems to occupy the same ground as the ancient Roman city; but, in all probability, the *Saguntum* of Hannibal was built on the summit of the hill. That the Romans, also, had a fortress on the top is clear, from the large stones and regular masonry on which the Saracens afterwards erected their castle. Half way up the rock are the ruins of the theatre, forming an exact semicircle, about 92 yards in diameter, from outside to outside: the length of the orchestra, or inner diameter, is 24 feet. The seats for the audience, the staircases, and passages of communication, the vomitoria, and the arched porticos, are still easily traced. The back part rests against the hill, and some of the galleries are cut out of the rock. Two walls, going off at an angle, serve to turn off the rain water that washes down from the cliff behind. As the spectators faced the N. and E., and were sheltered from the W. and S., nothing could be more agreeable in this climate than such a place of entertainment, open to every pleasant and salubrious breeze, and defended from all winds that might bring them heat or noxious vapours. It is computed that 9000 persons might be present, without inconvenience, at the exhibitions in this theatre." An attempt was made, at the close of the last century, to repair this noble structure; and, in 1796, a Spanish comedy was represented within its walls; but the plan was never carried into execution. The remains of a circus, also, are still discoverable in the orchards outside the town. It extended to a small river, the bed of which only remains, and which was the chord of the segment formed by the circus. When the Saguntines exhibited their mock sea-fights, call-

Murcia is very ill provided with accommodation for trav-

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ed *neumachia*, this bed was undoubtedly filled from the neighbouring canals which still exist. A mosaic pavement, 24 ft. in length and 14 ft. wide, in a very perfect state of preservation, was discovered in 1755, at the entrance of the town; and Ferdinand VI. ordered it to be enclosed, but his orders were not carried into effect, and it was, consequently, soon despoiled. Its fragments may still be seen in several houses of Murviedro. "Indeed," says M. Bourgoing, "the city is full of the remains of its antiquity: the walls of the houses, the city gates, and the doors of the churches and inns, are covered with Roman inscriptions."

The ground occupied by the convent of the Trinitarians was formerly the site of a temple dedicated to Diana. A part of the materials served to build the church, and the rest were sold to build *San Miguel de los Reyes*, near Valencia. The castle on the top of the hill presents some interesting remains of Moorish architecture; the fortifications divide the hill into several courts, with double and triple walls, erected on huge masses of rock, laid in regular courses by the Romans. (*Swissburne*; *Fischer's Valencia*, p. 144; *Mod. Trav.* i., 988.)

The prevalent opinion seems to be, that Saguntum was originally founded by colonists from Zacynthus, who were afterwards joined by Rutili from Ardea. (*Strabo*, lib. iii.; *Silius Italicus*, li. 603.) It appears to have early attained to great wealth and distinction; and being zealously attached to the Romans, it became an object of hostility to the Carthaginians. It was besieged by Hannibal previously to his invasion of Italy; but the strength of the city, and the determined bravery of the inhabitants, baffled for nearly eight months all the efforts of this great general to effect its subjugation. At length, however, it fell into his hands, *anno* 219 B.C., the inhabitants being in part put to the sword and in part sold as slaves. They had previously thrown a great part of their wealth into the flames; but the booty was still ample enough to enable Hannibal to reward the valour and devotion of his soldiers, and to facilitate his designs against Italy. (*Polyp.* lib. iii.; *Livy*, lib. xxi., cap. 9.) Having been rebuilt by the Romans, it was afterwards famed for its porcelain, mentioned by Martial (*xiv. epig.* 106).

"Some Saguntino porceli fets luto."

MUSCAT, a city and seaport on the E. side of Arabia, prov. Oman, of which it is the cap., about 96 m. N.W. Cape Ras-el-had, lat. 33° 38' N., long. 58° 37' 30" E. Pop., estimated by Fraser at from 10,000 to 19,000, of whom 9000 are Hindoos, from Sind, &c., and the rest a mixed race, the descendants of Arabs, Persians, Kurds, Afghans, Belooches, settled here for the purposes of commerce. The town is situated at the S. extremity of a small cove, shaped like a horse-shoe; and on either side hills, lined with forts, rise almost perpendicularly 300 ft. from the sea. It is built on a slope, rising gradually from the water, which nearly washes the bases of the houses. On this side it has no defence; but the other sides are protected by a wall 14 ft. high, with a dry ditch. Its mosques, minarets, and white terraced houses give it an imposing aspect when seen from a distance; but, on entering, narrow crowded streets, and filthy bazaars, wretched huts, poultry houses, and other tenements more than half fallen to decay, meet the eye in every direction. It has, however, some substantial and even handsome houses; the palace of the Imam, those belonging to his mother, the governor's, and several others being of the latter description: their form differs considerably from what is usually seen in the towns of Yemen and the Hedjaz, partaking more of the Persian than Arabian style of architecture. Muscat is supplied with water by means of a deep and strongly guarded well, from which a newly constructed aqueduct conveys it to tanks in the different quarters. During July and August it is excessively hot; and the fevers then prevalent are especially fatal to Europeans. The country in its immediate vicinity is extremely barren; but it improves as it recedes inward. Dates and wheat are the principal articles of produce; the former being held in high estimation, and largely exported, chiefly to India. A date tree is valued at from seven to ten dollars, and its annual produce from one to one and a half dollars. The value of estates is measured by the number of date trees comprised within the property.

Muscat is a place of considerable importance, being at once the key to, and commanding the trade of, the Persian gulf. The dominions of the Imam are very extensive, and his government is more liberal and intelligent than any other in Arabia or Persia. He has some large ships of war; and his subjects have some of the finest trading vessels to be met with in the Indian seas. The part of Arabia near Muscat is too poor to have any very considerable direct trade; but, owing to its favourable position, and the superiority of its ships and seamen, it has become an important entrepôt, and has an extensive transit and carrying trade. Most European ships bound for Bussorah and Bushire touch here; and more than half the trade of the Per-

MUSKINGUM.

sian gulf is carried on in ships belonging to its merchants. But exclusive of the ports on the gulf and the coast of Arabia, ships under the Imam's flag trade to all the ports of British India, to Singapore, Java, the Mauritius, &c. The pearl trade of the Persian gulf is now, also, wholly centered at Muscat. All merchandise passing up the gulf on Arab bottoms pays a duty of 4 per cent. to the Imam. He also rents the Islands of Ormuz and Kishmoo, the port of Gombroon, and some sulphur mines from the Persian government.

In the magazines of Muscat may be found every species of produce imported into, or exported from, the Persian gulf. Various articles are also imported for the use of the surrounding country, and for the internal consumption of Arabia. Among these, the principal are rice, sugar, coffee from Mocha, cotton and cotton cloth, cocoa nuts, wool for building, slaves from Zanguebar, dates from Bashire and Bussorah, &c. Payment for these is chiefly made in specie and pearls; but they also export drugs of various descriptions, ivory, gums, hides, ostrich feathers, horses, a sort of earthen jar, called *marbaban*, to Tranquebar, dried fish, an esteemed sweetmeat called *kulach*, and a few other articles.

The markets of Muscat are abundantly supplied with all sorts of provision. Beef, mutton, and vegetables of good quality may be had at all times, and reasonably cheap. The bay literally swarms with the greatest variety of most excellent fish. Water is excellent, and is conveyed to the beach in such a manner that the casks of a vessel may be filled in her boats while afloat. Firewood is also abundant, and is cheaper than at Bombay.

Mohammedans pay a duty of 24 per cent. on imports and exports; and all other nations pay five per cent.

Niebuhr thinks, that Muscat occupies the site of the Mosca of Arrian and other Greek writers (*Persæ in Arabia*, li. 71. ed. Amst. 1780); a conjecture which seems to be confirmed, not merely by the resemblance of the name, but also by the terms applied by Arrian to Mosca being sufficiently descriptive of Muscat; and as the port is bounded on all sides by rocks, it must now present almost the same appearance as in antiquity. Dr. Vincent, however, though he speaks doubtfully on the subject, is inclined to place Mosca to the west of cape Ras-el-gate. (*Commerce and Navigation of the Ancients*, li. 344-347. For further particulars, besides the authorities above referred to, see *Hamilton's New Account of the East Indies*, i. 63; *Fraser's Journey to Khoreasan*, pp. 5-19; *Milburn's Orient. Com.*, &c. The longitude given above is that of *Arrosenna's Gulf*.)

MUSCATINE, county, Iowa. Situated S.E. of the centre of the ter. and contains 440 sq. m. Bounded S.E. by Mississippi river. Watered by Red Cedar river and its tributaries, and Pine creek which affords water-power, and a good harbour for steamboats at its mouth. The Muscatine-blue, a bayou of the Mississippi, about 80 yards wide and four feet deep, with a gentle current, which leaves, and again enters Mississippi river forms a beautiful and fertile island. The county contained in 1840, 1547 neat cattle, 422 sheep, 4890 swine; and produced 5639 bushels of wheat, 4435 of Indian corn, 8860 of oats, 8647 of potatoes. It had 15 stores, three grist-mills, four saw-mills; one pottery; four schools, 68 scholars. Pop. 1942. Capital, Bloomington.

MUSCOGEE, county, Ga. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 410 sq. m. Bounded W. by Chattahoochee river, and drained by Upetoy creek and other branches of it. It contained in 1840, 9946 neat cattle, 1897 sheep, 19,998 swine; and produced 13,346 bushels of wheat, 251,490 of Indian corn, 6005 of oats, 7981 of potatoes, 1,186,900 pounds of cotton. It had six commission houses in foreign trade, 106 retail stores, one woollen factory, one cotton factory with 1600 spindles, 18 grist-mills, 18 saw-mills, three printing-offices, one bindery, three weekly newspapers, and one periodical; three academies, 60 students, 12 schools, 304 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6039; slaves, 4701; free coloured, 59; total, 11,699. Capital, Columbus.

MUSKINGUM r., O., is one of the largest rivers that run wholly in the state, and is formed by the union at Coshocton, of Tuscarawas river, and Walhonding, or White Woman's river. The former rises in Medina county, near the Cuyahoga river, between which and Tuscarawas river was formerly a portage, which gave name to Portage township and county, and was early used to connect lake Erie with Ohio river, but a better communication is now formed by the Ohio canal. The Muskingum is navigable for large batteaux 100 m. to Coshocton. It is obstructed by falls at Zanesville, overcome by a dam and locks, which afford great water-power. Above Zanesville, a slack water navigation is completed to Dresden, where a side cut, 2 m. long, connects the river with the Ohio canal. The Muskingum flows with a limpid current, over a pebbly bottom, variegated with thousands of red and white shells. Below Zanesville it has on its borders inexhaustible beds of bitu-

MUSSELBURGH.

minous coal, and rich deposits of salt. It enters the Ohio at Marietta, by a mouth 225 yards wide.

MUSKINGUM, county, O. Situated toward the S. E. part of the state, and contains 935 sq. m. Drained by Muskingum river and its tributaries. There are about 30 salt works in the county. The brine is obtained by boring in a whitish sandstone, from 350 to 700 feet. Coal is found in every town, but particularly near Muskingum river. Pipe clay and burr-stone, or cellular quartz, suitable for mill stones, are found. There are numerous ancient mounds. It contained in 1840, 30,994 neat cattle, 37,173 sheep, 51,859 swine; and produced 336,929 bushels of wheat, 3599 of rye, 683,577 of Indian corn, 34,979 of buckwheat, 3096 of barley, 196,408 of oats, 113,149 of potatoes, 35,589 pounds of tobacco, 21,594 of sugar. It had 50 commission houses in foreign trade, 66 retail stores, three falling-mills, two woolen factories, 32 flouring-mills, 37 grist-mills, 73 saw-mills, one paper-mill, eight tanneries, nine distilleries, five breweries, six printing-offices, one bindery, two weekly newspapers; one college, 40 students; four academies, 218 students; 148 schools, 5925 scholars. Pop. 28,749. Capital, Zanesville.

MUSKINGUM, p. t., Muskingum co., O., 61 m. E. Columbus, 346 W. It has three churches, a salt factory; seven schools, 326 scholars. Pop. 1959.

MUSSELBURGH, a pari. bor. and market and seaport town in Scotland, county Mid Lothian, on level ground, at the mouth of the Esk, in the frith of Forth, 5 m. E. Edinburgh. Population in 1831, including Fisher-row, and other environs, 9661. It is well built: the main street runs nearly E. and W., with a slight curvature, parallel to the bay; and it has a great many subsidiary streets. It has numerous villas; which is accounted for by its vicinity to Edinburgh, and its salubrity. Fisher-row, which contains many modern buildings, and new streets, is separated from Musselburgh, properly so called, by the Esk, the communication between them being kept up by means of one wooden and two stone bridges, one of the latter being old and little used. The other stone bridge is a modern and handsome structure, after a design by Keanie. The only public buildings are a jail, an ancient edifice surmounted by a spire, and the parish church (St. Andrew's, in which parish the town is situated). The latter, on an abrupt eminence $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, is a conspicuous object in every direction. On the shore immediately adjoining the town on the E., are extensive downs or links, used since 1817 for the Edinburgh races, and for the game of golf, which is much practiced here.

Musselburgh has two fax-mills, which employ about 190 hands; and about 900 weavers of sail-cloth and other fabrics. The manufacture of hair is, also, carried on to a limited extent; and there are brick-works, a pottery, extensive breweries and distilleries, tanneries, and flour-mills. Fisher-row, along with Newhaven, in the parish of North Leith, virtually monopolizes the supply of Edinburgh with haddocks and other white fish. A branch of the Edinburgh and Dalkeith railroad has its depot at Fisher-row. The country all round the borough abounds with coal, which, by means of the railroad, is conveyed to Edinburgh, and by another branch of the same railway is taken to Leith, for consumption and export. There are two banks in the town. The harbour dries at low water. The exports are coal, spirits, ale, and farm produce.

The schools are numerous and efficient. Gilbert Stuart, author of a history of Scotland and other works, resided at Musselburgh; and New Hailes, the residence of Lord Hailes, the assailler and antiquary, is within $\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the town. Poor rates have been introduced: average annual assessment, £1100. In addition to the parish church, it has a *quoad sacra* church, and chapels belonging to the Episcopalians, Associate Synod, Relief, and Independents.

The chapel of Loretto, to the E. of the town, was, before the reformation, a place of great importance; pilgrimages were often made to it; and in 1536, James V. performed a pilgrimage thither on foot. About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of Pinkie-house was fought on the 10th Sept. 1547, the battle of Pinkie, in which the English, under the duke of Somerset, totally defeated the Scotch. The battle of Preston Pans, on 21st Sept., 1745, between the forces of Charles Edward and the royal army, took place in this neighbourhood, when the latter were completely defeated.

Musselburgh had no pari. rep. till the passing of the Reform Act. It now unites with Leith and Portobello in sending one member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1840-41, 967. Municipal income, £2902. Number of councillors, 12. (*Boundaries of Scotland, & Edinburghshire; Boundary Reports; Chalmers's Caled.; Private Information, &c.*)

MYSORE (*Mahabharava*), a province of S. Hindostan, forming a state subsidiary to the British, between lat. 11° 30' and 15° N., and long. 74° 45' and 76° 40' E., almost entirely surrounded by the territory of the Madras presidency. Its shape is nearly rhomboidal; greatest length, N.

MYTILENE.

to S., 340 m. by an extreme breadth of about the same. Area, estimated at 29,750 sq. m.; and population at about 2,500,000. The whole country consists of a table land enclosed on the E., W., and S. by the Ghauts; and varying from 1900 to 4600 feet in elevation above the sea, with a gentle slope towards the N. The Zoongabuddra, Pennar, Colair, Coleroon, &c., all rise within this province, which has, however, no river of much size. The climate is one of the most salubrious within the tropics; the air is temperate and bracing, and the deluging rains, which prevail on either side beneath the Ghauts, are here unknown. The soil, which is mostly of the red and black varieties common in the Deccan, is continually watered by refreshing showers; and produces not only most of the grains and vegetables of other parts of India, but also many of the fruits of Europe. Extensive tracts are overrun with jungle, especially of the date palm, and from the remains of hedges, &c., the province appears at a remote period to have been in a much higher state of cultivation than at present, though it has recovered to a great extent, from its previous devastations, since the period of peace, commencing with the present century. Rice, sesamum, sugar, coffee, betel leaf, castor oil, and cocoa nuts, are the principal articles of produce. Though an inland country, the cocoa palm is almost everywhere abundant, great quantities of salt and soda efflorescing on the soil. About Colair, the poppy is raised, both for making opium and for its seed. Potatoes are grown, and exported to Madras and elsewhere. Tobacco is of inferior quality, and is not much cultivated. From the great imperfection of agricultural implements, and the inferiority of the cattle, the fields are very imperfectly ploughed; but the soil is, in many parts, extremely productive, with the aid of little labour. The cottages of the peasantry are, on the whole, neater and more commodious than in most parts of India. They are almost universally constructed of the red soil of the country, and roofed with tiles; nor are the best habitations of different materials, or otherwise distinguished from the rest than by their size, and from being whitewashed. The inhabitants are nearly all Hindoos.

The Mysore dominions are subdivided into three great districts: chief towns, Mysore, the capital, Bednore, and Chittidroog. The government is nominally in the hands of a native prince, but actually vested in the British resident at Mysore, appointed under the Madras presidency. The subsidiary armed force furnished by Mysore to the British government is undefined, but may be estimated at 4000 men. The present dynasty of the Mysore sovereigns are supposed to have originally migrated to this province from Gujrat; but no authentic records of them exist previously to the 16th century. From 1760 to 1799, Mysore was governed by Hyder Ali and Tipoo Saib. After a protracted contest with the English, Tipoo lost his crown and life at the taking of Seringapatam. (*Parl. Reports; Hamilton, &c.*)

MYSON, a town of S. Hindostan, the capital of the above state, on a lofty hill, 9 m. S. by W. Seringapatam, lat. 15° 19' N., long. 76° 42' E. It was suffered to fall into decay by Hyder Ali and Tipoo, but, under the present dynasty, it has been rebuilt, and restored to its ancient importance. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, and consists of the town (pettah) and fort. The latter, which is an extensive work in imitation of a European fortress, is separated from the pettah by an esplanade, and comprises, besides the rajah's palace, the dwellings of the principal merchants and bankers. The architecture of the town is similar to that of Seringapatam, but the houses are larger and better; they are ranged in regular streets, whitened, and interspersed with trees and temples. S. of the fort is a large and good suburb; and on rising ground, near the town, is a British residency. Mysore is well supplied with provisions, and is considered much more healthy than Seringapatam. (*Hamilton; E. J. Gaster.*)

MYTILENE, the ancient Lesbos (*insula nobilis et amena*, Tacit. Hist. lib. vi., cap. 3), an island of Turkey in Asia, in the *Ægean* sea, opposite the coast of Asia Minor, to the north of the entrance to the gulf of Smyrna. It is about 33 m. in length from E. to W., by about 96 in breadth. The strait by which it is separated from the main land varies in breadth from seven to 10 m. Though in part hilly and mountainous, it has notwithstanding a considerable extent of level and very fertile land; and, except in a few places infested with malaria, it is extremely salubrious. The principal products are oil, corn, wine, figs, and other fruits; cotton, timber and pitch, silk, honey, &c. The wines of Lesbos were among the most celebrated of the ancient world. They are said by Athenæus (l. 93) to have deserved the name of ambrosia, rather than of wine, and to have been like nectar when old!

"*Hic innotescit porcula Lesbii*
Ducos sub umbra."—*Hor.* Od. l. 17.

The wine of the island still continues to preserve some, 2 C°

NAAS.

though but a slender, portion of its ancient reputation; very little, however, is exported. The figs are excellent, and large quantities of oil of medium quality are annually shipped for Constantinople and other places. The produce of corn is insufficient for the supply of the island. The timber and pitch are derived from the pine forests, with which the mountains are covered. The town of Castro, on the site of the ancient *Mytilene*, stands on the E. coast of the island, on the strait separating it from Anatolia. It contains many fragments of pillars, capitals, friezes, &c., but no considerable ancient ruin: it may have from 5000 to 6000 inhabitants; and has two harbours, but neither is good. The island can, however, boast of two of the finest harbours in the world, Port Jero, or Olivier, and Port Caloni. The former, in its S.E. angle, has a narrow entrance, but the water is deep, and within it expands into a noble basin, capable of containing the largest fleets. Port Caloni, on the S. side of the island, is a basin, similar to the last mentioned, but of more ample dimensions, nearly, in fact, intersecting the island. It has deep water throughout; but the entrance to it being very narrow, it is but little frequented.

Olivier estimated the entire population of the island at about 40,000, half Greeks and half Turks, with a few Jews; but later estimates considerably reduce the number of Turks. There can be no doubt that under an enlightened government Mytilene would speedily recover some portion of her ancient prosperity. Olivier mentions that the singular usage obtains in this island of the eldest daughter succeeding to the paternal property, to the exclusion of her brothers and younger sisters! (*Voyage dans L'Empire Ottoman*, ii., 99.) Most probably the custom has descended from a remote era; but some modifications have, however, been introduced in modern times in favour of the younger sisters.

Lesbos was one of the most celebrated of the Greek islands. It had several cities, of which Methymna and Mytilene were the most celebrated. The latter was distinguished alike by the magnificence of its buildings, the amenity of its climate, its proficiency in the *belles lettres* and philosophy, the number of its great men, and the luxury and refinement of the inhabitants. Epicurus is said to have read lectures in Mytilene; and Aristotle resided in it for two years to profit by the society and conversation of its learned men. At a later period it became, like Rhodes, a favourite resort of those Romans who preferred quiet enjoyment to the turmoil and bustle of Rome.

Landabunt alii clarum Rhodes aut Mytilenem. Hor. Od. l. 17.

Among the illustrious persons who were natives of the city of Mytilene, or of other parts of the island, may be specified. Pittacus, one of the seven sages of Greece; Theophrastus, the scholar and successor of Aristotle; Alceus, so famous for his odes; Sappho, celebrated alike for her beauty, her poetical talents, her loves and her death; Trepander, who added a seventh string to the lyre; Diophanes, a famous rhetorician, tutor to Tiberius Gracchus, &c. At the same time, however, it must be admitted that the morals of the bulk of the inhabitants were exceedingly corrupt, so much so, that it was common in antiquity to say of a debauchee, that he lived like a Lesbian. (*Callistis Orbis Antiqui*, ii. 15; Tournefort, l. 38; *Ancient Universal History*, viii. 390, 8 v. ed.)

Mytilene was taken and sacked by Julius Cæsar; but Pompey restored it to the full enjoyment of its privileges; and Trajan, who enriched it with several costly buildings, gave it the name of *Trojanopolis*, which, however, it did not retain. Mollvo, on the N. coast of the island, is the modern representative of the ancient Methymna.

N.

NAAS, an inland town of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Kildare, 18 m. S.W. Dublin. Population, in 1831, 3608. "The town possesses considerable local advantages. Situated in a rich agricultural district, 18 miles from the metropolis, its communication with that city is facilitated by good roads and by means of a branch of the grand canal that enters the town. Its main street, also, presents some appearance of activity, owing to its forming the place of junction of the leading roads from Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Waterford, &c., to Dublin. However, far from keeping pace in improvement with the market towns in its vicinity possessed of none of these advantages, its prosperity has been on the decline for the last 15 years. The appearance of the cabins on the outskirts of the town is poor and miserable, many being ruinous." (*Municipal Board. Report*.) The public edifices are the parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a meeting-house for Independents, military and police barracks, a market-house, a fever hospital and dis-

NAIRN.

pensary, a courthouse, and a prison. The spring assizes for the county are held here, and the summer assizes at Athy. Its trade in grain, flour, and provisions, is not so considerable as might have been expected. Markets, especially for poultry, on Mondays and Thursdays. Postoffice revenue in 1830, 2453; in 1836, 2847.

NAKHITCHEVAN, a town of European Russia, on the Don, about 25 miles above where it falls into the sea of Azoff. Population above 10,000, principally Armenians. This and the contiguous town of Rostoff are, as it were, the entrepôts of the Don. Except timber, most of the produce brought down that great river is landed at one or other of these towns, and is thence forwarded by coasters for Tanagerog. Nakhitchevan is built in the oriental style, and its inhabitants are distinguished by their commercial enterprise.

"The connections they have formed with Astrakhan, Mordok, and Kislar, also colonies of Armenia, almost annihilates the distance that is between them. They draw from these countries rice, silk, a vast quantity of wine, and about 500 casks of Kislar brandy, in great esteem in Russia. They receive, moreover, from the Caucasus, all the rough produce of the country. By constantly frequenting the fairs which, in the adjacent towns and villages are very numerous, even to the distance of some hundred versts, the Armenians have formed the means of making themselves masters of the trade of the interior of the S. part of Russia." (*Hagenmayer on the trade of the Black Sea*, p. 36, Eng. trans.)

NAGPOOR (*nagapura*, "the town of serpents"), a large city of Hindostan, prov. Gundwanah, cap. of the dom. of the Rajah of Berar, between the Wyrnagunga and Wurdah rivers; lat. 21° 0' N., long. 79° 11' E. Population of the city and suburbs in 1825 estimated at 115,000. Its site is low and swampy in the rains; and the principal streets, with one exception, are narrow, mean, dirty, and intersected by watercourses. The great number of trees intermixed with the huts and houses give it, at a distance, the appearance of a large wood. The Rajah's palace, though a good specimen of architecture, has no pretensions to beauty, and has crowded round it a multitude of mean huts of mud and thatch. Some of the principal chiefs and bankers have large houses of brick and mortar, with flat roofs; but these, for the greater part, are old and dilapidated. In 1825, of 27,000 houses in Nagpoor, about 1300 were of masonry-work, the rest being principally of mud, thatched or roofed with tiles.

The dom. of which Nagpoor is the cap., extends between the 18th and 23d degs. of N. lat. and long. 79° 30' and 80° E., having N. the Bengal presidency, E. Bengal and the presidency of Madras, and S.W. and W. the dominion of the Nizam. Area estimated, in round numbers, at 64,800 sq. m.; and population at somewhat less than 3,000,000. The general slope of this country is towards the S.E.; the surface is generally mountainous and woody, interspersed with occasional tracts of cultivated land. Principal rivers, the Wurdah, Wyrnagunga, and other tributaries of the Godavery, and the Mubandwah. The land is assessed on the village system. Wheat, jowaree, and rice; teak and sand timber; cotton, sugar, hemp, tobacco, arrow-root, betel leaf, wild silk, iron, and limestone, are the principal products; some of which are sent in considerable quantities to Bombay, in exchange for European manufactures. Nagpoor had always a large trade with Poona, though this has very much diminished since the breaking up of the Maratha empire; and some trade with Benares and Mirzapore, in muslins, brocades, &c. The population of the country is nearly all Hindoo, or composed of wild Gonds, and other tribes; and very ignorant, the children of only Brahmins and the mercantile classes being educated. The government is better administered than that of the Nizam dominion. The revenue, which is estimated at between 46 and 47 lacs rupees a year, is collected under the superintendence of British officers. The Rajah furnishes a contingent of at least 1000 men to the Anglo-Indian army. (*Hemilton's E. I. Gaz.*; *Evid. of Mr. Jenkins in Parl. Rep.*, 1833; *Report*, 1840, &c.)

NAIRN, a small marit. co. of Scotland, on the S. side of the Moray frith, having N. the sea, E. Moray, and S. and W. Inverness: it also includes the detached district of Perintosh, in the centre of Inverness. Area, 194,586 acres, of which about a third is supposed to be arable. It is in all respects similar to Moray, with which it is united, under one sheriff. Along the shore it has a belt of low, flat, sandy soil, mostly suitable for the turnip culture but in parts barren, owing to the sand being dry and moveable. The valley watered by the Nairn is generally fertile and well cultivated; but the rest of the county is mostly rugged and mountainous. The statements as to the size of estates and farms, houses, tillage, stock, &c., in the article *MONAR*, apply equally to this county. The average rent of land, in 1810, 1s. 10d. an acre. Exclusive of the Nairn, it is watered by the Findhorn (*see vol. i. p. 968*), and some smaller

NAMUR.

streams. Except Nalra it has no town of any importance; and it has neither mines nor manufactures. The county which unites with Moray in sending 1 mem. to the House of Commons, had 190 registered voters in 1830-40: the borough of Nalra unites with Inverness, &c., in sending another member to the House of Commons. Neim is divided into six parishes, and had, in 1831, 3074 inhabited houses, 2946 families, and 9354 inhabitants, of whom 4307 were males and 5047 females. Valued rent, £15,162 Scotch: annual value of real property, in 1815, £14,909.

NALRA, a royal bur., seaport, and market-town of Scotland, cap. of the above co., near the mouth of the river of the same name, on the public road between Aberdeen and Inverness, 154 m. N.E. the latter, and 73 m. N.W. by W. the former. Pop., in 1823, inc. the par., 3906. The river is here crossed by a substantial bridge, which, however, was greatly injured by the floods of Aug. 1839. "The principal street is tolerably spacious, but all the others are narrow and confined." (*Bounty Report*.) The only public buildings are the courthouse, jail, established church, two dissenting chapels, and a large inn, built by subscription. The harbour is accessible only for small vessels; and grain, cattle, timber, salmon, herring, and other white fish are exported to London and other markets. Indeed, the fisheries may be said to be the staple branch of industry of the town. The means of education are ample. The town has no fewer than three banks.

Nalra was created a royal borough, by William I., in the 13th century. In the vicinity is Cawdor castle, once a fortress of great strength, but now a ruin. It gave the title of "Thane" to Macbeth, and Shakespeare has made it the scene of the murder of the "gracious Duncan." It now gives the title of earl to a branch of the Campbells of Argyll. Lord Lovat found refuge in a corner of this fortress, after the battle of Culoden, in 1746. (*Edinburgh Philoe. Trans.* ii.: *Scotlands of Scotland*, § Nalra.)

NAMUR, (Flem. *Namur*, Lat. *Namurum*.) a strongly fortified town of Belgium, cap. prov. of same name, on the Meuse and Sambre at their junction, 334 m. S.W. Liege, and the same distance S.E. Brussels; lat. 50° 38' 30" N., long. 5° 7' E. Pop., in 1836, 30,176. It is surrounded with good walls, and has been considerably strengthened since the last war: it has strong outworks on both sides the Meuse and Sambre, and is further defended by a citadel, erected in 1817, on the elevated site of a former citadel, demolished by Joseph II. It is well built; many of the streets are broad and clean, and the houses are mostly of bluish stone, roofed with tiles. The cathedral, a modern edifice, with handsome Corinthian portico, and a dome, is principally remarkable for its containing the tomb of Don John of Austria, the conqueror of the Turks at the famous battle of Lepanto. The church of St. Loep, a richly ornamented building, and that of Notre Dame, with some good sculptures; the new townhall, several hospitals, and a theatre are the other principal public edifices. A bridge crosses each river, that over the Meuse having nine arches; a dam has here also been thrown across the Sambre in the view of raising its waters so as to render it navigable; but this design appears to have only partially succeeded. Namur is a bishop's see; the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, with appeal to the superior courts at Liege, and the residence of the civil governor of the province, a military commandant, a provincial receiver of taxes, &c. It has an episcopal seminary; an atheneum with a library and cabinets of mineralogy, chemistry, &c.; various public and superior private schools, a society for the benefit of the poorer classes, a deaf and dumb and many other asylums, a *mont de pitié*, founded in 1619, &c. The situation of Namur is favourable for commerce. Its custody is much esteemed on the continent, and it has tanneries, potteries and brass and iron works; but its manufactures are less flourishing than formerly. The coal and iron mines, and marble quarries of its neighbourhood, are, at present, the principal sources of employment and wealth to its inhabitants. It has four annual fairs; one of which, beginning on July 3d, lasts 15 days.

Namur is supposed to occupy the site of the *Opydium Aduaticorum*, mentioned by Caesar. Like other cities in the low countries, it has frequently suffered from the ravages of war. In modern times it has sustained two memorable sieges, one in 1692, when it was taken by Louis XIV.; and the second in 1695, when it was retaken by the Anglo-Dutch under William III. The first is the subject of Boileau's famous ode *Sur la Prise de Namur*. (*Flemishman, Dict. de Namur*; *Dict. Flieg*; *Murray's Hand-book*, &c.)

NANCY, a town of France, dep. Meurthe, of which it is the cap., in a fine plain, near the Meurthe, 30 m. S. Metz, and 175 m. E. by S. Paris; lat. 48° 41' 53" N., long. 6° 10' 31" E. Pop. in 1836, ex. comm. 99,399. This is one of the handsomest towns of France. It was formerly surrounded with walls, but these were demolished under Louis XIII., and Louis XIV.; and the citadel is its only

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existing fortification. It is, however, still entered by several gates, some of which have much beauty. Nancy is divided into the old and new town. The first is, in general, irregularly laid out, though it comprises several good streets and squares, many superior private residences, and most of the principal public edifices. Among the latter, are the remains of the palace of the dukes of Lorraine, now converted into a barrack for the gendarmerie; the church of the Cordeliers, a structure of the 15th century, in which are various interesting monuments; the church of St. Epore, and the ducal chapel. The royal court, the tribunal of commerce, and prefecture are in the *Place Carrierr*, a square communicating with the *Place Royale*, in the new town, by a noble triumphal arch. The new town, which, however, is as old as 1603, is remarkable for the elegance and regularity of its streets, which mostly intersect each other at right angles. The *Place Royale* or *Stanislas*, is a square surrounded by edifices, all built on the same plan, comprising the town-hall, the bishop's palace, theatre, &c. Its angles are ornamented with iron gateways and fountains; and in its centre is a bronze statue of Stanislas, king of Poland and duke of Lorraine, erected by voluntary subscription throughout the duchy, in 1823. Stanislas, to whom numerous establishments in the town, both scientific and charitable, owe their foundation, is buried, as well as his consort, in the church of *Bon Secours*, which has two marble monuments to their memory. The cathedral is a modern edifice of Corinthian and composite architecture. The remaining principal buildings are the university, with a library of 23,000 vol., the royal college, seminary, civil and military hospitals, a work-house for the dèps. Meurthe, and Vosges, and a house of correction. Nancy is a bishop's see, and the seat of a royal court for the dèp. Meurthe, tribunals of original jurisdiction and commerce, a board of taxation, a chamber of manufactures, &c. It has an *academie universitaire*, a royal society of science and literature, a royal school of forest economy, a communal college, Protestant, Jewish, and other schools; manufactures of woollen cloth, hosiery, lace, muslins, cotton yarn, Haqueurs, chemical products, &c.; with tanneries, dyeing-houses, and refineries of saltpetre for the gunpowder factory at Metz. Nancy is famous for its shot (*houles d'acier*). No record exists of this town previously to the 11th century, but in the 13th, it became the capital of Lorraine. It was twice besieged by Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, who was killed under its walls in 1477. (*Hugs*, art. *Meurthe*; *Guide du Voyageur en France*, &c.)

NANGASAKI, a large town and seaport of Japan, on the S.W. side the island of Kiu-siu, and the only place in that empire accessible to Europeans, 608 m. W.S.W. Yedo; lat. 33° 43' 4" N., long. 130° 11' 47" E. Pop. from 60,000 to 70,000. It is situated on the slope of a hill, and, like every other Japanese town, is regularly built, with wide and clean streets. The houses, however, are low, none containing more than one good story, to which is added in some a sort of cockloft; in others, a low cellar; all are constructed of wood and a mixture of clay and chopped straw; but the walls are coated with a cement that gives them the appearance of stone. The height of the street-front, and even the number of the windows are determined by sumptuary laws. Oiled paper supplies the place of glass, and the windows are further protected from the weather by external wooden shutters and Venetian blinds; a verandah, into which the different rooms open, runs round the outside of the houses, in which are invariably attached curiously laid out gardens. Large detached fire-proof store-rooms belong to each dwelling, and are so constructed as fully to answer their purpose of preserving the valuables of the inhabitants from the conflagrations so common here and elsewhere in Japan. The chief public buildings are the palaces of the governor and grandees of the empire, some of which cover a considerable extent of ground: there are also in the town and neighbourhood 61 temples, or *yatsumi*, usually on commanding eminences, and enclosed in large gardens, the habitual resort of pleasure parties. These buildings are as plain and little ornamented as the private dwellings, and comprise, also, apartments, which are let out to travellers, or used for banqueting rooms, and other purposes. The tea-house or *bagins* are another favorite resort of the natives; and of these, according to Siebold, there are 750 in Nangasaki. The artificial island of Dezima, to which the Dutch merchants are rigorously confined, is about 600 ft. in length by 340 ft. in breadth, a few yards from the shore, close to which stands the town, connected with it by a stone bridge, closed by a gate and guard-house, constantly occupied by soldiery. Neither Dutch nor Japanese may pass the gate without being searched; the number of European residents is limited to eleven; and the annual service is performed exclusively by Japanese; all of whom, except courtisans, are compelled to leave the island at sunset. From this imprisonment the Dutch are allowed to escape twice or thrice a year, rather to be ex-

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hibited to the great as a curiosity than out of indignance. A corps of constables and interpreters (the latter of whom form a regular guild, receiving salaries from the *sjogün*), are appointed to watch over their minutest actions; and the most degrading servilities are exacted even from the *oppohefs*, or president of the mission, by the meanest officers of the Japanese government. As respects trade, the Dutch are placed under restrictions elsewhere unparalleled; but these and other particulars have already been detailed in the general article JAPAN, to which the reader is referred. The harbour of Nangasaki extends N.E. and S.W. about 7 m., being in most places less than a mile in width. Ships lie in five or six fathoms water within gunshot of the town, and protected from all winds. (Siebold, i. ch. 1, §; *Crawford's Hist. of the Indian Archipelago*, iii. 305-308; *Manners and Customs of the Japanese*, 24-57.)

NANKIN, a city of China, in the district of Kiangning-foo, and prov. Keang-soo, near the S. bank of the Yang-tse-kiang, and about 110 m. from its mouth, lat. 32° 4' N., long. 118° 24' E. Pop. (acc. to Ellis) about 400,000. The walls, which are of limestone, cemented with sun-baked clay, enclose a very irregular triangular area of about 30 sq. m., and this circuit, as measured by the Jesuits, amounts to 57 li, or nearly 30 m., a fact fully proving the absurdity of the Chinese statement that "if two horsemen should go out in the morning at the same gate and ride round in opposite directions, they would not meet before night!" This enclosure, moreover, comprises groves, fields, and even hills, of considerable extent; less than three fourths of it being covered by the town, which is situated at the S. extremity, and about 6 m. from the river bank. The city has declined much both in size and splendour since the end of the 13th century, when Kublai-khan removed the imperial residence to Peking. It now consists of four rather wide and parallel avenues, intersected by six or eight others of less width. The streets are not so broad as those of Peking, but are, on the whole, handsome, clean, well-paved, and bordered with well-furnished shops. A palace of the emperor which once existed, and many other monuments of grandeur, have now almost disappeared. Nor are the palaces of the mandarins in any respect distinguished from those found in the capitals of other provinces of China; indeed, Nankin possesses no public edifices corresponding to its rank as the second city of the empire, except its famous porcelain tower, belonging to one of the pagodas, several temples, and its gates, some of which are of extreme beauty. The Porcelain tower (called *Pao-kan-tze*) "pagoda of grail-tide," which is unquestionably finer than any similar structure throughout China, is an octagonal building, each side 15 ft. wide. It consists of nine equal stories, communicating by a spiral staircase running up the centre of the building, and each comprising one saloon finely painted, gilt, and adorned with idols. The outside wall is white, made of the white bricks commonly used in China: a kind of carved gallery or verandah, ornamented with lightly-tinkling bells, runs round each story, and the whole is surmounted by a gilt conical roof, the height of which from the base somewhat exceeds 300 ft. It was completed in 1434, at a cost of 400,000 taels. An observatory stands about a league N. ward of the pagoda, but though formerly well provided with instruments, &c., it is now almost in ruins. Nankin has extensive manufactures of satin and crape, the quality of the former, both plain and figured, not being equalled by that of any other city in China. The cotton fabric called Nankin receives its name from this city; but in fact it is made in every part of the province, and scarcely a cottage can be found where the thrifty housewife has not a loom for weaving Nankin. (China opened, i. 79.) The paper of Nankin is highly esteemed; and Indian-ink (as it is called in Europe) is manufactured in large quantities both in the town and neighbourhood, forming an important article of commerce. Nankin is celebrated also for its manufacture of artificial flowers from the pith of a shrub, and so extensive is this branch of industry as to give rise to a large trade. The commerce of the city is very considerable, owing to its position in the centre of the empire, and on the Yang-tse-kiang, which is navigable for small boats to the ports of Soo-cheo-foo and Shang-hai, its great entrepôts for corn, manufactured goods, and other articles. Its communication with Peking is effected by the Imperial canal, which leaves the river about 40 m. below Nankin: the principal traffic with the capital is during April and May, when flat boats, which accomplish the distance in about nine days, are constantly employed in exporting to the Imperial court the produce of the Nankin fishery packed in ice. Nankin according to Du Halde, is not less celebrated for literature than commerce: the arts and sciences are studied there with great diligence, and it furnishes more doctors and mandarins than many towns together; its libraries are also extensive and valuable. The bookellers' shops are well provided with the best native publications, and the editions published here are the most esteemed in the empire.

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Nankin, which began to decrease in the time of Kublai-khan, was further diminished by the removal of the six great tribunals to Peking, which caused its name Nankin ("Court of the South") to be changed to Kian-ai in all the public acts: in common usage, however, it retains its old appellation. It is still the residence of one of the great viceroys called *Tsong-tai*, to whose jurisdiction are committed all the judicial affairs, not only of this province but of that also of *Kiang-si* and *Gou-ai-wei*. The Manchoo-Tartars have here an extensive military dépôt under a general of their own nation, and their quarters are separated from the rest of the town by a lofty wall. (Du Halde, i. 149-151; *Ellis's Journal of a Miss. to China*, 295-303; *Ritter's Erdkunde von Asien*, iii. 681-686; *Grutloff's China opened*, i. 76-79; *Private Information*.)

NANTES (an. *Nannetoe*, or *Ovitas Nanneton*), a large and celebrated commercial city and port of France, dep. Loire-Inférieure, of which it is the capital, on the Loire, where it is joined by the Erdre and Sèvre-Nantaise, about 24 m. from its mouth, and 210 m. S.W. Paris; lat. 47° 13' N., long. 10° 32' 44" W. Pop. in 1836 (ex. comm.), 73,138. "Nantes is a noble city, and its situation can scarcely be excelled. It stands upon the slopes and summit of a gentle hill, half encircled by the Loire, which is broad, clear, and tolerably rapid; and its beauty is greatly increased by several islets which dot the river exactly opposite to the town, and which are covered with pretty country-houses and gardens." (*Inglet*, p. 338.) The banks of the Erdre too are very agreeable, abounding with chestnut woods, gardens, and country-houses. The declivities of the neighboring hills are in great part covered with vineyards, which add much to the beauty of the scene, though their produce is very inferior. Nantes is built mostly on the N. bank of the Loire, but partly, also, on the islands *Papillon* and *Gloriette*, in which are some of the handsomest quarters. Both the N. bank and the islands are bordered by fine quays, one of which, *Quai de la Fosse*, full half a league in length, is broad, and shaded by fine elms, and bordered with balconied terraces and warehouses. The Quays *des Braces* and *Port Maillard* are also planted with trees, being at once well frequented promenades, and the principal seats of commercial activity.

Nantes was formerly fortified, but its ramparts have been mostly demolished, and it is now an open town communicating with four considerable suburbs. Towards the E. end of the city are the *Cours de St. Pierre* and *St. André*, two public walks planted with trees and separated by the square of Louis XVI., in which is a statue of that monarch surmounting a Doric column about 80 ft. in height. These *Cours* with the *Boulevard*, W. of the Erdre, another fine promenade of the same kind, are on a portion of the site formerly occupied by the fortifications. There are, however, some remains existing of various fortresses erected in the middle ages. In the E. part of the city, skirting the river, is the large and imposing castle of the ancient dukes of Brittany, a mass of irregular buildings, surrounded by thick walls flanked with solid round towers. It was founded in the 10th, but it was not until the 15th century that it became a place of any great strength. It is now chiefly dismantled, and is the residence of the military governor, and has a powder magazine. Between the Erdre and Loire are some remains of the Chateau de Bouffay, a structure also dating from the 10th century, consisting of some lofty walls surrounding a polygonal tower; and on the bank of the Loire are the ruins of the Tour de Pirmil, erected in 1365. The city is, in general, regularly laid out, and well built and paved. Most of its houses are of stone roofed with slate. There are between 30 and 40 squares, or rather open spaces; the principal of which, the *Place Royale*, is surrounded by handsome shops, and, together with the quarters *Graislin* and *Feydeau*, may be compared with the best parts of the capital.

The different parts of the city communicate by numerous bridges, several of which are handsome, and one, the *Pont de Pirmil*, 277 yards in length, has 16 arches. The cathedral, though not imposing either without or within, has a front ornamented with good though mutilated sculpture, and flanked with two towers, 170 feet high: in its interior is a magnificent marble tomb, erected by Anne of Brittany, in memory of her father Francis II., the last duke of that province. No other church demands particular notice. The finest building in Nantes is the Prefecture. It was erected between 1750 and 1777, and was formerly appropriated to the *Cour des Comptes*. It has two noble fronts of the Ionic order, a fine staircase, and several large halls and other good apartments: it is partly used as the depository of the department archives. The exchange is a large and convenient building, constructed chiefly within the present century; the theatre, in the *Place Graislain*, built in 1810, is, perhaps, the handsomest provincial theatre in France, after those of Bordeaux and Dijon. The town-hall was commenced in 1697, since which it has received several additions: it has

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three façades, ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, and over its principal front are sculptured figures, emblematical of the Loire and Sèvre. The remaining public buildings include the mint, corn exchange, and linen hall; the *Hotel-Dieu*, on the Isle Gloriette, erected in 1655, with 670 beds; the *Hospice de Sanitat*, or general infirmary and asylum, with 800 beds; the Hospital of Incurables; the Protestant church, formerly that of the Carmelites; mansion-house, chapter-house, the large prison, public slaughter-house, barracks, college; the museum, with an excellent mineralogical collection; the *Salergues*, a general dépôt for merchandise, &c.

Nantes is a bishop's see, the capital of the 13th military division of the kingdom, the seat of a Lutheran consistory, of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a chamber of commerce, &c.; and is the residence of the consuls of many foreign powers. It has a royal college, an academical society, two episcopal seminaries, a public library with 30,000 printed volumes, and many valuable MSS., collections of engravings, paintings, and an observatory, and botanical garden, schools of navigation, medicine, drawing, riding, &c., maternity and Protestant Bible societies, a savings' bank, a *mont de pitié*, and a maritime insurance office. The bank of Nantes has a capital of 900,000 francs, in 900 shares.

Ships of 900 tons, in the ordinary state of the river, reach the city quays without difficulty; but vessels of a larger burden have to load and unload in the roads of Paimboeuf, about 94 m. lower down the river. But notwithstanding this disadvantage, the Loire, opposite the city, is crowded with inland craft, and vessels of all nations, but principally from N. Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. Nantes, Brest, Pontivy, Redon, and other towns in Brittany, will directly communicate with each other on the completion of the canal from Nantes to Brest, now in progress, and which, when finished, will have an entire length of about 230 m.

The manufactures of this city are various, and on the increase. Coarse woollen-cloths and flannels, cambrics, printed cotton goods, handkerchiefs, tickings, and hosiery, are made on a large scale, besides which there are extensive biscuit-baking houses, chemical works, potteries, rope-walks, copper-foundries, manufactories of iron-cables, cannon, and other stores, with breweries, distilleries, sugar-houses, tanneries, vinegar establishments, and ship-yards for the construction of merchant-ships, corvettes, and smaller vessels.

Nantes was formerly famous for her quick sailing vessels; but this is not the case at present, and more ships are now built at Bordeaux. At Indret, near Nantes, on an island towards the mouth of the Loire, the French government has lately founded an establishment for building steamboats. In 1840, there were here five ships, on some of which, steamboats of from 160 to 220 tons each were in course of being built; the establishment employed altogether 980 workmen, and four marine engineers; and a sum of 2,000,000 francs was voted by the legislature for its maintenance. (*Porte, &c., of France*, p. 152.) Large naval storehouses are established at Nantes, from which Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort receive supplies both of provisions and ammunition. Previously to the revolution, the foreign trade of Nantes was much larger than at present; and during the time that the slave-trade was carried on, Nantes was more extensively engaged in it than any other French port. Now Marseilles and Havre both rank above her as commercial cities; but she is still the emporium of all the rich and extensive country traversed by the Loire, and has a considerable import and export trade, particularly with the French W. Indies, S. America, and the different ports of Europe. The exports comprise all sorts of French produce, but principally brandy, wine, and vinegar, silk, woolen, and linen goods, refined sugar, wheat, rye, ship-biscuits, &c. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, and other colonial products; cotton, indigo, timber, hemp, &c. Nantes is likewise a considerable entrepôt for the commerce of the salt made in the department, chiefly at Noirmoutier and Croisic. (See *LOIRE INFÉRIEURE*.) The customs' duties amount to about 15,000,000 francs a year.

Subjoined is a statement of the French and foreign ships that entered and cleared from the port in 1838, specifying the departments in which the French ships were engaged, and the number in each.

Branch of Trade.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
French ships in foreign trade	801	24,319	133	18,317
" colonial do.	60	15,155	84	18,291
" coasting do.	4,003	15,150	4,303	90,137
" fisheries	12	9,175		
Foreign ships	176	26,285	126	22,765
Steam-vessels chiefly to and from Bordeaux	10	736	18	1,040
	4,490	501,230	4,678	151,943

* Of these, 60 vessels of 6615 tons left in ballast.

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Of the vessels engaged in the fisheries, 10 came from the banks of Newfoundland, laden with 15,685 cwt. of codfish and 900 cwt. of oil: three whalers brought in, during the same year, 13,433 cwt. of whale-oil, and 306 cwt. of whalebone. The pilchard fishery is also carried on with great activity; and employs, in the season, 700 boats, manned by about 3000 seamen. Nantes has two weekly markets, and 13 yearly fairs, one of which, beginning May 25th, lasts 15 days. Living is cheap; and fish of many varieties, as well as the fine fruits of the S. of France, are abundant in the markets. According to Hugo, there are annually killed in Nantes 2700 bullocks, 20,600 calves, 24,300 sheep, and 9000 hogs.

The era of the foundation of Nantes is unknown; but before the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, it was already a considerable city, and the capital of the *Nannetes*, who distinguished themselves by their opposition to Julius Caesar. In 445, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Huns, and, in the middle of the 9th century, was sacked by the Normans. In 993, it was added to the possessions of the dukes of Brittany, with whom it remained down to the union of that kingdom with France, by the marriage of Anne of Brittany to Louis XII. But Nantes is chiefly distinguished in history from the famous edict issued here in 1598 by Henry IV., and hence called the Edict of Nantes, which secured to the Protestants the free exercise of their religion, and an equal claim with the Catholics to all offices and dignities. The revocation of this edict by Louis XIV., in 1685, is the grand blot in his reign; and by occasioning the emigration of great numbers of his most industrious subjects, was even more injurious to his kingdom than the victories of Marlborough and Eugene.

During the revolutionary phrenzy, Nantes was the scene of the atrocities of Carrier, the most sanguinary of the republican agents in the reign of terror. Nantes has produced numerous distinguished individuals, including Anne, Duchess of Brittany; the Egyptian traveller, Caillaud; the physiologist, Laennec; Fouché, minister of police, &c. Near it is the Chateau de Buron, celebrated as having been long occupied by M^d. de Sévigné. (*Hugo, art. Loire-Inférieure; Guide du Voyageur en France; Parl. Reports; Commercial Dict., &c.*)

NANSEMOND, county, Va. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 444 sq. m. Watered by Nansemond river and its branches. The dismal swamp, and lake Drummond, which it contains, lie partly in this co. It contained in 1840, 7239 neat cattle, 4340 sheep, 23,257 swine; and produced 5351 bushels of wheat, 315,673 of Indian corn, 34,514 of oats, 80,308 of potatoes, 153,040 pounds of cotton. It had 43 stores, five lumber-yards, one cotton factory with 1040 spindles, 17 grist-mills, six saw-mills, one oil-mill, one tannery, one distillery; four academies, 154 students; 13 schools, 270 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4298; slaves, 4530; free coloured, 1407; total, 10,785. Capital, Suffolk.

NANTICOKE, hand., Sussex co., Del. Watered by Nanticoke river and its branches. It has seven stores, one forge, five grist-mills, five saw-mills; one school, 60 scholars. Pop. 1978.

NANTUCKET, island and county, Mass. It is situated in the Atlantic ocean, 10 m. E. of Martha's Vineyard, and 30 m. S. of Cape Cod. It is 15 m. long with an average breadth of 4 m., containing 60 sq. m. It is mostly a sandy plain, almost entirely destitute of trees and shrubbery. The S. part is a plain, elevated not more than 25 feet above the level of the ocean; but in the N. part the land rises into hills, which are 40 feet high. The highest land on the island is 80 feet high. The inhabitants hold their land in common, and 500 cows feed in one pasture, and 7000 sheep in one flock. The inhabitants are mostly seamen, engaged especially in the whale fishery, which they pursue in the Northern sea and the Pacific ocean. S.E. of the island are Nantucket shoals, 50 m. long and 45 wide, where numerous vessels have been wrecked. The island of Nantucket, with four small islands W. of it, two of which are of no value, constitutes the county of the same name. The original right of Nantucket was obtained by Thomas Mayhew of William, Earl of Stirling, in 1641, at New York. It was granted by Governor Mayhew in 1730 to 37 proprietors, many of whom removed to the island in 1660, among whom were three men by the name of Coffin, and Peter Folger, the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin, the father of his mother, who was a man of great influence. Each of the proprietors was at liberty to select a house lot of 60 rods square, of land not taken up. The island is still held as a joint-stock property, and the proprietors have increased to over 3000, mostly Friends. The county contained in 1840, 326 neat cattle, 7500 sheep, 378 swine; and produced 91 bushels of wheat, 521 of Indian corn, 374 of barley, 354 of oats, 4585 of potatoes. It had 33 stores, capital invested in the fisheries, \$2,896,000, one fulling-mill, two woolen factories, four rope-walks, three grist-mills, two printing-offices, two weekly and one semi-weekly newspapers; five

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academies, 630 students; 28 schools, 3080 scholars. Pop. 9012.

NANTUCKET, p. v., capital of Nantucket co., Mass., 119 m. S.E. Boston, 500 W. Situated at the bottom of a bay on the N. side of the island. It has a good harbour, nearly land locked by two projecting beaches, about three fourths of a mile apart, on one of which, denominated Brant Point, is a lighthouse. Nearly 3 m. N. of the harbour is a bar, with 9 feet of water. About 150 vessels belong to the port, navigated by 3000 men and boys. The village is compactly built with wooden houses and narrow streets, and contains nine churches, a Congregational, Unitarian, two Friends, a Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Reform, Episcopal, two African, one of which is a Baptist, three banks, two insurance companies, an atheneum, with a neat edifice, and a library of over 3000 volumes, a fine museum, and the Coffin school. This last institution was founded by the liberal bequest of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin of the British navy, who visited the island in 1696, and found that a large part of the inhabitants were remotely related to him. It was incorporated in 1837, and endowed by its founder with a building, and £3500 sterling for its support. The place has daily communication with New Bedford by a steamboat, stopping at Holmes-hole, Martha's Vineyard, and Wood's-hole, near Falmouth. The tonnage of the port in 1840, was 31,916 tons.

NANTWICH, a market town and par. of England, co. Chester, and hund. of its own name, on the Weaver, crossed here by a stone bridge, 17½ m. S.W. Chester, and 146 m. W.N.W. London. Area of par. (comprising five townships), 3490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5357: do. of township, 4896. It is situated in a luxuriant vale near the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire, is irregularly laid out, and comprises three principal streets, badly paved and lined with mean-looking houses, uniting near the church, a very beautiful cruciform building of red sandstone, built in the early English style, and highly ornamental, with an octagonal tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. There are likewise several places of worship for dissenters, with attached Sunday-schools, which, in 1855, furnished instruction to 840 children of both sexes. Two endowed day-schools are attended by about 130 children; and there are several almshouses, besides minor charities. A market house and town-hall were built in the last century. Nantwich formerly owed its prosperity to the abundance of its salt-petrie; but only one spring is now worked, and nearly the whole trade has been removed to other places. Large quantities of excellent cheese are made in the town and its fertile neighbourhood, besides which, the manufacture of shoes for the London market forms an important branch of industry. Cotton goods, also, are made here in considerable quantities; and in 1839 there was a cotton-mill, employing 111 hands. The glove trade is carried on to some extent. Great facilities of intercourse are furnished by the Birmingham and Liverpool, as well as by the Chester and Ellesmere, canals; and the Grand Junction canal passes at only a few miles distance. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here; and the Marquis Cholmondeley, as lord of the manor, holds a baronial court for the recovery of debts under £10. Markets on Saturday; and fairs, May 15, June 13, September 4, and December 4, 18, 19.

Nantwich, mentioned in Domesday simply as "Wich," was the scene, in 1069, of an unsuccessful attempt by the Cheshiremen to resist the advance of the Normans. In 1438 and 1583, the town suffered considerably from fire; and during the parliamentary wars, it was besieged by the royalists under Lord Byron, but soon after relieved by Sir Thomas Fairfax. It also deserves notice, from having been the birthplace of General Harrison, one of the regicides, and of Milton's widow, who died here in 1726.

NAPLES (KINGDOM OF), otherwise called the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, a European state of the second class, nearly identical with the *Magna Græcia* of antiquity, comprising the S. portion of Italy, with Sicily and the adjacent islands, included between the 36th and 43d degs. of N. lat., and the 13th and 19th of E. long. It has N. the papal states, E. the Adriatic, and elsewhere the Mediterranean. Its total area may be estimated at about 42,000 sq. m., and its population at nearly eight millions.

The Neapolitan territory is divided into two principal portions, the continental and the insular, the first being called the *Dominij al di qua del Faro* (the country on this side the Faro, or Straits of Messina), and the latter, the *Dominij al di là del Faro* (or the country beyond the Faro). The latter portion will be fully treated of under the head SICILY; we have now only to deal with the continental portion, the area, population, subdivisions, &c., of which are as follow: (See up of next column.)

Physical Geography.—The continental part of the kingdom of Naples, the limits of which have scarcely varied for the last eight centuries, is about 400 m. in length, N.N.W. to S.S.E., and 130 m. in its greatest breadth, from cape Cam-

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Provincia.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1837.	Chief Cities.
Naples (Napoleone)	165	715,854	Naples.
Terra di Lavoro	2,341	684,308	Capua.
Principato Citra	2,618	813,177	Salerno.
Principato Ultra	1,894	375,385	Avellino.
Sanio (Molise)	1,316	342,779	Campobasso.
Abruzzo Citra	1,997	357,682	Chieti.
Ultra I.	1,139	300,257	Teramo.
Ultra II.	2,185	300,719	Aquila.
Capitanata	2,714	302,696	Foggia.
Terra di Bari	1,711	446,948	Bari.
Otranto	2,608	285,384	Lecce.
Basilicata	2,383	403,433	Canosa.
Calabria Citra	2,352	402,757	Cosenza.
Ultra I.	1,186	272,444	Rossano.
Ultra II.	1,797	358,918	Catanzaro.
Total	31,407	6,068,268*	

panella to the Garganian promontory. Its shape is very irregular; at its S.E. extremity are the two peninsulas of Calabria and Otranto, forming one the foot and the other the heel of the boot which Italy is supposed to resemble, while to the N.W. of the latter is the conspicuous promontory of Gargano, extending into the Adriatic, representing the spur. On the W. coast also are many promontories and headlands, as those of Sorrento, Gaeta, Baia, cape Vaticano, and others, which respectively bound the bay of Naples, the gulfs of Gaeta, Salerno, Policastro, St. Eufemia, &c. The peninsulas of Calabria and Otranto increase the extensive gulf of Tarento, N. and E. of which are the less spacious gulfs of Manfredonia and Squillace. The coasts are for the most part bold and abrupt, but the W. and S.W. are much more so than the E. and N.E. On either side however the kingdom has several good ports.

The surface of Naples, like that of the greater part of Italy, is mountainous, but it contains extensive and beautiful plains and valleys, which under the influence of an invariably mild climate present a luxuriant vegetation, and a beauty of scenery, hardly to be met with in any other part of Europe. The Apennines traverse the kingdom early in its centre from end to end. In the Abruzzi, where they reach their greatest altitude, they consist of three lateral ranges, but these unite near Isernia, and the main chain thence proceeds undivided to Monte Carmo, about 14 m. N. Potenza, where it finally bifurcates, the principal range running through Calabria to its farthest extremity, and a less elevated range through the S. part of Apulia. Many important ramifications are given off by the Apennines, both before and after their bifurcation, as that forming the lofty promontory of Sorrento, that of Gargano, the mountain knot of La Sila in Calabria, &c. The Apennines rise to a much greater elevation in S. than in Central Italy. The *Gran Sasso d'Italia* (M. Corno) in the Abruzzi, reaches the height of 10,185 English feet, and M. Majella, in the same province, that of 9335 feet. There are some separate or detached groups of mountains, of which Vesuvius, though not the largest, is by far the most celebrated. It owes this distinction to its situation close to the city of Naples, and still more to its having long been an active and sometimes a most destructive volcano, *Ætnæ ignis imitator*.

The largest of the Neapolitan plains is that of Capitanata, having Foggia in its centre. It is mostly appropriated to pasture, and is in part sandy and arid. (See *encl. p. 3*.) But the most celebrated plain is that of the Terra di Lavoro round Naples, anciently the *Campania Felix*, an epithet to which it is still well entitled. The choicest gifts of nature have been lavished upon this noble plain. It is above 40 m. in length by from 15 m. to 30 m. in breadth, and, excepting Vesuvius and a ridge between Naples and Mincum, it is everywhere a dead level. The soil, which is deep and loamy, is of the most extraordinary fertility, frequently producing two crops in a season. It is carefully, if not skilfully, cultivated; the vegetation is most luxuriant; and being free from malaria, the air mild and genial, and the sky usually clear, it goes far to realise the poetical descriptions of the Elysian fields—*Omnium non modo Italia, sed toto orbe terrarum, pulcherrima Campaniæ plaga est. Nilil mollius celo: denique his floribus vernat. Nilil uberius solo: idem Liberi Cæteri certamen dicitur.* (Florus, lib. 1, cap. 10; see also *encl. p. 51*.)

The rivers are numerous, but mostly inconsiderable. The principal are the Garigliano (an. *Liris*), and the Volturno flowing through Campania to the Mediterranean, the Pescara, Biferno, Candelaro, Cervaro, Ofanto (an. *Asclafus*), &c., falling into the Adriatic; and the Bradano, Basento, Crati, &c., which carry their waters to the gulf of Tarento.

The only lake of any size is that of Celano or Fucino (an. *Fucinus*), in Abruzzo Ultra, 11 m. in length by 7 m. in its greatest breadth, in a basin surrounded by high mountains. This lake receives the waters of several considerable

* In 1838, the population had diminished to 6,021,244, a diminution principally owing to the cholera and fibrine diseases, which had been particularly prevalent in the city and province of Naples during the previous year. (Serristorio, *Statistica d'Italia*; *Almanacco di Gotha*, &c.)

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streams, and having no outlet, is apt, occasionally, to overspread the surrounding country. To obviate this effect, the Emperor Claudius, in imitation of a similar undertaking at the Alban lake (see vol. I., 30, of this work), carried an *emissario*, or aqueduct, 3 m. in length, partly by tunnelling and partly by excavating, from the Liris, through Monte Salviano, in the lake, by which its waters were at once reduced and prevented from again rising to a higher level. (See *Storia di Napoli*, cap. 20; *Tacit. Annal.*, lib. xii., cap. 56, 57.) This great and useful work was, however, in later ages, suffered to fill up and become useless. Later, however, it has been renovated under the direction of Affan de Rivera, in whose work (*Considerazioni sul Mezzogiorno*, &c., I., 305) the reader will find an account of the undertaking.

In respect of climate, S. Italy is artificially divided into three regions, according to the elevation of the surface. In the lower parts of the country, the winter is so mild that vegetation is never interrupted; and at the S. extremity of the kingdom, the aloe, palm, and other tropical plants flourish in the open air. In the plains and valleys, near the foot of the mountains, snow seldom falls, and remains only a short time on the ground: but in the higher portions of the Abruzzi, &c., the cold of winter is piercing and long continued. There is a marked difference in the climate on the E. and W. sides of the Apennines. In the plains of Apulia and Bari, for example, rain seldom falls; the ground is, in parts, arid, and almost desert, and, during summer, vegetation is parched up, and the heats are oppressive: but, on the W. coast of the kingdom, and especially in Campania, showers are frequent in summer, and in winter the ground is saturated with moisture. At an average of the kingdom, the annual fall of rain may be estimated at about 39 inches. Except in some marshy tracts on the coast, the climate is in general as healthy as it is genial. The heats of July, August, and Sept. are sometimes, however, rather hazardous, especially when the *sciocco*, from the Syrian and Arabian deserts, exerts its pernicious influence. Its enervating and suffocating blast, notwithstanding the cooling it has sustained in passing over the Mediterranean, becomes positively dangerous, when it lasts more than 30 or thirty hours, and is not followed by a breeze from the N. In Naples and other large cities, the streets are deserted during the prevalence of the *sciocco*, the inhabitants shutting themselves up in their houses, and closing all the doors and windows to exclude the air as much as possible.

Geology, Natural Products, &c.—Granite and gneiss which are absent from the Apennines of central Italy, again appear in the S., and are the predominate rocks in the main chain from the Abruzzi to the end of Calabria. They are intermixed with mica, talc, clay slate, serpentine, &c., and accompanied on either side by the calcareous formations, of which the Italian peninsula is mainly composed. Calcareous or sandy formations constitute the principal portion of the upper soil; but in some parts, especially in the neighbourhood of the capital, the ground consists of volcanic tufa, lava, ashes, &c., which contribute to its prodigious fertility. Vesuvius is at present the only active volcano of continental Naples; but there are numerous extinct volcanoes, the craters of some of which supply salt, ammoniac, sulphur, vitriol, alum, and other volcanic products. These with pumice stone from the Lipari islands, salt, lime, and crystals of several kinds, form the chief mineral wealth of the kingdom. Iron is dug up at Stilo in Calabria, and also at Vesuvius, but in no great quantity. In Calabria Citra, veins of gold and silver have been detected, but not such as to pay for the expense of working. Salt is procured from salt lakes near Taranto.

The vegetable products have been already noticed with those of the rest of Italy (ant. p. 53); but in addition to the ordinary forest trees, shrubs, and fruits of Italy, the pistachio, date, sugar cane, &c., flourish, in some places cotton is rather extensively cultivated. Immediately on entering the Terra di Lavoro from the papal states, an increasing luxuriance of vegetation is perceptible, and many new plants common to the tropical climates are added to the flora of other parts of Italy.

Bears, wild boars, and an abundance of game, inhabit the forests; and the crested porcupine is an animal said to be peculiar to this part of Italy. The shores abound with fish, and the gulf of Taranto is celebrated now, as of old, for the number and excellence of its shell fish. Among these are the *Pisina marina*, the silky fibres of which are woven into stockings, gloves, &c.; and the *Murex*, still used, as in antiquity, in dyeing wool. The tarantula and cantharides are met with in the S., which is also occasionally devastated by swarms of locusts.

State of Property, Agriculture.—Notwithstanding the backward state of Naples at the present day, in respect of agriculture and other branches of industry, it has made a very considerable progress during the last century, and especially during the last 30 years. When the Austrian dominion ceased, in 1733, the industry of Naples was at its lowest ebb. The abuses inherent in the feudal system had

then attained to a maximum. The entire property of the country belonged to the crown, the church, the nobility, many of whom had vast entailed estates, and the corporations. The bulk of the people were in a state of predial slavery. Every feudal right and service, however onerous and absurd, was rigidly insisted upon. The game laws existed in their utmost extent; justice, if we may so abuse the word, was administered in baronial courts; the services which the peasantry had to render to their lords were not defined, and they could hardly do any thing except with their consent. The roads were neglected, commerce despised; the country, notwithstanding its fertility, frequently suffered from famine; and the people, oppressed, dejected, and without the means of improving their condition, mostly sank in a state of indolence and apathy, while the more adventurous spirits became bandits and robbers. (See the *Saggio Politico sul Regno delle Due Sicilie*, by *Don R. R.*, p. 16 and passim.)

The Bourbon government laudably exerted itself to suppress some of the worst of these disorders; and it so far succeeded as to introduce a better system of administration, to improve the roads and towns, and to provide, in some degree, for the growth of manufactures and commerce. But the abuses with which the whole frame of society were infected, were too deeply seated to be eradicated by its feeble and timid hands. The wants of the country were set forth by Filangieri, and other able writers, but things continued nearly on their old footing until the French had established their ascendancy in the countries on this side the Faro. We have already seen that Napoleon has an unquestionable title to be regarded as the best friend and benefactor of Italy (see ante, p. 57); and this, perhaps, is more especially true of Naples than any other part of the peninsula. In 1806 Joseph Bonaparte, then king of Naples, promulgated, no doubt with the approval of his brother, a law, which overturned the feudal system from its foundations, and produced an extraordinary and most beneficial change in the constitution of property and of society. "The feudal system," says this law, "and all feudal jurisdiction, are abolished; all towns, villages, hamlets, are subjected to the general laws of the country. All feudal dues to the exchequer cease, and feudal estates are subject to the same taxes as others. All feudal burdens, services, and dues of a personal nature, levied from communes or individuals, are abolished without compensation; as are all prohibitive rights or monopolies, wherever they did not originate in purchase. Rivers are public property. The feudality of offices and *adeli commissari* shall cease."

This law was followed by others of an equally decisive and stringent character; and at the same time convents were secularized, the prodigal drones by which they were occupied were turned out, with only a small stipend, and their estates sold at very low prices. Happily, the changes that these laws had introduced into the distribution of property and the state of society, previously to the revolution that restored the Bourbons to the throne, were such as to render a return to the old state of things impossible. The nobility have, however, recovered some of their old privileges, and have been permitted to establish majorats. The attempts to restore the property and influence of the clergy have been prosecuted with greater zeal, and have been, perhaps, more successful. But, though many convents of monks and nuns have been again established, a comparatively small amount of property is now in their hands; and it is to be hoped that the growing intelligence of the people may at length put a final stop to this most wasteful and vicious mode of employing the public wealth.

The measures now noticed, coupled with the introduction of the law of equal succession in cases of intestacy, have had a much greater influence over the distribution of property than might, *a priori*, have been anticipated. It appears from the returns under the land-tax (*Contribuzione Prediale*), that in 1839 there were in continental Naples no fewer than 1,419,191 properties rated to the tax, and that these were held by 1,098,179 individuals, showing that there is, in fact, nearly a proprietor for every family in this part of the kingdom! (*Don R. Saggio Politico*, p. 53.) As houses as well as land are rated to the land-tax, and as there are no means by which to classify the contributors according to the sums paid by each, we are unable to hazard any estimate of the size and value of the different classes of properties. There can, however, be no doubt that the number of small and middle-sized properties has been prodigiously augmented since 1806. Indeed, the danger now is that the tendency to divide and subdivide estates should be carried too far. When all feudal privileges are abolished, and land is placed on the same footing as other property, the interests of society will be best promoted by adopting a system of primogeniture; and preventing, in as far as practicable, by indirect methods, the division of the land into minute portions.

The method of holding the land by tenants differs in different parts of Naples. In some of the richest and most populous districts round the capital and elsewhere, the land,

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when not occupied by the proprietor, is mostly let in small lots of four or five acres, on the *metayer* system; but in general this system is but little followed, and in most parts of the country the land is either occupied by proprietors, or by tenants holding under a lease of some years' duration at a fixed rent. The size of farms varies in different districts; and in those where pasture predominates, they are sometimes very large. But notwithstanding the impetus given to industry of late years, agriculture is still extremely backward. The nobility, who are usually involved in debt, care little for agriculture, and their tenants are mostly without either adequate capital or skill. Drainage in some quarters, and irrigation in others, though of essential importance, are generally neglected; and the sowing of artificial grasses, and even the application of manure, are comparatively unknown. "Farming implements, carts, ploughs, and tools of every kind are of the most wretched description." (*Macgregor*.) The more common kinds of grain are wheat, maize, or Indian corn, and, in the older situations, rye. In Calabria, and the more distant provinces, grain is threshed out by driving cars over it, or by trampling it with the feet of horses and oxen. In many parts few or no ploughs are used in tillage. In the *Campania*, for example, the soil is so very friable, that it is easily turned up even by children; and such is its fertility that no fallows are required in its culture, and but little manure, the gathering of one crop being followed by immediate preparations for another. According to Châteauneux, wheat and six crops are obtained round Naples in five years, exclusive of the produce of vines, fruit, and beans, which grow in the same land without prejudice to the corn crops. Most parts, indeed, of the kingdom, except where there is a deficiency of water, are extraordinarily fertile; the crops of wheat and maize are especially most abundant; and there can be no doubt that, with a skillful and careful system of agriculture, the kingdom might afford ample subsistence for four or five times its present population. But here as elsewhere, the fertility of the soil, and the mildness of the climate, contribute, with bad government, to enfeeble the cultivators; and by lessening their wants, and enabling them to supply them with little labour, generate that indolence and apathy that are so universal. In the finest districts numerous families live in the meanest hovels, and in a state that in Great Britain would be reckoned to approach closely to absolute indigence. But under such a climate, and occupying such a soil, they do not often suffer the extreme of want. They rarely, however, partake of any of the enjoyments and luxuries of life, other than those which they share in common with the lower animals. Without ambition, or the desire of rising in the world, and without knowledge of the liberal, and but little of the mechanical arts, they pass their days in a state of brutish apathy and indifference.

The plain of Sorrento, according to Châteauneux, is almost the only part of the kingdom of Naples where agriculture may be said to be skillfully and actively carried on. The rotation of crops is there, 1st year, maize; 2d, wheat, succeeded by beans; 3d, cotton; 4th, wheat, followed by clover; 5th, melons, followed by peas or beans; making eight crops in five years. Next to the above, rye, barley, rice, onions, and other kitchen vegetables, oil, wine, hemp, flax, tobacco, saffron, and fruits of various kinds, form the principal products; and each might be produced in quantities at least equal to twice the consumption of the inhabitants. The olive is found in all the low and temperate parts of the country, and its culture is widely extended. In Apulia, especially, a great extent of land is covered with olive-trees, which frequently reach the ordinary size of oaks; and throughout the province of Bari, and a part of that of Otranto, a broad belt of olives lines the coast for 100 m. In 1857, a good oil year, the produce of these provinces was estimated at 360,000 *salme* (3,314,000 galls.). In Calabria, also, from Rossano to Gioia, olives grow in great abundance; and the W. shore of the kingdom, from the last-named town to Gaeta, produces large quantities of oil. The average annual produce of Calabria is estimated at 100,000 *salme*. The culture of the olive, and the preparation of the oil, have of late years attracted a great deal more attention than formerly, and have been materially improved; and were it not for the anti-commercial policy of the government, would become of vast importance. At an average of the three years ending with 1833, the exports of olive oil amounted to 2,800,123 staja a year; whereas, at an average of the three years ending with 1832, the exports were 3,008,887 staja a year, or above 6,000,000 imperial gallons. (*Serrisieri*, p. 61.) Gallipoli is one of the greatest marts in Italy for oil; and that shipped from it is considered equal to that of Genoa or Lucca; a superiority for which it is mainly indebted to the influence of the tufa cisterns in which the oil is purified before being shipped. (See vol. i. p. 359.)

The Neapolitan wines are mostly full bodied, and some are of a good flavour; but the principle of the division of labour is very imperfectly understood, and, instead of being

pursued as a separate branch, requiring the undivided attention of the husbandman, the culture of the vine is commonly carried on upon the same farm with that of corn, olives, &c. In the Terra de Lavoro and other parts of the country, elms and poplars are seen, planted in rows for the support of the vines, the intermediate spaces being sown with corn, pulses, and other crops. In parts of the Abruzzi, however, the vines are cut low, and tied to canes, as in France; and in the province of Otranto, they are cut off to about 3 feet above the ground, which is hooded around them with a degree of care by no means general in S. Italy. The wines of Taranto, Gerace, and other parts of Apulia and Calabria, might become very superior by proper treatment. Rouse Vauquelin some fine growths are obtained, among which is the celebrated *Jaeryne Christi*: this, which is a red inconstant wine, is little known except to visitors at the royal table at Naples, the quantity grown being small, and principally purchased for the court. On the whole, though the wines of Naples be probably superior to those of the rest of Italy, they are very inferior to those of France or Spain; are seldom met with out of Italy; and, except the sweet wines, are mostly converted into brandy.

Oranges and lemons are grown in large quantities in Capitanata and about Salerno and Reggio, from which last towns a good many are sent to France and Genoa; tobacco is pretty largely cultivated in Bari and Otranto, and also in Calabria Ultra, the Abruzzi, and Basilicata. But excepting flax and hemp, which are extensively cultivated, few crops furnish materials for manufactures; these generally speaking, being imported from abroad. Liquorice is grown in Calabria and the Abruzzi, and about 15,000 *centari* a year of juice are exported. Manna is a product of some importance in Calabria; it exudes from gashes cut in the bark of the manna-ash (*Fraxinus ornus*). The product is farmed by the crown; and the labourers who cut the bark and collect the manna are debarré, while so employed, from attending to any other occupation, though they receive only a small pittance, amounting to three *centari* or about 1s. for every *rotolo* of manna they collect. Manna is also produced near Salerno, where, however, about five *centari* per *rotolo* are paid for its collections.

The forests might become an important source of wealth; but, in consequence of the suppression of the feudal system, the sale of monastic and other domains, and the division of the communal property under the French, numerous woods were felled, and the ground they occupied was subjected to tillage; but, after a few favourable harvests, the soil was exhausted; and it was further exposed to the redoubled violence of inundations, which by washing away the mould and stones from the mountain declivities, caused great injury to the lands below. For these reasons, in 1818, a special board of superintendence over forests, &c., was appointed; and it was forbidden to appropriate the ground occupied by woods to tillage, except where the site is level and fertile, or under certain other circumstances: neither is any proprietor allowed to fell timber without express permission. These regulations have checked the diminution of the woods; but their preservation has been next to useless; for although in many parts of the interior there is abundance of timber admirably adapted for ship-building, the roads and means of conveyance are so bad that its carriage to the coast would more than cover the cost of importing it into Naples from other countries. And, moreover, government discourages the efforts of individuals to improve the roads by prohibiting the export of timber, at the same time that it obliges it to be cut down by laying a heavy duty on the importation of coal!

If we except sheep, the rearing of live stock is not much attended to. There are estimated to be 4,000,000 head of sheep in the kingdom, a great number of which are migratory, being kept on the mountains in summer, and driven, in winter, into the valleys, and the *tasceliere* of Apulia. The last named region is a tract of about 95 sq. m. belonging to the crown, and which, a few short intervals excepted, has been wholly devoted to pasturage from the time of the Romans, its tillage having, indeed, been prohibited. Under the French, however, a law was passed in 1805, which, for a time, completely changed the state of the *tasceliere*. Instead of the ground being farmed exclusively as pasture, a fixed rent was substituted; and every one was allowed to apply the land, as he pleased, to pasturage or tillage. But in 1817, this judicious law was repealed, and a new act passed, by the provisions of which (in order to keep up as it was alleged, the due proportion between pasture and arable land,) no one was to till more than one fifth part of his land, on penalty of paying tenfold rent, &c. Latterly, however, we believe that this absurd enactment has been materially modified, it having fortunately been found impossible to enforce its provisions. The horned cattle are estimated at about 300,000 head, exclusive of about 50,000 buffaloes, which wander in large herds over the marshy plains in the N.W. The oxen are of different breeds, and excellent quality, being used both for the plough and for carts. They are

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mostly stall-fed, on vine leaves, maize, stubble, &c., except in Apulia, or districts where the pasture lands are very extensive. The horses are but indifferent: but a fine small active breed, with dark frizzled hair, is peculiar to Calabria. Mules and asses are the most common beasts of burden. Hogs and goats are very numerous; the former, which are of a large, dark, hairless breed, wander wild in the forest; the milk of the latter is converted into cheese. The herdsmen throughout the kingdom are principally from the Abruzzi.

Except in the S., where the cottages are sometimes built of stone, it is rare that the agricultural labourers inhabit anything but wooden huts, roofed with straw or dyes, in which three or four generations often live together. They live almost wholly on vegetable food; and into this, fruits and pulses enter more largely than corn. Their clothes are coarse, and the dress of the shepherds and poorer peasantry consists almost solely of sheep or goat skins, with the hair outside. The wages of an ordinary field labourer may average about 16 *grani* (or *6d.*) a day.

The culture of *silk* is widely diffused, and it now forms a valuable article of export from the kingdom. The greatest quantity of silk is produced in the provinces of Lavoro, Principato, and Calabria, but especially the last. At Reggio, in particular, many families furnish houses expressly for rearing silkworms. The total produce of Naples was estimated, in 1833, at 800,000 lbs., of which 536,000 lbs., worth 2,005,000 ducats, were exported raw and wrought. (*Serriteri*, p. 61.) The remainder is consumed in the country. The silk of Calabria is stronger and more compact than that of other parts of the kingdom; a consequence, it is supposed, of the worms being fed with the leaf of the red mulberry peculiar to that province. Much less attention is, however, paid to the culture of the mulberry, both there and throughout the Neapolitan dominion, than in N. Italy. In the vicinity of Naples, where two crops of cocoons are annually collected, the breeders of silkworms are accustomed to buy mulberry leaves at a dear rate, at the same time that they use the poplar as a support for the vines in their farms.

The *fisheries* rank next to the foregoing branches of industry. The tunny (*Scomber thyngus*) frequents the W. coast in large shoals in the early part of the year, and the taking of the fish employs a large number of hands. Large meshed nets, perhaps 1500 feet in length, and divided into several compartments, are laid across the track of the shoals at a considerable distance from the shore, with which they are connected by strong lines and nets of still larger meshes. The fish, having got into the nets, are prevented finding their way out again by the number of compartments; and after the lapse of a day or two, men in flat-bottomed boats surround the nets with harpoons, and kill the larger fish, which are sometimes 8 feet in length. The whole draught is afterward hauled on shore. Anchovies are caught in abundance in the spring; and many mullets are taken, the cores of which are made into *bologna*. A great many of the inhabitants of Taranto employ themselves in taking the shell-fish of the gulf, leaving the adjacent lands to be cultivated by natives of Calabria and Abruzzo. But the quantity of fish taken for food is by no means equal to the home demand, and salted fish is a principal article of import. *Coral* is raised on different parts of the coast.

Manufactures are, for the most part, domestic; and the majority of the goods made scarcely ever find their way out of the country. Of late years, however, manufactures have been considerably improved, and several considerable manufacturing establishments are now to be met with in different parts of the kingdom. Those of silk are the most extensive; and next to them are those of woollens, principally established in the capital and at Sora and Lodi. Linen stuffs are made in several of the provincial towns, and there are numerous paper-mills.

Naples has manufactures of gloves and straw hats, in imitation of those of Tuscany; and the princes of Butora and Gerace, with other partners, have established a considerable glass manufactory at Paestum. Reggio has manufactures of gloves, waistcoats, and hosiery; and Avel-lino, of woollen cloth, muscogs, and macaroni. Campobasso is famed throughout the kingdom for its cutlery. The establishments in which it is made are on a very small scale. "Great was my surprise," says Mr. Craven, "at finding that the various articles of this nature are all fabricated in detached small workshops, containing little more than a common blacksmith's apparatus, and possessing so contracted an assortment of articles that I could with difficulty obtain a selection of a dozen knives and scissors. They all work by commission for dealers in the metropolis and other large towns, with such limited means and capital, that they are entirely incapacitated from executing and maintaining in their laboratories a collection exhibiting anything like variety or choice." (*Excursions in the Abruzzi*, &c., II., 142.) A miserable cotton factory, a sort of government monopoly established at Salerno, some time ago,

and the iron mine and forge at Stilo, comprise nearly all the remaining branches of manufacturing industry. (*Peri. Report*, 1840; *Châteaueux, Italy*, &c., p. 187-206; *Von Raumer's Italy*, II., 248-264; *Rampoldi, Simand, Craven, Swinburne*, &c., *passim*.)

Commerce.—The extraordinary fertility of her soil, the variety and superior quality of her raw products, and her admirable situation, give Naples the means of carrying on a very advantageous and extensive commerce. But her natural advantages have been, in this respect, all but nullified by the perverse policy of her government. Her oils, silks, sulphur, corn, wines, &c., would all meet with a ready and advantageous sale abroad, provided the manufactured goods and other products which foreigners have to give in exchange for them, were admitted on anything like reasonable terms into the Neapolitan dominions. Such, however, is not the case. The importation of a great variety of foreign articles is prohibited; and most of those that are admitted are loaded with oppressive duties, varying from 50 to 100 and 150 per cent. *ad valorem*. But this is not all. Not satisfied with attempting to shut out foreign products, the Neapolitan government lays heavy duties on many of the most important articles produced in the kingdom, when exported; and thus by raising their price to the foreigner, and lessening the demand for them, does all in its power to limit and hinder their production! Olive oil, for example, is charged on its exportation with a heavy duty; and as oil is largely produced in Lucca, Tuscany, Genoa, and elsewhere, the effect of this *felo de so* tax is to depress that branch of industry which is most suitable for the country, and to encourage the culture of olives and the oil trade in other parts of the peninsula! After this specimen of the commercial policy of Naples, the reader will not be surprised to hear that the *bonding* of goods is not permitted in any part of the kingdom; in other words, all foreign goods must pay duty on being imported, and no part of this duty is remitted, or drawn back, on their being again re-exported.

Under such multiplied difficulties the wonder is, not that the commerce of the country is confined within comparatively narrow limits, but that it exists, and is so extensive as we find it to be. The great superiority enjoyed by Naples in the production of certain articles, and the wants of the people originating in the low state of manufactures, and the demand for colonial products, spices, dye-stuffs, and other indispensable articles, have however proved too strong for the anti-commercial policy of the government, and occasion a considerable intercourse with foreigners. No accurate accounts have, however, been published of the quantities and values of the principal articles imported into, and exported from, the Neapolitan dominions; but, according to the information obtained by Mr. Macgregor and others, the value of the exports from the continental portion of the country may, perhaps, be estimated at about £2,000,000, and that of the imports at about as much. The latter consist of cottons, woollens, linens, and other manufactured goods; sugar, coffee, and other colonial products; spices, dye-stuffs, salted fish, iron and hardware, &c. The exports consist principally of olive oil, silk, flax and hemp, wool, wine, corn, linseed, cream of tartar, rags, macaroni, lamb and kid skins, liquorice, coral, bones, &c. The trade of continental Naples principally centres in the capital; and the reader will find in the following article an account of the principal articles exported from it in 1836.

Subjoined is an Account of the Vessels belonging to the different Neapolitan Ports in 1834:—

Provinces.	Emp. in Foreign Trade.	Emp. in Fisheries and coasting Trade.	Total Vessels.	Burden in Tons.	Men.
Naples	2,080	691	3,380	126,040	22,220
Terra di Lavoro	94	73	167	9,896	1,846
Principato Citra	253	28	275	3,655	2,473
Samnio	15	16	31	1,180	98
Capitanata	43	16	57	1,625	829
Bari	509	129	638	14,326	3,129
Otranto	224	7	231	1,177	791
Abruzzo Citra	78	14	92	1,550	635
Citra I.	24	6	30	414	196
Citra II.	28	8	36	114	95
Basilicata	182	8	190	1,304	1,288
Calabria Citra	351	26	377	4,661	1,600
Citra I.	120	18	138	1,118	1,586
Total	4,555	906	5,461	169,230	36,363

The principal weights in use are, the lb. of 12 *oncie* = 11 oz. avoird.; the *rotolo* = about 31 oz.; and the *centaro* of 100 *rotoli* = 1904 lbs. avoird. The *tomolo* of corn = 1.45 Winchester bushels; the *bavile* of wine, &c. = 9½ imp. galls.; the *palme* of oil = 35½ imp. galls. nearly. The *canas* of 8 *palme* = 6 ft. 11 in. Eng.; the *palme* divided into 12 *unces* = 10.32 Eng. m.; The Neapolitan mile of 7000 *palmi* = about 1½ Eng. m.; the *maggia* = 73 Eng. acre. Accounts are kept in ducats (2s. 5d. each), divided into 10 *carlini* and 100 *grani* (*Baldi; Serriteri*, &c.)

NAPLES (KINGDOM OF).

The Government is a monarchy, hereditary in both the male and female line; and at present in the hands of a branch of the house of Bourbon. The monarchy in respect to the continental portion of the kingdom, was formerly quite unlimited, while Sicily had a parliament of its own. But in 1811 a *consulta* was established for each separate division of the Neapolitan dominion; that for the continental portion consisting of 16 members, and that for Sicily of eight members, appointed by the government from lists of candidates named by the inhabitants of the different provinces. Each *consulta* was presided over by a vice-president nominated by the king; and both assemblies frequently meet in one, termed the *consulta generale*, in which a state minister, also appointed by the king, sat as president. In 1837, these *consulte particolari* were permanently amalgamated into one parliament, which sits at Naples. But the functions of this body are of the most restricted description; and, as is truly observed in the "Quadro del Governo," *non s'ha altra suprema autorita legislativa che quella del monarca; essa è assoluta, ed in qualunque modo faccia ogni concessione la sua volontà debbono i sudditi obbedirvi*. The king is, however, assisted by a cabinet of nine ministers, and a privy council composed principally of noblemen.

Every province is governed by an *intendente* appointed by the king, to whom all the internal administration of the province is confided: at the head of every district (*circondario*) is a sub-intendant; and in every commune a syndic or mayor. Each commune has also a body of *decurions* elected from the heads of families paying taxes of from 12 to 24 ducats a year, according to circumstances, and who consult, under the presidency of the syndic, on the affairs of the commune, fixing the rates, and appointing municipal officers; but their resolutions do not acquire the force of law till they have received the sanction of the *intendente*. Every district has a council of 10 members; and in every province is a council of from 15 to 20 members, nominated by the communes, and chosen by the minister of the interior; which council assemblies once a year to examine the proposals of the district councils, to draw up, under the direction of the intendant, the projects proposed for the province, and to examine the provincial accounts, &c. The provincial council must not, however, consult upon any matters but such as are submitted to it; and the entire authority in the province remains with the intendant and his council, which consist of from three to five members, and is formed after the model of the French *council de préfecture*.

Justice is administered in a supreme court of cassation in the capital; high civil courts at Naples, Aquila, Trani, and Catanzaro; civil and criminal courts in the capital of each province, by a judge *d'istruzione* in each district, with authority from the provincial criminal court; and by a *consigliere* in each commune, who decide in cases to the amount of six ducats. In 1834, tribunals of commerce were in operation at Naples, Foggia, and Monteleone. Judges, as well as most other functionaries, usually hold their appointments for three years. Trials are public, and the code of laws, as well as the judicial forms, established by the French, have been generally adopted, except that trials by jury are unknown. Some late statistics and details show that the average of persons accused is as 1 to 1030, and of those convicted as 1 to 1438 of the population. Of 5613 accusations, in a given period, 194 were for offences against religion, 298 for homicide, intentional or otherwise, and 1703 for violations of property. In Capitanata, 1 in 607 of the population was convicted; in Abruzzo Ultra, 1 in 3611. The proportion of the accused, was 1 in 559 of the rural population, 1 in 196 of artisans and servants, 1 in 508 of persons occupied in liberal arts, and 1 in 3919 of landed proprietors. (*From Rassegna's Italy*, &c., II., 229-230.) According to these reports, Capitanata is a province distinguished for crime; and both it and Samnio have been, in fact, noted for brigandage on a large scale. Mr. Craven states, that even the favourite amusements of the children, in some districts in these provinces, consist in mock representations of attacks by brigands on travellers, &c., in which the former invariably gain the advantage. The country bordering on the Papal territories is also infamous for robberies. Under the French, the police was well organized, but it is now extremely corrupt and bad. Popular feeling, in the capital at least, is also generally in favour of an offender.

The established religion is the Roman Catholic; but the S. provinces have about 75,000 Greeks, chiefly the descendants of Greek colonists, who settled in S. Italy after the destruction of the Greek empire by the Turks. Jews are few; and there are only about 800 Protestants in the kingdom. In the continental dominions of Naples, there are 30 archbishops and 66 bishops, each of whom receives an income of not less than 3000 ducats. According to Serritorni there were altogether, in 1837, 26,304 secular, and 20,906 regular clergy. Under the French, in 1807, about

250 convents were dissolved, their conventual property sold to pay the creditors of the state, and the monasteries allowed only a small stipend annually, which sum was afterward considerably diminished. But, as already stated, since 1830, everything has been moving in the contrary direction. Many convents and religious foundations have been restored; many new ecclesiastical fraternities founded; and the Jesuits have been re-established and endowed. According to the *concordat* concluded with the Papal court in 1818, the pope has the sole privilege of confirming the archbishops and bishops of the Neapolitan dominions in their sees, with other important privileges. Still, however, "the Neapolitan government does not allow the publication and application of any Papal rescripts without its own consent, and displays such firmness, nay, sometimes severity, in matters concerning the bishops and clergy, as the court of Rome would scarcely suffer a Protestant sovereign to exercise without reprimand." (*Rassegna's Italy*, &c., II., 312.)

Public instruction is in the most miserable state. Popular or elementary instruction is confined to the clergy. The Jesuits have, since their re-establishment in 1832, opened day-schools for the gratis instruction of youth, though they have not yet been allowed to re-open their former colleges for lay-boarders. There are grammar schools, as in other parts of Italy; and some attempts have been made to establish Lancasterian schools in Naples, but they seem to have failed. (*Journal of Educ.* v., 25.) There is, except to be, a primary school for boys in every commune; but there are few, if any, primary schools for girls, and minorities for teachers have only just begun to be established. In some of the provinces, scarcely one in 150 or 160 persons learns to read and write.

Naples has a university, with faculties of theology, physics and mathematics, literature, jurisprudence, and medicine, which is attended by about 1500 students; royal lycées in Naples, Salerno, Bari, Catanzaro, and Aquila; royal colleges in all the other provincial capitals; and 45 secondary schools; in which, however, little is taught beyond reading and writing, and the mere elements of Latin and Greek. But, with the exception of mathematics, antiquities, and perhaps physics, all the higher branches of science and philosophy are in the most degraded state, and even the fine arts have not escaped the general paralysis.

In 1811, a royal society of science was established in Naples, which has been replaced by the royal Borbonic society, with 60 members in three divisions: many other institutions which were founded by the French have disappeared. In 1834, as many as 20 periodical publications appeared in the kingdom; of these, some that were scientific journals had a high character, but the others were mostly indifferent or worthless. The censorship of the press prevents native talent, if it exist, from distinguishing itself; and the oppressive duties on foreign books hinder the people from acquiring that information from abroad which they cannot obtain at home.

Monsi frumentarii are established in the different towns for the relief of the poor, in which contributions of one are received and distributed to the indigent. The hospitals and other charitable foundations were formerly very rich; but they suffered a good deal from the encroachments on their funds by the French government. Their venues, however, amounts at present (1840) to about 1,300,000 ducats a year: they are generally managed by the clergy. Prisoners in public jails are allowed, but not compelled, to work.

But the provision for the poor is certainly inadequate; and owing partly to this, and partly to the defective state of the police, mendicancy is excessively prevalent. St. Maciaren says, that in "all the towns and villages near Naples, strangers are besieged with crowds of mendicants, whose importunities know no bounds. To give anything to the first hire merely excites others to follow you. It is nothing less than a persecution, and is really one of the greatest nuisances a traveller has to endure."

The military force in 1838 amounted to nearly 45,000 men, of whom 29,000 were infantry of the line, 4300 cavalry, 2800 artillery and engineers, and 6000 *grenadiers*. In time of war, the effective force amounts to 64,287 men. (*Serritorni, Statist. delle Due Sicilie*.)

From the completion of the 18th to that of the 25th year every one (with certain exceptions) is liable to the conscription. A law of 1834 fixes the time of service at five years in the army and five years in the reserve; but gunners, artillerymen, and volunteers, serve eight years without reserve. A provincial militia was instituted in 1818; but it was suppressed three years afterward. The soldiers have, at different times, been employed in useful public works, such as paving the streets, &c.; but it must be added, that the troops are ill paid, and deficient in courage, morale, and most of the qualities that constitute good

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soldiers. In fact, 25,000 English, French, or Austrian troops, would suffice to conquer and retain the kingdom. The principal fortresses are Civitella del Tronto, Pescara, Aquila, Gaeta and Capua, all in the N. provinces: Manfredonia, Brindisi, and Taranto, are only partially fortified.

The naval force consists of two ships of the line, five frigates, two corvettes, and a number of smaller vessels, mounting altogether 496 guns. There are three battalions of marines—two of 1000 men each, and one of 600 men. The principal dockyard is at Castellamare, in the bay of Naples. (*Serristori, Ossidato, &c.*)

The revenues are derived partly from direct and partly from indirect taxes. Of the former the *contribuzioni fondiaria*, or land-tax, is by far the most important. Previously to the French régime, the estates of the church and the nobility were exempted from direct taxation; but the French made an end of this unjust distinction, and imposed the *contribuzioni fondiaria* equally on all descriptions of land, without reference to its proprietors or occupants. The tax was originally fixed at 25 per cent. of the rent, and has not since been changed. The other principal sources of revenue are the customs' duties, the tolls on articles consumed in the different towns, the salt and tobacco monopolies, lottery, &c. The indirect taxes paid by the different districts are insured by companies of the inhabitants, who collect them at a certain per centage. We are not sufficiently informed as to the working of this plan to be able to say whether it be as advantageous as it is ingenious. We subjoin an

Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Kingdom of Naples in 1835.*

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Ducats.		Ducats.
Land and direct taxes.	7,462,000	President of the Council of Ministers.	54,000
Customs and consumption dues.	5,581,000	Ministers of Foreign Affairs.	250,000
Salt.	3,975,000	" Justice.	720,000
Tobacco.	962,000	" Religion.	66,000
Sovereign, proprietor, and playing cards.	377,800	" Finance (including the civil list, interest on debts, &c.)	11,338,000
Registral duties, &c.	1,357,800	" War.	7,200,000
Lottery.	1,192, 00	" Marine.	1,365,000
Sinking fund, &c.	704,000	" Police.	307,000
Deductions from salaries, &c.	1,181,000	" the Interior.	1,879,000
Quota furnished by Sicily.	3,977,000		
Various sources.	1,411,000	Total.	36,190,000
Total.	28,069,000		

History.—At a very early period most part of the coasts of Naples and Sicily were occupied by Greek colonists, the founders of some of the greatest and most flourishing cities of the ancient world. They received from this circumstance the name of *Magna Græcia*. Continental Naples was wholly subjugated by the Romans soon after their war with Pyrrhus; and formed a most valuable portion of their empire. In modern times it has undergone many vicissitudes. It was united to Spain in the early part of the 16th century; and continued, as an appanage of that kingdom, to be governed by viceroys sent from Madrid, till the treaty of Utrecht, when it was ceded to Austria. In 1734 it was erected into an independent monarchy, under the Infanta Don Carlos of Spain, who took the name of Charles III. It continued under the Bourbon dynasty till 1798, when it was overrun by the French, who held it from 1803 till 1815.

These circumstances account in part, at least, for the degraded character of the Neapolitans. Down to the invasion of the French they had groined under a succession of tyrannical or imbecile rulers: and with such a government, and with the feudal system in full vigour, a servile and ignorant nobility, a priesthood always ready to protect and absolve every scoundrel who had money and power, it would have been a miracle had the people not become as worthless, as corrupt, and as degraded as their rulers. Had the government of the French been continued for half a century, the regeneration of the country might have been effected. But Naples has again become the prey of dotage and imbecility. And, till a new order of things shall be introduced, a vigorous government established, and the oppressive restrictions on foreign trade and on the circulation of books and papers have been abolished, it would be idle to expect any material improvement in the condition or character of the people.

NAPLES (an. *Parthenope* and *Neapolis*), a famous city and seaport of Italy, cap. of the above kingdom, and the residence of the sovereign, on its W. coast, on the N. side of the bay or gulf of Naples, 118 m. S.E. Rome, in the immediate vicinity of Vesuvius, the lower elevations of which approach to within a little distance of the city, on the S.E.; lat. (Fort St. Elmo) 40° 50' N., long. 14° 15' 50' E. Pop. on the 1st of January, 1837, 351,719; but, owing to the ravages of cholera in the course of that year, the population was reduced, on the 1st of January, 1838, to 336,302. It

may be taken at present (1841) at 356,008. The situation of Naples is one of the finest that can be imagined. Seated partly on the declivity of a hill, and partly on the margin of a spacious bay, it spreads its buildings along the shore, and covers the shelving coasts and adjacent eminences with its villas and gardens. Its suburbs stretch in a magnificent and lengthened sweep, from Portici on the E. to the promontory of Misenum on the W. The bay is extensive, and presents an almost unrivalled assemblage of picturesque and beautiful scenery. On its N.W. side the shores of Pozzuoli rise in a gentle swell from the surface of the water; while on the E. Vesuvius, with its verdant sides and black smoking summit, bounds the prospect: the centre contains the city, with its palaces, churches, and gardens rising one above the other, backed by the heights on which are the royal palace of Capo di Monte, the observatory, and the castle of St. Elmo. The view from the city seaward commands the whole sweep of the bay, bounded on the S. by the promontory of Sorrentum, and having near its mouth the islands of Capri Ischia, &c. The clearness of the atmosphere and the mildness of the climate complete the gratification inspired by the scene, and justify the epithet of *mitis* given to the city by the ancients. The city has an oblong form; but, when viewed from an elevated position, such as the Carthusian monastery, the castle of St. Elmo, or the church of Santa Maria del Partu, it appears irregular, the surrounding country being so studded with houses and villages, that it is impracticable to mark the line of separation between the town and the environs.

But it is principally in respect of its situation that Naples is superior to most other cities. The streets, indeed, are generally straight and well paved, though without foot-paths; but they are universally narrow, and, being bordered by lofty houses, have a dark gloomy appearance, that contrasts singularly with the splendour of the surrounding country. The Strada di Toledo, the principal street, having at the one end the Piazza di Mercato, and on the other the royal palace, runs N. and S. for about a mile; but it is only from 40 to 60 feet in width, while the houses on either side are from five to seven stories in height. Few of the other streets are more than 30 feet in width, and many not more than from 15 to 20 feet, and some not so much. The houses are flat-roofed, and covered with a kind of stucco made of Pozzolana sand, which becomes indurated on exposure to the atmosphere. Most of them have balconies in front; and these, and the booths and stalls with which the streets are constantly occupied, make them look narrower than they really are. There are several open spaces or *larghi*; for they cannot be called squares; but they are very irregular both in aspect and plan. The principal are the Largo di Castello, the Largo di Palazzo, and the Piazza di Mercato. Some of the *larghi* are decorated with fountains and obelisks; and the city is, on the whole, pretty well supplied with water.

The houses in Naples bear no analogy to those in London, but correspond pretty closely to those of Paris, except that they are generally on a larger scale. "You see," says Mr. Maciaren, "a vast tenement, with a front as long as that of Edinburgh college, but two stories higher—a grande port, as large as the college gate, and decorated, too, with columns. This porte opens into a court as long as the building, but perhaps only 30 or 40 feet wide. The tenement, in fact, forms a parallelogram, built all round the court, with wide spacious stairs in each of its interior fronts. The whole of the ground story externally consists of a series of arched cells, probably 10 feet wide, 12 feet high, and 15 or 20 feet long. These are occupied as sale shops, cafes, and workshops. The door is always in three high and narrow divisions: in cold or wet weather the middle only is opened; in mild weather all the three are folded back, and the business is carried on in the open air. In cell No. 1, for instance, you have an oil-shop; in No. 2, tripe, sausages, &c.; in No. 3, cloth of some kind; in No. 4, sacks of flour; in No. 5, a coppersmith hammering away; in No. 6 you see half a dozen tailors stitching; in No. 7 you find a confectioner, who is kneading the dough on his counter; in No. 8, a modiste, or dealer in women's dresses; in No. 9, a carpenter; in No. 10, a bookbinder; in No. 11, a watch-maker. The cells are all of the same shape and size, and not one front only, but often all the four external fronts of the building are thus arranged and occupied. Such a building is called a *palazzo*, which does not mean a palace, but simply a house, or rather a tenement. In the ground story of which a crowd of shopkeepers and artisans carry on their lives. Naples is almost entirely composed of palazzos, great or small, such as I have described, and they are crowded together amazingly. The ground may be said to bear a crop of houses, as a field bears a crop of corn; for gardens, or open plots of ground for drying clothes, or securing the advantages of light and air, are never dreamed of here, except as appendages to villas in the suburbs.

* Serristori, *Statist. delle Due Sicilie*.

† The public debt in 1836 amounted to 4,567,000 ducats.

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Naples is magnificent—its street pavement, which invariably consists of squared blocks of lava, joined as closely and exactly as the flags of our foot pavement. They are said to be laid in mortar, as the old Roman roads were, and hence may be considered as built roads. So firm is the work, that you never see one block an inch higher or lower than another." (*Notes*, p. 51.) There is not, however, a single shop in Naples that would be reckoned handsome in London or Paris. Neither has it any good coffee-house or restaurant.

Notwithstanding his disposition to eulogize, Eustace admits that Naples has but little architectural magnificence. The prevailing taste, if a series of absurd fashions deserve that name, has always been bad. Moresco, Spanish, and Roman, corrupted and intermingled together, destroy all appearance of unity and symmetry, and form a monstrous jumble of discordance. Hence the magnificence of the churches and palaces consists principally in their magnitude, and their paintings, marbles, and other decorations.

The cathedral, built on or near the site of a temple of Apollo, a large Gothic edifice, is overcharged with ornaments in the most discordant style. It is supported by more than 100 granite columns, which originally belonged to the edifice it has replaced. In the subterranean chapel, under the choir, is the body of St. Gennaro, the tutelary saint of Naples, whose blood, carefully preserved in a crystal vase, and miraculously liquefied three times a year, is regarded by the orthodox Neapolitans as the boast of the cathedral, and the great glory and honour of the city. The Santi Apostoli, erected on the ruins of a temple of Mercury, is perhaps the most ancient church in the city, having, it is alleged, been originally erected by Constantine, but subsequently rebuilt with greater magnificence. The churches of St. Paul, St. Filippo Neri, Spirito Santo, and S. Martino, are all well deserving of attention; the latter, indeed, is said to be the most splendid and beautiful church in the city. The church Del Partu, though inferior to most others in size and decorations, deserves notice from the fact of its having been erected and dedicated to the *Virgini parienti*, by Sannazarius, author of the famous Latin poem, *De Partu Virginis*. It contains the remains of its illustrious founder, a native of the city where he expired in 1530, enclosed in a magnificent tomb, with the following distich by Bembo:

"Da sacre ciceri flore: hic ille Maroni
Sycærus * nam proximus, ut tumulo."

In all there are said to be about 200 churches in the city; and the priests compose a large, though certainly not the most valuable, part of the population.

The Neapolitans appear to entertain the most perfect indifference as to the manner in which their mortal remains are disposed of. The great burying-place of the city lies alongside the splendid road leading to the *Campo Marzio*. It consists of 365 deep cells, dug into the Pozzolana, of which the hill is composed. One of these cells is opened in rotation every morning, and receives all the dead bodies of the day, brought in carts, and tumbled into it, like as much rubbish; this done, it is shut up again for a year, and is then opened to receive a fresh supply of carcases! But, exclusive of this vast golgotha, a considerable number of funerals take place in churches.

The palaces and mansions of the nobility, like the churches, have little pretensions to parity of architecture; and though in many the apartments are on a grand scale, they are in general too much loaded with ornaments. The kings of Naples have been distinguished by their rage for building. The royal palace (*Palazzo reale*) in the city, near the quay, at the S. extremity of the Strada di Toledo, though a part only of the original design, is a vast building, three stories in height, with four interior courts; the first story is of the Doric, the second the Ionic, and the third the Corinthian order of architecture. Its interior is splendidly fitted up, and it has some good paintings. Another royal residence, the Capo di Monte, finely situated on an eminence outside the town, on the N. commands a magnificent view. It has attached to it some fine gardens; and it possessed, a few years ago, some remains of the famous Parma gallery, including portraits by Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, and Parmigiano, and some fine sculptures; these, however, have been mostly removed to the museum. This palace is now united to the city by a magnificent road, constructed by the French, and called, during their ascendancy, the Strada di Napoleone. The old palace of the Neapolitan monarchs is now occupied by the courts of justice, and by the archives of the kingdom.

The *Palazzo degli Studii Publici*, erected in the early part of the 17th century, from designs by Fontana, is by far the most interesting building in Naples. It was intended for the university, and was used as such from 1616, when it was completed, down to 1790, when the university was re-

moved to the convent of Gesù-Vecchio, and the Palazzo degli Studii was converted into a great national museum, the *Museo Borbonico*. In addition to a noble library, comprising about 150,000 volumes, and many MSS., this museum contains a matchless collection of bronzes, gems, paintings, household furniture, papyri, and Etruscan vases, from Erculaneum, Pompeii, Stabia, Nola, Capua, and other ancient cities; and, in addition to these treasures, which are, in all respects, unique and unrivalled, it contains, extensive of others, most of the statues and pictures formerly comprised in the Farnese palace at Rome, brought thither when the king of Naples succeeded to the rich inheritance of that family. The collection of statues is, in fact, inferior only to those of the capital and Vatican, and the gallery at Florence, while in paintings it yields only to Rome, Florence, and Bologna. But, despite all the treasures of the small, Naples is not at present either a school or a cradle of art, which is at a lower ebb here than in any other considerable city of Italy.

The university of Naples, founded in 1224, has above 1500 students. It is presided over by a rector, and divided into faculties, under deans, who, with the professors, receive very inadequate salaries from the crown. The professors are frequently chosen with little regard to merit; and the instruction they afford in all the higher branches of science and philosophy is most inefficient and worthless. Public law, moral and political philosophy, and even theology, can hardly be said to be taught at all; or, if taught, the instruction is not intended to expand or enlighten the mind, but to imbue it with the grossest prejudices. There are, besides the university, many superior, as well as inferior, schools; but, speaking generally, they are all miserably bad; and, Turkey excepted, education is nowhere at a lower ebb than in Naples. The censorship is extremely strict; and such foreign works as are admitted, are burdened with an extremely high duty. Under such circumstances, one ceases to be surprised at the gross ignorance prevalent among the mass of the population: the wonder, in fact, is, that there should be so much intelligence among them as is found really to exist.

Naples has a *Società Reale Borbonica*, or Royal society, divided into the three sections of the fine arts, science, and archaeology; and other literary and scientific associations; a military and naval college; a royal medical college, a veterinary college, a royal college of music; a fine botanical garden, constructed by the French; an observatory, in an elevated situation to the N. of the city, &c. One of the most curious institutions in Naples is a school where natives of China are instructed in the principles of Christianity, and qualified to act as missionaries. The number of pupils is small, seldom exceeding six.

Naples has numerous and some very extensive establishments for the support and relief of the poor, including a school for the deaf and dumb, and an asylum for the blind. The two principal hospitals are those, *Degli Incurabili* and *Della Annunziata*: the former, notwithstanding its name, is open to the sick of all descriptions, and has a revenue of about 300,000 ducats a year. The latter is destined to receive foundlings and penitent females. Here, however, as everywhere else, the opening of hospitals for the reception of foundlings is productive of a vast amount of mortality and immorality. Their influence in the latter respect is too obvious to require illustration; and they are really the most efficient means that could be devised for occasioning the destruction of the children they are intended to preserve. In Naples, for example, in 1837, 2319 children were taken to the different receiving houses attached to the Foundling hospital, of which 1694 died in the course of the year: the greater number being, in fact, in a dead or dying state when they were received! The truth is, that, instead of discouraging, founding hospitals really act as a powerful incentive to infanticide. The *Reclusaria*, or *Albergo de Poveri*, is an immense workhouse, or rather asylum for the destitute poor who are able to work, and for orphans and poor children of both sexes, who are lodged and educated. The hospital of San Gennaro, near the hill of Capo di Monte, is intended for the reception of infirm and aged poor, or poor unable to work. But, despite its hospitals, such is the want of industry, and the defects of the police, that there probably is no other city whose streets are infested by so large a proportion of poor, miserable, wretched mendicants.

Naples has six or seven theatres. That of San Carlo, the largest and finest in Italy, was nearly burnt down in 1815; but it was soon after repaired, and reopened with more than its original splendour. Among the minor theatres, two or three are wholly devoted to the exhibition of Pulcinella, or Punch, who is here seen in his glory. "What," asks *Fraser*, "is a drama in Naples without Punch? or what is Punch out of Naples? Here, in his native tongue, and among his own countrymen, Punch is a person of real power; he dresses up and retails all the drolleries of the day; he is the channel, and sometimes the source, of the passing

* A Latin name given to Sannazarius.

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opinions; he can inflict ridicule, he could gain a mob, or keep the whole kingdom in good humour. Such was De Fiori, the *Amphibian* of his nation, immortal in buffoonery." (P. 368.)

The finest promenade is that called the *Chiata*, extending along the shore from the Castello dell' Ovo, &c. to Virgil's tomb, and the hill of Pausilippo; it is in part planted and ornamented with statues and fountains, and is, altogether, one of the finest public walks that is anywhere to be met with. The mole also, is a favourite promenade, and the quays that stretch E. from it towards Portici.

Though Naples could offer no effectual resistance to an invading armament, it is not altogether unprovided with the means of defence, having the castle of St. Elmo on a hill on its N.W. side, the Castello Nuovo adjoining the royal palace and the bay, and the Castello dell' Oro on a rock projecting into the sea. The Castello Nuovo is so situated as to afford a safe retreat to the royal family and court in the event of any disturbance in the capital. The castle of St. Elmo has extensive subterranean bomb-proof works. The arsenal and cannon foundry are situated between the *Palazzo Reale* and the sea.

A vast number of employments must necessarily be carried on in so great a city; but there are few manufacturing establishments on anything like a large scale. Some woolen, silk, and linen stuffs are, however, produced; as are hats, gloves, earthenware, jewellery, &c.; foundries, wrought on account of government, furnish cannon, fire-arms, iron cables, &c. The preparation of macaroni may, however, be said to be the distinguishing business of Naples. It forms the principal food of the bulk of the population, and is, therefore, largely produced. The best macaroni is made of the flour of the hard wheat (*grano duro*) brought from the Black sea. Being mixed with water, it is kneaded by means of heavy wooden blocks wrought by levers, till it acquires a sufficient degree of tenacity; it is then forced, by simple pressure, through a number of holes, so contrived that it is formed into hollow cylinders. The name given to the tubes depends on their diameter; those of the largest size being macaroni, the next to them vermicelli, and the smallest fidefili. When properly prepared and boiled to a nicety, Neapolitan macaroni assumes a greenish tinge. It is then taken out of the caldron, drained of the water, and being saturated with concentrated meat gravy, and sprinkled with finely grated cheese, forms a dish of which all classes, from the prince to the beggar, are passionately fond. But the macaroni used by the poor is merely boiled in plain water, and it is rarely eaten with any condiment whatever. When properly prepared, it is nutritious and easy of digestion. The Lazzaroni pique themselves on the dexterity with which they swallow long strings of macaroni and vermicelli without breaking them.

Commerce.—The harbour of Naples is formed by a mole projecting from the centre of the city, nearly in the form of the letter L, having a lighthouse on its elbow. Immediately within the mole there are from three to four fathoms water, the ground being soft, but only small vessels can approach the town. The water in the bay is deep, and there is no bar, but it is a good deal exposed to the S. westerly winds; and, to guard against their influence, vessels in the bay moor with open hawse in that direction. For remarks on the system under which the trade of Naples and the kingdom generally is conducted, we beg to refer to the previous article. Subjoined is

An Account of the Quantities of the principal Articles exported from Naples in 1838.

Articles.	Quantities.	Articles.	Quantities.
Almonds . . . tons	349 10 1	Lamb and kid skins	145 8 1
Almonds . . . do	36 4 2	Leather gloves	948,164
Almonds . . . do	3 1 2	Leather gloves	3 11 3
Beeswax . . . tons	162 1 0	Leather shoes	998
Brandy . . . bottles	4,892	Lined paste tons	92 15 0
Cakes used . No.	4,016	Liquorice paste	679 7 0
Cash staves, 5 ft.	4,410	Macaroni . . .	64 17 1
Do. do. 4 ft.	3,112	Madras rug	628 3 1
Do. horse bundles	10,730	Do. ground . .	90 16 1
Do. rags & bottles	2,761	Nit-gall . . .	70 8 3
Cream of tartar lbs.	885,657	Nuts and Walnuts	17 3 0
Coral . . . tons	11 6 2	Olive oil . . . galls.	5,074,516
Do. wrought	0 6 10	Pine-apples	16 12 2
Essence of orange	9,797	Rags woolen	343 6 3
Figs . . . tons	744 8 0	Raspberries, dried	31 1 1
Fax . . . tons	837 2 1	Silk, raw . . . lbs.	138,912
Gold strings	0 19 2	Do. manufactured	5,374
Wheat . . . tons	1,730 3 0	Do. dyed . . .	131,176
Indian Corn	230 12 2	Do. waste . . .	5,646
Onions . . . qrs.	71 3 3 d.	Do. Handkerchiefs	15,916
Butter . . . tons	837 2 1	Soft soap . . . tons	8 15 2
Butterfat . . . qrs.	1,374	Hard soap	9 14 0
Butter . . . tons	52 7 8	Sulphur . . .	95 5 0
Lard . . . qrs.	3,382	Trinder, &c. . lbs.	65,174
Lard . . . tons	1,422 17 2	Tallow . . . tons	413 12 8
Hay . . . bundles	3,140	Do. Candles	206 16 0
Leaves of Ind. core	5,070	Wine in casks	2,426
Maple . . . tons	1,000 2 1	Do in bottles	5,780
Produce . . . tons	7 7 0	Zaffron . . . lbs.	5,976

During the same year, there cleared out from the harbour 1937 ships, of which 1051 were Neapolitans, 80 English, 23 French, 43 Sardinian, 30 Tuscan, &c. Naples and Castellamare have about 3900 registered vessels of the burden of nearly 100,000 tons. The duties collected at the Neapolitan custom-house amount at an average, to about 3,500,000 ducats, or about 600,000*l.* a year.

There are four or five companies for the insurance of ships, and one for lives. Their terms are generally higher than those of similar establishments in London. Houses are never insured at Naples, their construction rendering fires very rare. The companies are established by royal authority, the shareholders being only liable for the amount of their shares.

The principal merchants of Naples are all, more or less, bankers, inasmuch as they advance money on letters of credit, and deal in foreign exchange, and other financial operations. But the only banking establishment at present in existence, is the Bank of the Two Sicilies, founded by government, and guaranteed by the possession of landed property. It is not a bank for the issue of notes on credit, like the Bank of England, but for their issue on deposits somewhat on the principle of the Bank of Hamburg. Government makes all its payments by means of notes or orders on the bank; and they are issued to individuals for whatever sums they desire, on their paying an equivalent sum of money to the bank. These notes or orders form a considerable part of the circulating medium of Naples; they are paid in cash on demand. The building occupied by the bank is one of the finest in the city.

Government has also established a discount office, where bills endorsed by two persons of good credit, and not at more than three months' date, are discounted at 4 per cent. Goods are universally sold at long credits, mostly from four to eight months, and for manufactured goods sometimes longer. Discount for ready money is at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Merchants are arranged by the Chamber of Commerce into five different classes, and a sixth months' credit is given at the custom-house for duties, to the extent of 60,000, 40,000, 30,000, 20,000, and 15,000 ducats, to individuals, according to the class in which they happen to be enrolled. But this is of little importance, as the transactions of a merchant must be very limited indeed, if the duties he have to pay be not much more than the credit he is allowed. High discriminating duties are charged on all foreign ships entering the port.

Society. in Naples has undergone many considerable changes during the present century; but its distinguishing features have not materially varied for a lengthened period, and Goldsmith's admirable picture of Italian manners is still more applicable to this than to any other portion of the peninsula:—

But small the bliss that comes alone bestows,
In secret bines is all the nation known.
In fertile beauty groves and fields appear,
Man ceases the only growth that divides here.
Contracted faith through all his manners reign;
Though poor, luxurious; though subservient, vain;
Though grave, yet trifling; malicious, yet untrue;
And even in penance pleasing sin is new.

The nobility are exceedingly numerous, and are as fond as ever of splendour and parade. Previously to the occupation of the country by the French, the greater number of them were very poor; and the changes introduced in 1806, and the subdivision of property that has taken place in the interval, have considerably reduced the fortunes of those who had formerly large estates. "Titles are here so common that you find at every corner Principi or de Principi without a virtue or a ducat." The rage for carriages and equipages is as great at this moment as it was in the days of Dr. Moore: "Women at all above the lower ranks do not walk; those who cannot afford a carriage, are doomed by pride to perpetual imprisonment in their own houses, or only go to church with one or two poor devils hired for the occasion, who put on antiquated livery, and carry a book or a cushion. I am told that husbands sometimes perform the office, trusting probably that they shall escape recognition under the disguise of a footman, and choosing to gratify vanity at the expense of pride. The roofs of the houses, which are flat, and adorned with flowers and shrubs in boxes, afford air and exercise to the women. Thus living in idle retirement, their mind is exclusively bent on the means of procuring a lover; and the tales of Boccaccio and Lafontaine convey a likeness of their moral habits and manners." (*Stimond's Italy*, 435.)

The numbers and wealth of the clergy were greatly diminished by the measures adopted by the French; and though both have been increased since the Restoration, their wealth has not been increased in proportion to their numbers. They are, speaking generally, poor, ignorant, and servile; and though the outward forms of religion be respected, it has nowhere so little real influence as at Naples. The lawyers, merchants, physicians, artists, and

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such-like persons, form the most intelligent and most valuable portion of society.

The *lazzaroni*, so prominent in the descriptions of Naples, formerly included most part of the lower classes, comprising street-porters, hawkers, water-carriers, boatmen, hackney-coachmen, mendicants, &c. Their numbers were loosely estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000, and they were said to constitute a distinct race, immersed in poverty, only half-clothed and not half-fed, without lodgings, and sleeping in the open air in the porches of churches and other public buildings. But it is now admitted that the *lazzaroni*, properly so called, or the houseless poor, are merely the dregs of the population, and that they owe their gipsy-like complexion and cast of features to their constant exposure to the sun and air. It is singular that wretches in so destitute a condition, and frequently involved in all but the extremity of want, should, speaking generally, be remarkable for their fine symmetrical and muscular forms, and be distinguished by their vivacity and humour. Great efforts have been made for many years past to lessen the numbers of the *lazzaroni*; and, under Murat, many of them were drafted into the army. But they are still extremely numerous; Mr. Maclear says he saw numbers of half-clothed wretches (*lazzaroni*) asleep, in sunny days, on the pavement of the Chiaja. "They are the refuse of civilization, sunk to the condition of savages. It is said there are individuals among them who do not know their own names, and who go to the priest and confess anonymously, owning sins of whose designation in the decalogue they are ignorant." Unless when pressed by hunger, or under some peculiar and extraordinary excitement, the *lazzaroni* are neither turbulent nor licentious; but on such occasions they evince all the sanguinary ferocity of savages. They seem, however, to be wholly incapable of any vigorous or long-continued exertion for any public purpose, and may, speaking generally, be regarded as submissive, docile slaves. It used to be a common saying at Naples, that, to keep the populace quiet, three things only were necessary—*fasti, farine, and forche*; that is, shows, food, and gibbets! And this compendious principle has not yet fallen into disrepute, though certainly they are supplied with but a very scanty portion of *farina*.

Lottery offices are extremely numerous in Naples, and have, as might be expected, a most injurious operation. Tickets are so subdivided, that shares may be purchased for about 2d.: the moral pestilence consequently descends to the very lowest ranks, and even the *lazzaroni* are speculators. There are, probably, a greater number of pick-pockets in Naples than in any other city; and deceit and falsehood are so common as hardly to excite attention. The *domos libere* are also extremely numerous.

Owing principally, no doubt, to its mild climate, a large proportion of the population of Naples may be said to inhabit the streets, and to carry on their business out of doors; and the competition arising among parties so situated, has probably given rise to that universal turmoil and effort to attract notice, that is at once so grotesque and so disgusting to a stranger.

"Naples," says Mr. Forsyth, "in its interior, has no parallel on earth. The crowd of London is uniform and unintelligible; it is a double line in quick motion; it is the crowd of business. The crowd of Naples consists in a general tide, rolling up and down; and in the middle of this tide, a hundred eddies of men. Here you are swept on by the current; there you are wheeled round by the vortex.

Qui vid' i' genia, piu che altro troppa
E d'una parte e d'altra con gran' urli,
Farcitevene incontro ———.

Dante.

A diversity of trades dispute with you the streets. You are stopped by a carpenter's bench, you are lost among shoemakers' stools, you dash among the pots of a *lazzaroni* stall, and you escape behind a *lazzaroni*'s night-basket. In this region of caricature, every bargain sounds like a battle: the popular exhibitions are full of the grotesque: some of their church processions would frighten a war-horse.

"The mole seems, on holidays, an epitome of the town, and exhibits most of its humours. Here stands a methodical friar, preaching to one row of *lazzaroni*; there, Punch, the representative of the nation, holds forth to a crowd. Yonder, another orator recounts the miracles performed by a sacred war-work, on which he rubs his *agave*, and sells them, thus impregnated with grace, for a grain a piece. Beyond him are quacks in hussar uniforms, exalting their drugs and brandishing their sabres, as if not content with one mode of killing. The next *professors* is a dog of knowledge, great in his own little circle of admirers. Opposite to him stand two jowled old men, in the centres of an oval group, singing alternately to their crazy guitars. Further on is a motley audience, seated on planks, and listening to a tragic-comic *flosofo*, who reads, sings, and gesticulates, old Gothic tales of Orlando and his Paladins.

"If Naples be 'a paradise inhabited by devils' I am sure

it is by merry devils. Even the lowest class enjoy every blessing that can make the animal happy—a delicious climate, high spirits, a facility of satisfying every appetite, a conscience which gives no pain, a convenient ignorance of their duty, and a church which ensures heaven to every ruffian that has faith. Here tatars are not misery, for the climate requires little covering; filth is not misery to them who are born to it; and a few fingerings of macaroni can wind up the rattling machine for the day.

"They are, perhaps, the only people on earth that do not pretend to virtue. On their own stage, they suffer the Neapolitan of the drama to be always a rogue. If detected in theft, a *lazzaroni* will ask you, with impudent surprise, how you could possibly expect a poor man to be an angel. Yet what are these wretches? Why, men whose persons might stand as models to a sculptor; whose gestures strike you with the commanding energy of a savage; whose language, gaping and broad as it is, when kindled by passion, bursts into oriental metaphor; whose ideas are cooped, indeed, within a narrow circle—but a circle in which they are invincible. If you attack them there, you are beaten. Their exertion of soul, their humour, their fancy, their quickness of argument, their address at flattery, their rapidity of utterance, their pantomime and grimace, none can resist but a *lazzaroni* himself.

"These gifts of nature are left to luxuriate unrepressed by education, by any notions of honesty, or habits of labour. Hence their ingenuity is wasted in crooked little views. Intent on the piddling game of cheating only for their own day, they let the great chance lazily go by, and left a few immortal patriots to stake their all for posterity, and lose it." (P. 364-367, and 412.)

"The people," says Mr. Simond, "seem, in general, peaceful and contented, unconscious of want at least; they consume little, and that little is cheap. For three grains a day (three half-pence sterling) a man has his fill of macaroni, and for three grains more he may have his fritanza (very good fish or vegetables fried in oil) at any of the innumerable stands of itinerant cooks about the streets, which is not the only luxury of the gastronomic kind within his reach. A glass of ice-water costs one sixth of a grain (one twelfth part of a penny sterling), and, if properly seasoned with lime-juice and sugar, two grains. The price of these things is kept down by government, ice or hardened snow being abundantly supplied at the public expense from natural ice-houses, in certain cavernous rocks above Stabia and Sorrento, and even on Vesuvius. The ice in baskets is made to slide down the mountain, along light ropes, into boats, which sail across the bay during the night, and land their precarious cargoes before day.

"The lower people have clubs, where they assemble twenty or thirty together, and contribute each one grain for wine of an evening. They elect a president and vice-president. The president calls upon one of the members to drink a glass of wine filled by the vice-president; but when the member challenged is about to take it, the vice-president has the right to say, 'I take it for myself, and actually drink it to his health; a standing joke, which he may repeat as long as he pleases, or as long as he can, but which the disappointed expectant, who has the laugh of the company against him, does not always relish; and in the end there is sometimes fighting and stabbing.' (P. 432.)

The country round Naples is the most beautiful that can well be imagined, and is peculiarly interesting from its classical associations. Virgil was buried in the immediate vicinity of the city; and the ruins of an ancient mausoleum on the left hand side of the road, leading from the promenade of Chiaja to the grotto of Paesillo, is said to have contained the remains of the prince of Latin poets. There is, however, no really good foundation for this statement.

The grotto of Paesillo, now alluded to, is a tunnel cut through the hill of that name, being a part of the road from Naples to Pozzuoli. It is about two thirds of a mile in length, 60 feet in height, and broad enough to serve for a highway. This work is of great, but unknown, antiquity. Seneca, in his 57th epistle, complains bitterly of its length, darkness, and dust. (*Nihil ille carcere longius, nihil illis fascibus obscurius; etiam si locus habere taceat, pulvis auferret.*) Its dimensions were, however, enlarged in 1537; and it is now well paved and lighted with lamps by day as well as by night. (For further information as to the environs of Naples, see the articles BAIA, HERCULANEUM, POMPEII, POZZUOLI, VESUVIUS, &c., in this work.)

Historical Notes.—Naples is a very ancient. It was founded by the people of Cumæ, a colony from Greece, who gradually spread themselves round the bay of Naples, and was called from this circumstance Neapolis, or the new city. It was also called Parthenope, from its being the burying-place of one of the sirens of that name. (*Poetice Palæstræ*, lib. i., cap. 4; *Strabo*, lib. x.) It was, therefore, to all intents and purposes, a Greek city; its inhabitants spoke the Greek language, and were long distinguished by

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Their attachment to the manners and customs of their ancestors. It was on this account, according to Tacitus, that it was selected by Nero to make his *début* on the stage; such a proceeding being less offensive there, and less repugnant to the prevailing sentiments, than in Rome. (*Tacit. Hist. lib. xv., cap. 33.*) Naples, in truth, was then, as now, a chosen seat of pleasure. Its hot baths were reckoned equal to those of Bala; and the number and excellence of its theatres and other places of amusement, its matchless scenery, the mildness of the climate, and the luxury and effeminacy of the inhabitants, made it a favourite retreat of the wealthy and luxurious Romans, and justifies Ovid in calling it *in otia sedem Parthenopon*. After the fall of the Roman empire, it underwent many vicissitudes. It, however, early became the capital of the modern kingdom of Naples; and, notwithstanding the calamities it has suffered from war, earthquakes, &c., it has long been the most populous city of Italy, and one of the most interesting that is anywhere to be met with. (Besides the authorities already referred to, see *Sorriero's, Statistica d'Italia, parte settima*, passim; *Official Statement of the Population of Naples on the 1st of January, 1838*; *Stark's and Vallery's Guides*; *Com. Dict.*; *Macgruger's Report*, &c.)

NAPOLES, p. t. Ontario co. N. Y., 18 m. S. Canandaigua, 230 m. W. Albany, 385 W. Drained by inlets of Canandaigua and Hemlock lakes. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Congregational and Methodist, seven stores, three fulling-mills, three flouring-mills, 16 saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 14 schools, 665 scholars. Pop. 3345.

NAPOLES, p. v. Scott county, Ill., 58 m. W. Springfield, 834 W. Situated on the E. bank of Illinois river, 9 m. above the mouth of Maunassett creek. It contains several stores, some of which are wholesale, three steam saw and grist mills, 100 dwellings and about 600 inhabitants. A ferry here crosses Illinois river. Several hundreds of arrivals and departures of steamboats take place annually.

NAPOLEON, p. t., capital of Henry county, O., 154 m. N.W. Columbus, 485 W. It contains four stores, one grist-mill, one saw-mill; two schools, 69 scholars. Pop. 615. The village is on the N. side of Maumee river, and contains a courthouse, jail, and a few stores and dwellings.

NAPOLEON, p. t., Jackson co., Mich., 66 m. W. Detroit, 542 W. It has three stores, one flouring-mill, two saw-mills; one academy, 86 students; two schools, 131 scholars. Pop. 1098.

NAPOLEON, p. v., Chicot county, Ark., 148 m. S.E. Little Rock, 1097 W. Situated on the W. bank of Mississippi river, at the mouth of Arkansas river. It contains three stores, and about 250 inhabitants.

NAPOLI, p. t., Cattaraugus co. N. Y., 308 m. W. by S. Albany, 341 W. Watered by Coldspring creek. It has one store, two saw-mills; seven schools, 316 scholars. Pop. 1145.

NARBONNE (an. *Narbo Martius*), an ancient city of France, dep. Aude, about 4 m. S. from the Aude, and 7 or 8 m. from the Mediterranean, on a navigable canal that unites it with the sea, on the one hand, and with the river on the other, and which also unites it with the canal du Midi, a little to the N. of the Aude, 32 m. S.W. Montpellier, and 34 m. N. by E. Perpignan; lat. 43° 11' 13" N., long. 2° 0' 34" E. Pop., in 1838, ex. com., 10,792. It stands in a fine plain, and is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers, and entered by four gates. Streets narrow and tortuous, and houses mean and ill-built; it is divided by the canal into two nearly equal parts, *la Bourg* and *la Ville*, connected by three bridges; and is plentifully supplied with water by numerous fountains connected with springs outside the walls. The esplanade, or *Place des Barques*, in the centre of the town, is a fine open space; but its beauty is much impaired by the almost total absence of vegetation. Other promenades are formed near the gates; on the banks of the canal is a fine public walk, planted with trees, and the environs generally are extremely beautiful. Narbonne has few buildings worthy of notice, except the cathedral and archbishop's palace. The former, built in the 13th and 14th centuries, is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Europe: the choir, however, is the only part complete, the nave, commenced in 1706, being unfinished. Two towers rise from its W. end; but they are deficient in that lightness and elegance observable in similar structures of the same era. The archbishop's palace (celebrated in history, as having been the place where Louis XIII. signed the order for the trial of De Thou and Cinq-Mars), is an ancient castellated building in the *Place des Barques*, having attached to it a massive square tower, built in the middle ages: in the front court are the remains of a marble altar, erected by the Narbonne to Augustus Caesar, and, in the garden, a fine tomb of white marble. The two parish churches are ancient and massive structures, but built in very bad taste,

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and remarkable only for some curious sculptures. The other chief buildings are three hospitals, the exchange, arsenal, barracks, prison, a museum, theatre, and public baths. Narbonne is the seat of a tribunal of original jurisdiction and commerce; and has some silk flatures, fabrics of coarse linen cloth, worsted caps, and paper, with numerous distilleries, potteries, chemical works, tanyards, &c. It is the centre of the wine and spirit trade of the department and the principal support of its inhabitants is derived from its trade in wine, corn, brandy, silk, oil, &c. (obtained from the neighbouring lagoons), wax, and honey, which it exports, partly to Bordeaux, by the canal du Midi, and partly to Marseilles and other markets on the Mediterranean, by its port of La Nouvelle, at the mouth of the canal on which it is built. The honey of Narbonne is said to be the finest in the world. "Its peculiar excellence is owing to the variety of nourishment for the bees. The hives are moved from one place to another. From the gardens of Narbonne they are carried to the meadows in the neighbourhood; and they are afterwards conveyed 30 or 40 m., as far as the low Pyrenees, so that the treasures of the gardens, meadows, and mountains, are all rified to produce the honey of Narbonne. In England this system, though doubtless it would be advantageous, could not effect what it accomplishes at Narbonne, because numerous aromatic plants, abounding in the S. of France, are not indigenous to Great Britain; and of a much higher flavour than any other honey, and so odorous that one might fancy himself eating a bouquet." (*Inglet. Switzerland, France, &c.*, p. 911.)

Fruit is extremely abundant and cheap. The wages of labour do not exceed a franc a day, but the necessities of life are obtained at the same easy rate. Most, however, is not reckoned among them by the lower orders; for "at Narbonne we have got so far south, as to discover something of those indolent habits which produce, in still more southern countries, a distaste for all exertion beyond that necessary to preserve existence, and which limit the necessities of life to the natural productions of the soil." (P. 912.) It is worthy of remark, also, that the dress of the peasantry in the neighbourhood bears a striking resemblance to that worn by the Catalonians. The neighbourhood is fertile in corn, but is rendered unhealthy in summer by the salt lagoons fringing the shores of the Mediterranean. There are numerous salt-pans, and marble is quarried near the town.

Narbo, one of the most ancient towns of Gaul, and the chief city of the Volce Arcomici, was formed into a Roman colony anno 116 B.C.; Julius Cæsar further enlarged it by sending thither the veterans of the tenth legion, and Cicero (Or. pro M. Fonteio, c. 1.) terms it *colonia nostrorum civium, specula populi Romani ac propugnaculum*. At the distribution of Gaul into provinces by Augustus it gave its name to the S.W. province, called *Narbonensis*: Mela speaks of it as a place *unde olim terris auxilium nunc et nomen et decus est*, and Strabo designates it as the emporium of all Gaul. Its public buildings, and great commercial wealth, are mentioned by other authors; but the present remains of its ancient grandeur are confined to a few fragments and inscriptions, chiefly incorporated in the walls of the town. It fell into the hands of the Visigoths, A.D. 462, and was shortly after made the capital of their kingdom. In 720 it was taken by the Saracens, and by Pepin-le-bref in 759; after many vicissitudes it was finally annexed to the crown of France in the early part of the 16th century. Its ancient walls were demolished by Simon de Montfort during the wars against the Albigenes: those by which it is now surrounded having been constructed, considerably within the limits of the old walls, by Francis I. It has, at different times, suffered severely from the plague. In the wars of the League, Narbonne embraced the cause of the Huguenots; but in 1591 it submitted to Henry IV. (*Hugo, art. Aude*; *Guide du Voy. en France*; *Inglet.*)

NARDO (an. *Neritum*), a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Otranto, cap. cant., on the road from Lecce to Gallipoli, 16 m. S. 8. W. the former, and 10 m. N. N. E. the latter, city. Pop. about 8000. It is a substantial, flourishing town, neatly built, and well paved. It is a bishop's see; and has numerous churches, a hospital, and manufactures of cotton goods, the raw material of which is grown in its vicinity. It was a place of some note in antiquity, as a city of the Salentines; and was held in esteem as a seminary of learning as late as the middle of the 15th century. (*Crescen's Tour*, &c., p. 138, 139; *Rampoldi*.)

NARNI (an. *Nesinium* and *Narnia*), a town of central Italy, Papal states, deleg. Spoleto, on a lofty eminence, at the foot of which flows the Nera (an. *Nar*), 44 m. N. by E. Rome. Pop. about 3600. The town has nothing but its antiquity and picturesque appearance to recommend it: it is badly built, with steep and narrow streets, and exhibits every mark of poverty and decay. It has a cathedral, several other churches, numerous convents, a modern aqueduct, which supplies several public fountains, and the

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ruins of an amphitheatre. But it is principally celebrated for the remains of a noble bridge thrown by Augustus over the Nar, constructed after the Etruscan method, of large blocks of marble without cement: it is supposed to have been originally upwards of 630 ft. in length. Only one of the arches remains perfect, the span of which is above 60 ft.: the piers supporting it are 26 ft. in breadth. Addition styles this bridge "one of the sturdiest ruins in Italy;" and few relics of antiquity are better adapted to impress the mind with high ideas of Roman magnificence. Narni was the birth-place of the Emperor Nerva. (*Cramer's Ancient Italy*, i. 777, 778; *Rampoldi's Conder's Italy*, &c.)

NARO (supposed to be the an. *Metymnos*), a town of Sicily, intend. Girgenti, cap. tant. on the Narò (an. *Hypso*), 13 m. E. by S. Girgenti, and 21 m. S.W. Caltanissetta. Pop., in 1831, 10,105. It is situated on an eminence, surrounded by picturesque valleys and glens; has a royal college, and a house of refuge, and some trade in oil, wine, and sulphur, which last is very abundant in its vicinity. Many sepulchres, medals, and other vestiges of antiquity, have been found here. (*Smyth's Sicily*, p. 302; *Dict. Geog. Ortolani, Dic. della Sicilia*.)

NARRAGANSETT BAY, R. I., is 28 m. long, and from 3 to 13 broad, and sets up from the Atlantic, between point Judith on the W. and Seacoast rocks on the E. It receives Providence and Pawtucket rivers on the N.W., Taunton river on the N.E. and Pawtuxet river on the W. side. It contains the beautiful islands of Rhode Island, Conanicut, Patience, Prudence and Hope. Mount Hope bay branches from it on the N.E. It has many good harbours, accessible at all seasons. It is a fine naval station.

NARRAINGUNGE, a considerable trading town of British India, prov. Bengal, distr. Dacca-Jelapore, on a branch of Brahmaputra, 8 m. S.E. Dacca. Lat. 25° 37' N.; long. 90° 35' E. Pop. estimated at 15,000. The inhabitants carry on a large trade in salt, grain, tobacco, and lime; and the town exhibits a scene of bustle and activity seldom witnessed in a community of Bengalees. The banks of the river are studded with indigo factories, and the remains of forts erected to repel former invasions of the Arracanese. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

NARVA, a town of European Russia, gov. of Petersburg, on the Narova, about 8 m. from its mouth, and 81 m. W.S.W. St. Petersburg, lat. 59° 32' 53" N., and long. 26° 34' 40" E. Pop. 3000. It is divided into an old and more recent part; the latter, placed on high ground, is surrounded with fortifications in a good state of repair, and consists of respectable stone houses; the lower and older part comprising only a few wretched wooden tenements, with two churches, one of which belongs to the Greek, the other to the Lutheran, religion. Three other churches, a town-hall, exchange, and the half-ruinous fortress of Ivangorod (built in 1492, by the Czar Ivan III. Vassilievitch), are the only other public edifices.

The place, in fact, would not be worth notice but for the famous battle fought in its vicinity, on the 30th of November, 1700; when Charles XII., king of Sweden, at the head of only 8000 men, attacked and forced the entrenched camp of the Russian army, consisting of about 80,000 men, which had been besieging Narva. The Swedes gained a complete victory. Above 18,000 Russians were killed in their intrenchments, besides a great number drowned in the river: next day above 30,000 Russian troops surrendered to the Swedes, by whom they were disarmed, and dismissed. This extraordinary success did not cost the Swedes above 600 men! On hearing of this disaster, the czar, Peter the Great, said, "*Je sais bien que les Suédois nous battent long temps; mais à la fin ils nous apprendront eux-mêmes à les vaincre*;" and the event proved that he was in the right. (*See Voltaire, Histoire de Charles XII.*, liv. II.)

NASBEY, a decayed market town and par. of England, co. Northampton, hund. Gillsborough, 1½ m. N.N.W. Northampton, and 72 m. N.W. London. Area of par. 2690 acres. Pop., in 1831, 707. This village formerly possessed a market and a worsted manufactory, but they have long ceased to exist; and the market cross, in the centre of the village, is the only extant sign of its past importance.

But, how unimportant soever in other respects, this trifling village will be ever memorable in British history for the battle fought near it on the 14th of June, 1645, between the royalists under Charles I. and the parliamentary army commanded by Cromwell and Fairfax. The action was obstinate and well contested; but in the end the parliamentary leaders gained a complete and decisive victory. The loss in killed on both sides was nearly equal; but the republicans took 500 officers and 4000 soldiers, and all the king's artillery and ammunition. This action may be said to have terminated the civil war.

NASH county, N. C. Situated a little N.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 640 sq. m. Watered by Tar river, and drained by its branches. It contained in 1840, 753 neat cattle, 635 sheep, 3935 swine; and produced 833

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bushels of wheat, 32,325 of Indian corn, 3938 of oats, 7891 of potatoes, 50,736 pounds of cotton. It has, nine schools, 138 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4941; slaves, 3697; free coloured 400; total, 9047. Capital, Nashville.

NASHUA, p. t., Hillsborough county, N. H., 12 m. N.W. Lowell, 36 m. S. by E. Concord, 447 W. Bomaded E. by Merrimack river, 8 E. by Nashua river, which has a fall of 65 ft. in 2 m., producing a great water power. It contains six churches, two Congregational, a Unitarian, a Free-will Baptist, a Christian and a Universalist, 50 stores, five cotton factories with 34,348 spindles, three saw-mills, one tannery, one pottery, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers: one academy, 214 students; 36 schools, 1476 scholars. Pop. 6054.

NASHVILLE, city, a capital of Davidson co. and the state of Tennessee is in 36° 9' 33" N. lat., and 86° 49' 3" W. long., and in 36° 48' 3" W. long. from W.; 116 m. N. Huntsville, Ala., 183 m. W. Knoxville, Ky., 350 m. S.W. Lexington, Ky., 900 m. S.W. New-York, 648 W. The population in 1830, was 5508; in 1840, 6930; in 1844, 7000 within the city limits, and including its suburbs, 11,000. It is pleasantly situated on the S. side of Cumberland river, 139 m. from its mouth, at the head of steamboat navigation, though keelboats go much farther. The site is undulating and rocky, with unequal elevation, from 50 to 175 feet, interspersed with beautiful groves of cedar. The environs present a rich variety of landscape scenery, and the place is remarkably healthy. The city was originally laid out on 300 acres of ground, in lots of one acre each, with a reservation of four acres for public buildings. The boundaries have since been largely altered. It has convenient streets, lanes and alleys, crossing each other at right angles, having a good drainage, and many handsome sites for residences. It contains a courthouse, jail, a market-house, a lunatic hospital, a state penitentiary, three banks, 10 churches, two Presbyterian, an Episcopal, three Methodist, one of which is an African, a Baptist, a Campbellite or Reformed Baptist, a Cumberland Presbyterian, and a Roman Catholic; the halls of the Nashville university, a female academy, besides other schools of a high order. A splendid state-house is about to be erected on the highest hill in the city. The site, consisting of four acres of ground, has been purchased by the city for \$30,000, and presented to the state for the purpose. The courthouse stands on the public square, and presents a handsome front of 105 feet, and is 63 feet deep, and three stories high including the basement, surmounted by a dome, 90 feet high, from the bottom to its top. The basement is 11 feet high, and contains a number of public offices. The two principal stories are each 18 feet high. The foundation, and part of the lower story, is of fine hewn stone, and the remainder of brick. The two fronts are ornamented with four white pilasters, each. The dome contains a good city clock, and is supported by eight columns of the Ionic order. The second story besides some offices has two court rooms. Two large rooms in the third story are handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of the state legislature, until the new statehouse shall be prepared for their reception. The market-house, situated on the public square, is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the west. At each end there are spacious rooms, one of which is occupied as a city hall and recorder's office. The Episcopal church is a fine stone building handsomely stuccoed, in the Gothic style of architecture. The basement 9 ft. high, contains a lecture room 40 by 45 ft., besides rooms for the vestry, &c. The body of the church is 45 ft. wide by 69 ft. long and 24 ft. high, is neatly fitted up, and has a fine toned organ. The whole is surmounted with a Gothic cupola, and a bell; and the whole cost about \$16,000. The Campbellite Baptist church is a neat brick building 45 by 60 ft., two stories high, with a tall steeple and an excellent bell, and cost \$6000. The principal Methodist church is a spacious and elegant building in the form of a parallelogram, 60 ft. in front, and extending 90 ft. back. In the basement are rooms for Sunday schools and class-meetings. In front is a recessed portico of two massive Doric columns. The interior of the building is neatly finished. The whole cost of the building was over \$12,000. The Methodists have other convenient churches. The Presbyterian church, erected on the site of one which was burned in 1839, is 91 ft. long, and 69 wide, and is an elegant building. The basement is 11 ft. high, and has a room 64 ft. square for a lecture room and Sunday school. The main room is 65 ft. square, and, with its gallery, will accommodate 1300 persons. The vestibule, approached by a flight of stone steps the whole width of the building, has a portico with six massive brick columns, cased and fluted. The cost of the whole was \$16,000. The Cumberland Presbyterian church, is a plain and neat building of brick, 57 by 70 ft., two stories high above the basement story, which is partly below the surface. The front has recessed arches, resting on pillars forming an open vestibule. The main room of the interior

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is 60 by 55 ft. and with its gallery, will accommodate 1000 persons, and cost, exclusive of a steeple, £7000. The Baptist church, recently erected, is a neat building in the Gothic style of architecture. The Roman Catholic church has a commanding site on the northern declivity of Campbell's hill, and presents a handsome appearance. The female academy, situated in the western suburbs of the city, is a flourishing institution with 300 scholars. There are several other schools for young ladies of the highest order. There are eight excellent preparatory classical schools in the city. The primary schools for both sexes are numerous and good. Probably no city in the union, of its extent, is better supplied with schools and teachers, of every description. The Roman Catholics are particularly active on the subject of schools. The penitentiary, located in the western suburbs of the city, presents a front of 310 ft., and is 350 ft. deep. The two wings of the front building contain 260 cells. Half of the front building is occupied by the keeper, and the other half is used as a hospital, guard room, &c. The yard walls are 8 ft. thick at bottom and 3 ft. at top, with an average height of 30 ft. The cost of the whole was about \$50,000. The lunatic hospital is a large and commodious building, 3 stories high including the basement, with an additional tier of rooms in the centre building. The basement and front walls are of stone, and the remainder is of brick. The whole will accommodate over 100 patients. The water works, located on the bank of the river above the city, supply it with water, raised by a steam engine, to a reservoir, 66 ft. above low-water-mark, and 45 ft. above the level of the public square. There may be raised in 24 hours over 900,000 gallons. Vauxhall garden on the southern border of the city, is a fashionable place of resort. It contains a large circular railway, on which the cars are propelled by cranks, turned with the hands of the riders. It contains also a fine assembly room. In the lower suburbs of the city is a strong salt sulphur spring, fitted up with cold and warm baths.

The city is the seat of Nashville university, founded in 1805, has a president and four professors and two tutors, 391 alumni, 100 students, and 10,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the first Wednesday in October. It has connected with the institution a number of buildings of brick or stone. The main college edifice is 200 ft. long, 50 ft. wide and 3 stories high, containing a chapel, recitation rooms, and 44 rooms for students. To the east of the main building an E. wing has been erected, 76 by 54 ft. for the library, apparatus and lectures. It is in contemplation to erect a corresponding W. wing. A building of one story, 100 by 40 ft. constitutes the chemical laboratory. A steward's house 56 by 42 ft. 2 stories high, with a piazza through the whole front, constitutes the refectory. These buildings are within the college campus, containing eight acres. The president's house is of brick, 55 by 43 ft., with a kitchen in the rear 46 by 22 ft., both 2 stories high, with 34 acres of ground attached to it. The mineralogical cabinet has 30,000 specimens, and the apparatus for illustrating the experimental sciences is very complete. Medical and law faculties are about to be organized, and will commence operations during the present year, 1844.

According to the census of 1840, there were in the city, three commercial and eight commission houses in foreign trade, capital \$235,000, 75 retail dry goods and other stores, capital \$1,006,400, one forge, one paper-mill, one tannery, four printing-offices, two binderies, one daily, five weekly and three semi-weekly newspapers; total capital in manufactures \$151,000; three academies, 320 students; two schools, 123 scholars. Tonnage of the port in 1840, 4733, a considerable portion of which is steamboats. Cumberland river is here navigable at low water for vessels of 30 or 40 tons; and in high water, for vessels of 400 tons.

NASVILLE, D. V., capital of Nash co., N. C., 44 m. E. by N. Raleigh, 254 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, and a few stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice \$110.

NASO (an. *Agathyrus*), a town of Sicily, intend. Messina, distr. Palti, cap. cant. on the Naso, near its mouth, in the Mediterranean, 10 m. W. by S. Palti: Pop., in 1831, 6225. It is situated on a hill, in a finely wooded and healthy neighbourhood; is walled, and has some handsome buildings; several warehouses on the sea shore belong to its inhabitants. It acquired some notoriety in 1812, by reason of its population having refused the constitution then promulgated, and armed themselves on behalf of King Ferdinand. (*Smyth's Sicily*, p. 99, &c.)

NASSAU (Duchy of), a state of W. Germany, principally between lat. 50° and 51° N. and long. 7° 32' and 8° 45' E.; having N. and W. Rhenish Prussia, S. Hesse-Darmstadt, and E. the latter, Hesse-Cassel, the ter. of Frankfurt, and the Prussian circle of Westphalia. Length, N. to S., 55 m.; average breadth, about 33 m. Area, about 1800 sq. m. Pop., in 1838, 368,321. Almost the whole of the surface is hilly with a general slope towards the W. The

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Taunus mountains cover the S., and the Westerwald the N. part of the duchy; the Feldberg, the highest point of the former, rises to nearly 2700 ft.; and the Salzburger-head (*Salzburger Kopf*), in the Westerwald, reaches the height of 2800 ft. above the sea. No portion of level surface is sufficiently extensive to be called a plain; and the valleys are generally narrow and confined, though many are highly picturesque.

The Rhine forms a considerable portion of the S. and W. boundaries. The Mayn limits the duchy to the S.E., and the Lahn intersects it near its centre, having, for the most part, a S.W. course. The Lahn receives within this duchy the Elz, Ems, Aar, Muhl, &c.; and joins the Rhine at Lahnstein; being navigable as far as Weilburg, 14 leagues from its mouth. There are no lakes; but Nassau has a number of mineral springs, especially in the Taunus, where are Ems, Selters, Schlungenbad, Wiesbaden, &c., among the most frequented spas in Germany. The climate is cold in the mountains, particularly in the Westerwald, but so mild in the sheltered valleys that the vine comes to very considerable perfection. The mean temperature of the year in the Rheingau, S. of Wiesbaden, is 10° centigr., or 50° Fahrenheit. Every part of the duchy is tolerably healthy. The soil is nowhere remarkably fertile, but only a small portion of it is barren; it is least productive in the N., where, however, there are good natural pastures. A portion of the soil in Westerwald is volcanic, consisting of basalt and lava; and near Weilburg are traces of an extinct volcano. In 1831, of 1,813,541 *moergen* of land, 702,004 were arable, 196,190 in meadows, 15,543 in vineyards, 7473 in gardens, no fewer than 736,377 in woods, 6545 occupied with buildings, 106,981 in natural pastures, &c., and 40,247 altogether waste. Agriculture is the principal branch of industry. The land is mostly divided into small parcels, which are not, however, farmed by their actual proprietors. "The whole country, from the Heidelberg to the Rheingau and Hamburg mountains, and from the Rhine to the mountains of the Spessart (which tract includes, besides the S. part of Nassau, part of Hesse-Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Hesse-Cassel, and Bavaria), presents one uniform face. This plain is divided between large forests of the common *pinus silvestris*, occasionally interspersed with oak and beech woods, and large flat districts of corn and vegetables, unrelieved by a single tree or hedge. The open fields are divided into small patches, by the difference of culture, which frequently denotes the boundaries of each peasant's little farm. The farms rarely exceed 50 acres: gentlemen farmers, or speculative agriculturists, are unknown; and the opposite extreme, the class of agricultural day-labourers, is very small. The peasant generally holds his little possession at a fixed rent, due to the lord of the soil, which is never increased. He cannot be dispossessed; and his land descends from father to son, subject to this burthen—a tenure much resembling English copyholds. *Leibeigenschaft* (personal vassalage) is now completely abolished in this, and, indeed, in most parts of Germany. (*Autumn near the Rhine*, 112, 113.) Wheat is grown in the valleys of the larger rivers; but on the uplands, rye, barley, and oats, are almost the only grains cultivated, with potatoes; and in the Westerwald, buckwheat. The S. declivities of the Taunus are covered with chestnut woods and orchards. In the district called the *Rheingau*, further S., along the Rhine and Mayn, the culture of the vine occupies a large share of attention. The finest growths of the Rhine, as Hockheim, Steinberger, Rudesheim, and above all Johannisberg (which see) come from this duchy; in which nearly a third part as much land is appropriated to the culture of the vine, as in all Rhenish Prussia. (*Bergbau*.) The soil of the Rheingau is thin and sandy; but it is well manured and very productive. The Hockheim, properly so called, or *ack*, is grown at Hockheim, on a little hill behind the ancient denary, on a space of about eight acres, open to the southern sun, and sheltered from N. winds by the town. Each acre has about 4000 vine plants, valued at a ducat each; and the little hill produces, in good seasons, about 12 large casks (*tonneaux*) of wine, each of which sells, frequently as soon as made, for 1500 florins (1831, or upwards). A constant supply of water is afforded to the plants by a small rivulet, and they are protected from too much wet by moveable wooden sheds. (*Schreiber*, 171.) But there is another vineyard little inferior to the above; and the surrounding lands yield an abundant produce which, as in the case of other wines, often passes for the first growths. The produce of the Steinberger vineyard, which belonged to the suppressed monastery of Eberbach, and is now the property of the grand duke, is the strongest of all the Rhenish wines; and, in favourable years, has much sweetness and delicacy of flavour. The quantity made is about 300 hhdts., of which about 60 is first rate, and has occasionally been sold on the spot at 10s. a bottle (*Henderson on Wine*, 293.) Flax, hemp, fruits, hops, tobacco, turnips, and chicory, are among the other principal

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kinds of produce. The pastures are well attended to, and a good many crops are grown for fodder, the rearing live stock being an important branch of husbandry. Berghaus estimates that there are 173,600 head of cattle, 136,000 sheep, and 54,000 hogs in the duchy. (*Alg. Länder, &c.*, iii., 513.) The various breeds are said to be improving. Bees are numerous, and game abounds in the woods. Iron, lead, copper, and silver, are the principal mineral products; bovey coal also is found in the Westerwald, and chalk, marble, roofing slate, and potters' clay elsewhere. Mining, forges, &c., are estimated to employ 8000 workmen. Working in metals is, however, the chief branch of manufacturing industry; the other manufactures are mostly domestic. Linen cloths are woven by the peasantry at their own houses; and some cotton cloths, carpets, woollen yarn and hosiery, morocco leather, slives, soap, sealing wax, &c., are made; few, however, of the manufactured articles find their way out of the duchy, the exports consisting principally of mineral waters, wine, cattle, wool, mineral products, and hardware and earthenware. The roads are good; and the Rhine, Mayn, and Lahn, present great facilities for commerce; but the trade of the duchy is by no means so flourishing as it might be. Nassau has of late years joined the Prussian commercial league.

Accounts are kept in florins (*gulden*) of 60 kreutzers, containing four *pfennigs* each; the florin=12 *Sch.* Engl. The Hessian morgen (*steter normalmorgen*)=about eight elevenths of an English acre.

The government is a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line; and is among the most liberal of W. Germany. The *Landstände*, or parliament, of the duchy, consists of two chambers: the first composed of the princes of the ducal house, the heads of eight noble families, and six representatives for the rest of the nobility; the second consisting of 23 members, 15 of whom are representatives of the landed proprietors, and three of the clergy. The states are convoked yearly. The press is free, and personal liberty, the right of petitioning, and eligibility to all public offices are privileges belonging to every subject. Civil justice is administered in a primary court in the capital of each of the 98 districts of the duchy; in secondary courts at Dillenburg and Usingen; and a high court of appeal at Wiesbaden. The principal criminal courts are at Wiesbaden and Dillenburg. There are elementary, royal, and grammar schools at Dias, Usingen, Dillenburg, Hadamar, Wiesbaden, &c., and a gymnasium in Weilburg, besides female schools, many special academies, and deaf and dumb and other charitable schools. The government has taken considerable pains to promote popular education, but it does not seem to be yet much diffused, few children attending the public elementary schools. By agreement with Hanover, the university of Göttingen has been constituted the high school for the duchy; except in Roman Catholic theology, for which students resort to Marburg, in Hesse Cassel. In respect of religion, about 905,000 of the population are Protestants, 175,000 Roman Catholics, and 6900 Jews; the Lutherans and Calvinists have united in one communion. The military force consists of about 4000 men under arms, with a reserve of 1550 more. Public revenue estimated at 1,800,000 florins a year; public debt about 2,000,000 florins, but this is in process of liquidation. Nassau holds, with Brunswick, the ninth place in the German confederation; it has two votes in the full council, and, with Brunswick, one in the committee. It furnishes to the army of the confederation a contingent of 3098 men.

This country, like Hesse, was anciently inhabited by the Catti. The founder of the reigning house of Nassau was Otho of Laurenburg, brother of the emperor Conrad I. In 1253, two collateral lines were formed; and the descendants of the elder have remained in possession of this territory; while those of the younger (Orange-Nassau) have been seated on the throne of Holland. (*Berghaus, Alg. Länder, &c.*, iv., 431-440; *Herzschloemann's Stein*; *Schreiber, Guida du Rhin, &c.*)

NASSAU, county, Florida. Situated in the N.E. part of the territory; and contains 576 sq. m. Bounded N. and W. by St. Mary's river; S.E. by St. John's river. Watered by Nassau river. It contained in 1840, 9636 neat cattle, 436 sheep, 5011 swine; and produced 17,400 bushels of Indian corn, 16,000 of potatoes, 31,500 pounds of rice, 66,425 of cotton. It had two stores, one lumber-yard, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, five schools, 60 scholars. Pop.: whites, 964; slaves, 908; free coloured, 30; total, 1892. Capital, Nassau courthouse.

NASSAU, p. t. Rennselaer co., N. Y., 12 m. S.E. Albany, 365 W. Drained by Kinderhook creek and its tributaries. It contains five churches, two Baptist, two Methodist, and a Presbyterian, 10 stores, three fulling-mills, six woollen factories, two cotton factories with 3158 spindles, one flouring-mill, six grist-mills, 12 saw-mills, three tanneries; 15 schools, 679 scholars. Pop. 3236.

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NATCHEZ, city, and capital of Adams co., Miss., 169 m. S.W. Jackson, 1150 W. Situated on the E. bank of Mississippi river, chiefly on a bluff, elevated over 300 ft. above the level of the river, 293 m. above New-Orleans, by the course of the river. A part of the place called *Natchez below the hill* lies on the margin of the river, and contains a collection of warehouses, stores for supplying boatsmen, and grog shops, is the place where the boatsmen principally congregate, and is the seat of much vice. But the greater part of the place is situated on the elevated ground, and is of a different character. It is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, with broad streets, crossing each other at right angles, and ornamented with the China tree. The ground is uneven, and the houses of the more wealthy inhabitants are widely separated, each seeming to occupy a square, surrounded with orange trees, palm-trees, and other beautiful shrubbery. The inhabitants are distinguished for their refinement, intelligence, and hospitality. Many of the wealthy planters in the vicinity spend most of their time in the city, which is generally healthy, though sometimes visited with yellow fever, especially when it prevails in New-Orleans. It contains a courthouse, jail, four churches, an Episcopal, a Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic, three banks, an academy, a female seminary, a hospital, and an orphan asylum, a masonic hall, a theatre, two steam oil mills for manufacturing oil from cotton seed, and 4600 inhabitants. Cotton is extensively raised in the back country, and Natchez is a great cotton mart; and at the proper season, the streets are almost barricaded with cotton bales. Its trade is very extensive. Steamboats are continually arriving and departing, and its elevated situation affords a fine view of the river, with its numerous craft, and of the country to the west, including the village of Concordia on the opposite side of the Mississippi, and a vast region beyond. This place was first settled by the French in 1716, and destroyed by the Indians in 1728. It is now one of the most beautiful places in the valley of the Mississippi. Some of the houses are elegant, but they are mostly of wood, only one story high, with a piazza and balcony. It is much the largest town in the state, and is its commercial metropolis. See the statistics of Adams co.

NATCHITOCHES, parish, Louisiana. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 4000 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Sabine river, and drained by its branches, and by Red river and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 12,317 neat cattle, 1936 sheep, 15,849 swine; and produced 262,596 bushels of Indian corn, 10,050 of oats, 26,563 of potatoes, 114,350 pounds of tobacco, 10,638,709 of cotton. It had 49 stores, 10 grist-mills, 12 saw-mills, four tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; two academies, 128 students; five schools, 58 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7928; slaves, 6851; free coloured, 657; total, 14,350. Capital, Natchitoches.

NATCHITOCHES (pronounced *Natchitach*), p. v. capital of Natchitoches parish, La., 368 m. N.W. by New-Orleans, 1987 W. Situated on the W. side of Red river, 900 m. from its mouth, at the foot of a bluff, and built chiefly on one street. It contains a courthouse, jail, Roman Catholic church, a U. States gaol, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, and about 3000 inhabitants. It was settled by the French in 1717, and half of its present inhabitants are of French descent.

NATICK, p. t. Middlesex co., Mass., 17 m. W.S.W. Boston, 423 W. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Unitarian, and Methodist, three stores, two grist-mills, six saw-mills; one academy, 30 students; six schools, 309 scholars. Pop. 1285. The Boston and Worcester railroad passes through it. The first Indian church in New-England was founded here by the Rev. Mr. Elliot, the apostle of the Indians, in 1606.

NATOLIA, ANATOLIA, or ANADOLI (a corruption from *anadol*, the East, or *Lycania*), a peninsula of W. Asia, anciently called *Asia Minor*, and now constituting a pachalik of Asiatic Turkey: it extends between lat. 36° and 43° N., and between long. 36° and 40° E., being bounded N. by the Black sea, E. by Armenia and the Euphrates, S. by Syria and the Mediterranean, and W. by the archipelago. Length, from C. Kara-burun to the Euphrates, 670 m.; breadth from 300 to 440 m.; estimated area, 250,000 sq. m., or about one sixteenth more than that of the Spanish peninsula. Pop. probably about 4,350,000. The coastline is very irregular, especially on its W. and S. sides, where it is deeply indented by the gulphs of Adramyti, Smyrna, Kos, Makry, Adalia, and Scanderoon. Surface very irregular, but may generally be described as a high table-land, dotted with salt lakes, and enclosed by two ranges, detached from the plateau of Armenia, and running nearly parallel to the N. and S. coasts. The latter of these chains, the *mons Taurus* of the ancients, and *Sultan-dagh* of the Turks, runs close to the shore in some parts of Karamania, forming a bluff precipitous coast, intersected here and there by narrow gorges, through which numerous tor-

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reins run into the sea. One of the heights, close to the gulf of Adalia, was ascertained by captain Beaufort to be 7600 ft. high; but there are several summits in the interior, the snow on which descending one fourth the way down their sides, indicates a height of 10,000 ft., or nearly equal to that of Mount Etna. (*Beaufort's Karamania*, p. 57.) The N. range is much less clearly defined, the only snow covered peak being *mount Olympus*, about 35 m. S. the sea of Marmara. Connected with Olympus westward is the celebrated *mount Ida*, overlooking the plain of Troy; and the highest summit of which, called *Gargerus* by Homer, and *Kaz-dagh* by the Turks, rises about 5000 ft. above the sea. About 100 m. S. of Ida runs another range, the *Tmahe* of antiquity, mentioned by Ovid, Virgil, and Seneca, as being celebrated for its excellent vines and rich metallic veins. The central table-land is partly drained by the rivers flowing into the Black sea; but a large portion, lying N. and N.W. the range of Taurus, about 940 m. in length, by 150 m. in breadth, is covered with numerous salt lakes, marshes, and rivers, having no visible outlet. In rainy seasons these lakes overflow, and, but for the ridges that cross the plain and separate it into basins, would submerge nearly 200 sq. m. of the surface. The largest of these is the lake *Behasheh*, 43 m. W.S.W. *Konieh*; but by far the most curious in the peninsula is the *Tatta palus* of antiquity (about 50 m. N. *Konieh*, and 2500 ft. above the sea), the waters of which, according to Strabo, were so impregnated with lime, that anything immersed in it was soon covered with a saline incrustation: the Turks call it *Tuzia*, and it still furnishes in abundance the article for which it was anciently famous; but it contains neither fish nor conchiferous animals. (*Geog. Jour.*, i. 209.)

The largest rivers of Natolia flow into the Black sea. The *Halye*, or *Kizil-Ermak* ("Red River"), rises by two branches on the E. side of *mount Erdjli* (anciently *Argaeus*), and flows by a tortuous course of about 500 m., first N.W., and subsequently N.E., into the Black sea, where it is about as wide as the Seine at Paris. It is the largest river of Asia Minor; and in ancient times was considered the boundary between the Lydian and Median kingdoms, as well as a natural dividing line of the peninsula. (See *Herod.*, i. 72.) E. of the *Halye* is the *Iris* (now the *Sekil Ernak*), a much smaller river, rising in the N. range of the table-land, and flowing W. by N. past *Tokat* into the Black sea, about 30 m. E. *Samsoun* (an. *Amisus*). In the N.W. part of Natolia is the large and celebrated river *Sengarius* (now *Bakaria*), the most distant source of which is in the central plateau, about 60 m. S.S.W. *Angora*; lat. 39° 5' N., long. 32° 3' E. After receiving numerous tributaries, it turns northward, near the modern town of *Eski-cher* (an. *Doryleum*), and flows into the Black sea, about 50 m. W. by E. *Erekli*. The three principal rivers flowing into the archipelago are the *Caicus*, the *vero turbidus Hermus* of Virgil (*Georg.*, ii. 137), now the *Sarabat*, the marshy *Ceyhan*, at the mouth of which was the *Λαϊος λειμών* of Homer (*Il.*, ii. 470), and the *Meander* (now *Mendere*), by far the largest of the three, and celebrated in antiquity, not only for the sinuosity of its course, but for the fertility of its valleys, and the number of flourishing cities on its banks. It rises by numerous sources in long. 30° 8' E., and takes a general course, W. by S. about 220 m. to its mouth, near the ruins of *Miletus*. The rivers on the S. side of the peninsula, are, with one or two exceptions, little more than brooks or mountain torrents; and the *Cydessus*, the scope of the splendid pageant of *Cleopatra*, is at present only 160 ft. wide, and inaccessible to any but the smallest boats. (*Beaufort's Karamania*, 275.)

The geological formation of Natolia partakes in many parts of a volcanic character. The high region of Phrygia, called *arxeneusculum*, abounds with lava and other substances, indicating the existence of igneous action at some previous period; earthquakes have frequently visited the W. part of the peninsula, and all but demolished *Laodicea*, *Apamea*, *Cibotus*, *Sardes*, and other cities of antiquity; and it has still numerous thermal and sulphureous springs. The most general formation, however, is of white limestone, bold cliffs of which rise in *Karamania*, from 600 ft. to 700 ft. perpendicularly from the sea, exhibiting the most curious contortions of strata. (*Beaufort*, p. 212, 213.) On the N. side of the peninsula the same description of strata prevails, covered with gypsum, and in the highest mountainous regions is found alternating with the blue mountain limestone. The marble of Asia Minor was extensively used by the wealthy Romans, in building their houses and villas. These mountains abound in mineral riches; copper is wrought to a considerable extent near *Trebizond*, *Samsoun*, and *Siwas*; and the region of the *Chalybes*

has been found in several places, though not wrought; but rock-alum is procured near *Unieh* (anciently *Enae*), and exported in considerable quantities.

The climate of Natolia, owing to the varying elevation and different aspects of its surface, will admit of no general description. On the central plateau, the height of which (exclusive of mountains) varies from 2800 to 3000 ft. above the sea, it is cold, though salubrious, and snow lies, in many parts, for two or three months of winter; but, in July and August, the heat is often intense, and rendered more oppressive by the tendency of the sandy surface to absorb heat. On the W. shores the climate is genial, and the soil very productive; but in some parts, as at *Smyrna* and elsewhere, epidemics are prevalent, and the plague often makes great ravages among the population. The heat in July is stated by Mr. Addison to range from 84° to 94° Fahrenheit in the shade; rain seldom falls, though the want of it is, in some measure, compensated by heavy dews. (*Demasius and Palsmyra*, i. 320, 321.) The climate on the N. side is far more temperate, and rain is frequent. The soil on the coasts is tolerably fertile, producing wines, olives, rice, millet, and other grains; but tillage is much neglected, irrigation and the manuring of land being little practised. The N. shores are covered with forests of oak, ash, larch, beech trees, &c., furnishing abundant supplies of timber for the Turkish navy. The mountains of *Karamania* are covered principally with pines. Large flocks of sheep and goats graze on the lofty plains of the interior; their wool and hair forming an important article of commerce between *Angora* and *Smyrna*.

Natolia is under a pasha or military governor, to whom are subject the respective beglerbegs of *Anadoli*, *Karamania*, *Marash*, *Siwas*, and *Trebizond*, the country being farther subdivided into 17 sandjaks. The fixed population consists principally of Turks and Greeks, with smaller numbers of Armenians and Jews; besides whom, there are nomadic tribes, both Kurds and Turcomans, employed partly in pastoral, but partly also in marauding occupations. (For farther particulars, see *TURKEY*.)

Natolia, which was first called simply *Asia*, afterward *ἡ κατὰ Ἀσίαν*, to distinguish it from that more to the E. *ἡ ἑσθιαία*, was called *Asia propria* or *proconularis*, by the Romans, and did not receive its appellation of *Asia Minor* earlier than the time of *Orosius*, in the beginning of the fifth century. With respect to the original inhabitants of this celebrated peninsula, we have little information on which any reliance can be placed; but there is reason to believe that the Phœnicians had settlements, at a very early period, on its S. and W. coasts, and that there were frequent emigrations to it from *Thrace*, as well as *Thesaly*, soon after the Trojan war. The great Ionian immigration (composed of colonists from *Attica* and *Achaia*) took place *anno* 1130 B.C.; and, about 80 years afterward, a colony of Dorians, from *Megara*, *Trözene*, and *Argos*, settled on the S.W. coast, a little S. of those last mentioned. Subsequently to the establishment of these Greek colonies, and during the existence of the Lydian monarchy (which lasted from a period of obscure antiquity down to the overthrow of *Croesus* by *Cyrus*, B.C. 536), *Asia Minor* was overrun successively by large bodies of *Cimmerians* and *Scythians*, who, however, though they penetrated as far as *Lydia*, and took *Sardes*, were unable to secure a permanent footing in the country. (*Herod.*, i. 15.) The numerous revolutions, indeed, caused both by conquest and colonization, are sufficiently attested by the statement of *Herodotus*, that the peninsula, between four and five centuries prior to the Christian era, comprised 30 different nations (*ἔθνη*). At the fall of the Lydian kingdom *Asia Minor* was formed into four satrapies, belonging to the *Medo-Persian* empire, under which it remained upward of two centuries, though the interior of the country, inhabited by nomadic tribes, was never fully subdued. Notwithstanding the oppressions of the provincial governors, and their occasional struggles with the "Great King," the Greek colonists continued to flourish, and they gradually spread themselves northward, along the *Euxine* sea, as far as *Trapesus* (now *Trebizond*), and southward, on the shores of the Mediterranean, to the gulf of *Issus*, everywhere distinguishing themselves by their industry and commercial activity. In refinement, also, and the cultivation of the arts, they were at least equal, if not superior, to their European brethren; at all events, if *Asia Minor* have not given birth to great warriors and statesmen, she may justly boast of the all but unrivalled excellence of her poets, historians, philosophers, sculptors, architects, and musicians. In poetry the lays claim to Homer, Hesiod, Sappho, Alceus, and *Nicander*; in philosophy to *Thales*, *Pythagoras*, *Anaxagoras*, *Blas*, and *Pitacus*; and in history to *Hecataeus*, *Hellanicus*, *Herodotus*, *Ctesias*, and *Dionysius of Halicarnassus*. The Macedonian succeeded the Persian dominion *anno* 331 B.C.; from which time, during nearly two centuries, *Asia Minor* was subject to many vicissitudes consequent on the changing fortunes of Alexander's suc-

—*serissima quæquæ*
Geme Chalybes, duri palus est colles in arvis
Et tota addita necesse domat ignis mare.

Pal. *Asy.*, iv., 610.

is still an important mining district of the peninsula. Lead

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cessors and their descendants, as well as the formation of several minor kingdoms (as Pontus, Bithynia, &c.) under native princes. During the century immediately preceding the Christian era the various parts of the peninsula fell, one by one, into the hands of the Romans, under whom it formed a proconsulship; and it attained, during their dominion, not only its most uniform and settled, but also its most prosperous state; a fact sufficiently proved by the number of large cities built or embellished, and the great works undertaken and completed, during the earlier period of the empire. The decline of the Roman power exposed the peninsula to fresh invasions from the E.; and at the commencement of the eighth century the Mohammedans began to settle themselves on its E. borders. At the period of the first crusade they had spread over almost the whole peninsula, and reduced it to a state, in many respects, similar to that in which we find it at the present day, except that it was more populous. It was ravaged by the crusaders in the 12th and 13th centuries, and was overrun by the Tartar hordes under Timur after the battle of Angora (1402 A.D.); but neither produced any permanent effect on the condition of the population. (*Leake's Asia Minor*, p. 1-144; *Cramer's Asia Minor*, passim; *Geog. Journ.*, vi., x.)

NATURAL BRIDGE, Rockbridge co., Va., next to the falls of Niagara, the greatest natural curiosity in the United States, and one of the greatest in the world, 156 m. W. Richmond, 9 m. N. of James river, 12 m. S.S.W. Lexington, the capital of the county, 6 m. from the head of James river and Kanawha canal, at which point starts the Natural Bridge turnpike, passing over the bridge. The bridge consists of a stupendous arch of limestone rock, over an unimportant and small stream, called Cedar creek. The height of the bridge above the stream to the top, is 215 feet, its average width is 90 feet, its extreme length at top is 93 feet, and its thickness from its under to its upper side is 55 feet. The chasm over which it passes is 50 feet wide at bottom, and 90 feet at top. The bridge is covered, to the depth of from 4 to 6 feet, with a clayey earth, with a natural parapet of rocks on its sides, rendered firm by trees and shrubbery. The view from the top, to those who dare take it, is awfully grand; but the view from below, being divested of terror, is equally sublime, and more interesting. The chasm continues narrow, deep, and straight, for a considerable distance above and below the bridge, and presents a short but pleasing view of North mountain on one side, and Blue ridge on the other, each about 5 m. distant. The bridge is of important use, as it constitutes a safe and convenient passage for a road, over this great chasm, not otherwise possible, for some miles above and below.

NAUMBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, distr. of its own name, on the Saale, 25 m. S. Halle, and 28 m. S.W. Leipzig; lat. 51° 8' N., long. 11° 54' E. Pop. 12,000. It is situated in a fertile vale, and is tolerably well built, having several good and wide streets, with three suburbs. Its principal public buildings are the citadel, town-hall, and arsenal, a noble Gothic cathedral, five Calvinistic churches, two orphan asylums, six hospitals, a poorhouse, gymnasium, and trade school. It is the seat of a superior and ordinary tribunal for the circle, a council for do., and board of taxation. It has manufactures of woollen cloths, hosiery, and shoes, and large chemical works. The two annual fairs of Naumburg were formerly much celebrated, but have recently declined in importance.

Naumburg is celebrated in history as having been besieged in 1433 by the Hussites, under Procopius. This general, irritated by the resistance of the inhabitants, made a vow to put them all to the sword, but was deterred from his purpose by the earnest supplications of the children of the town, who came out in procession and threw themselves at his feet. The anniversary of this event (called the *Kindersfest*, or "Children's Fête"), is still celebrated on the 28th July, and has furnished Kotzebue with the subject of one of his plays. (*Von Zedlitz, Neukirch Pruss. Staat.*, iii., 225; *Berghaus*; *Murray's Hand-Book of N. Germ.*, p. 322.)

NAUPLIA, or **NAPOLI DI ROMANI**, a city and seaport of independent Greece, on the E. side of the Morea, at the extremity of the bay of its own name, 5 m. S.E. Argos, 58 m. W.S.W. Athens; lat. 37° 33' 50" N., long. 29° 47' 30" E. Pop., according to Burgess, 16,000. The town, which stands on the N.E. side of a hill, with a tabular summit, and is built in the form of an amphitheatre, has been greatly enlarged and improved since the war of independence.

"Nauplia," says Mr. Burgess, the most recent traveller in Greece, "has no longer any similarity to its former internal appearance (which was that of a filthy and miserable Turkish town). The features of the Palamidi rock, the heights of Itchali, the low coast sweeping round by Tyrus and the Lermidan marsh, with the citadel of Argos rising out of the plain, the mountainous shores flanking the E. parts, and the headlands jutting beyond the reach of the

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naked eye, must endure as long as the landscape remains undissolved; but everything that man and his institutions can change is now changed at Nauplia" (l., 186). It now comprises several wide streets, regularly laid out, and lined with good houses, in the European style; some of which, for size and elegance, might pass, in Greece, for minor palaces. The principal public buildings, besides the churches (one of which belongs to the Roman Catholics), are a royal palace, formerly the residence of Count Capo d'Istria, a new court of justice, called the *Boukretoria*, and a garrison, occupied by Bavarian troops. The shops are well stored with provisions and other articles; and there are numerous cafts about the port, and in the chief thoroughfares. A quay faces the harbour, which is commanded by the ancient fort Palamede, one of the strongest castles in Greece; at its foot is a stone aqueduct, from which the town is well supplied with water. Nauplia possesses one of the largest government dock-yards in Greece, and extensive storehouses. Its trade is very considerable, the principal exports being oil, wine, gall-nuts, wax, silk, wool, and cotton; while the imports comprise corn, manufactured and colonial goods, with timber, &c. The commerce is principally carried on in Greek bottoms. In 1836 there arrived 86 vessels of 6086 tons, and 58 vessels of 3738 tons left the port in the same year. The roadstead of Nauplia is W. of the town, in 8 and 9 fathoms; but within the harbour there are only 2 fathoms, and in entering it is necessary to keep in mid-channel, to avoid a shoal of 6 ft. water.

Nauplia is, in comparison with the rest of Greece, well provided with literary establishments. They comprise a military academy, school for the middle classes, circulating library, several book societies, two lithographic establishments, and five printing-houses, one of which is the property of the government, and exclusively employed in printing their official paper. The *Σωτηρ*, or "Saviour," a political and literary newspaper, is published here in Greek and French, and has a wide circulation. The population of Nauplia comprises a considerable number of Germans, French, and Italians: house-rent is high, and the rate of living is not much cheaper than at Paris or Naples. The climate is unhealthy, owing to the miasma from the neighbouring marshes in summer, and the cold, searching, N.E. winds that prevail during winter: the town has likewise been frequently ravaged by the plague.

The ancient Nauplia was the port and arsenal of Argos during the flourishing period of Grecian history; but it was deserted and in ruins when visited by Pausanias, who noticed the vestiges of its walls and docks (*Nautes*), the temple of Neptune, and a fountain called Canathus, still existing. The inhabitants had been expelled several centuries before by the Argives, on suspicion of having favoured the Spartans, who in consequence received them into their territory, and established them at Methone in Messenia. The town revived under the Byzantine emperors, and was occupied in the 13th century by the Venetians, who made it their chief settlement in the Morea. It was taken by Sultan Solymán in 1537, but was soon afterward recovered; nor did the Venetians finally lose possession of it till the treaty of Passarowitz in 1718 secured it to the Porte, which retained it down to the close of the war of independence. Nauplia was the seat of the new government from 1829 to 1834, when it was transferred to Athens. (*Burgess's Greece and the Levant*, i., 185-188; *Leake's Morea*, ii., 355-361; *Off. Rep.*; *Journ. of Educ.*, vol. ix., &c.)

NAUVOO, city, Hancock co., Ill., 194 m. N.W. Springfield, 891 W. Situated on the E. bank of Mississippi river, 181 m. above the mouth of Illinois river, and inhabited by the Mormons. The river is here about 3 m. wide, and there is a good steamboat landing. The city limits are 4 m. long, and at its greatest width 3 m. wide, bounded W. and S. by the river. At the end of three years from its establishment, it contained 1000 houses, chiefly whitewashed log cabins, with a few framed and brick houses. The public buildings are the "Nauvoo house," a spacious hotel, fronting on two streets, 130 feet on each, 40 feet wide, and three stories high above the basement. In this building Joe Smith, the pretended prophet and leader of these "Latter-day Saints" is furnished with a suite of rooms. The *Nauvoo temple*, not yet completed, will be 130 feet long, and 100 feet wide. In the basement is a baptistery, supported on 12 gilded oxen, the model of which is derived from the brazen sea of Solomon. The *Nauvoo legion* consists of from 2000 to 3000 men, with proper officers, armed and disciplined. They have a *university*, which contains a president, a professor of mathematics and English literature, a professor of the learned languages, and a professor of church history. The city is laid out with streets of ample width, crossing each other at right angles. Their property is held as private; but they have a large farm without the city, which is occupied and cultivated in common. The population within the city limits is about 7000, many of whom are from England, besides about 3000 of the frater-

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city, who reside in the vicinity. The city has a mayor, and is divided into four wards, having two aldermen, four common-council men, and a constable for each of the wards. The city is a curiosity, and the success of its leader has scarcely been paralleled, since that of the prophet of Arabia.

NAVAN, an inland town of Ireland, prov. Leinster, co. Meath, at the confluence of the Blackwater with the Boyne, 26 m. N. by W. Dublin. Pop., in 1831, 4416, and including its suburbs, about 6000. It has a parish church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a convent, an endowed grammar school, a national school, a preparatory Roman Catholic college, with a chapel, courthouse, bridewell, fever hospital, the infirmary for the county, and cavalry barracks. At one end of the town is a large rath or mote. Owing to the opening of the Boyne navigation to Drogheda, Navan has become a place of considerable trade, especially for all sorts of agricultural produce, sent principally to Drogheda, but partly also to Dublin. It has also five corn or flour mills, two paper-mills, two distilleries, and a tannery. The corporation sent two members to the Irish House of Commons till the union, when it was disfranchised. Markets on Wednesdays; fairs on Easter and Trinity Monday, the second Monday in September, and the first Monday in December. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £602; in 1836, £2664. (*Railway Rep.*; *Man. Boundary Rep.*.)

NAVARINO, a town and seaport of indep. Greece, on the S.W. coast of the Morea, 13 m. S.W. Athens, and 92 m. S. by W. Patras; lat. 36° 35' 15" N., long. 21° 41' E. Pop. 2000. It stands on the S. side of a fine semicircular bay of the same name, and is surrounded by walls, and defended by a strong citadel, placed on a lofty rock. Streets narrow, steep, and irregular, lined with small, mean-looking houses, chiefly of stone cemented with mud, and encumbered in many places with the fallen ruins of former habitations. At the opposite extremity of the bay are the remains of Navarino Vecchio, consisting of fort covering the summit of the hilly peninsula of *Coryphasion* on the S. slope of which once stood the ancient *Pylae*. The long rocky island of Sphagia (sp. *Sphaeria*) stretches about 4 m. from N. to S. across the mouth of the bay, forming a kind of natural breakwater for its protection from the heavy seas that would otherwise be thrown in from the W. The entrance is at the S. side of the island, and the bay is one of the finest asylums for shipping in the Mediterranean. It has water to float the largest ships, and good holding ground. Ships usually moor about one quarter of a mile from the modern town, or behind the island of Marathonis near the centre of the harbour. The circular lagoon, on the N. side of the harbour, directly E. Navarino Vecchio, abounds with fish; but, as it is not navigable either by Thucydides or Pausanias, it is probably of modern formation.

The ancient *Pylae*, one of those towns that claimed to be the birthplace of Nestor (called by Homer *Νηϊσίων ἄστυ*), was deserted by its inhabitants after the Messenian war. When the town was restored, we have no information; but in the time of Pausanias, it was inhabited, and comprised, among other monuments, a temple of Minerva Coryphasia, and a monument of Nestor. (See *Paus. Mess.* 36, quoted by *Leake* i. 413.) The island of Sphaeria, which Thucydides (iv. 25-36) has described as "desert, pathless, and covered with wood" (*ἀέριος ἡ καὶ ἀπείρητος, ὅσα τὰ ἱππικὰς*), is celebrated in the history of the Peloponnesian war as having been occupied by the Lacedaemonians after the defeat of their fleet by the Athenians, under Demosthenes. They were detained here during 72 days, and were at length compelled to give themselves up as prisoners, and to surrender their fleet in pledge of their fidelity to their engagement. The battle which preceded this blockade took place in the bay of *Pylae*, or Navarino, which has also obtained celebrity in modern times, during the late war of independence, for the decisive victory gained (October 20, 1827) by the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, under Sir E. Codrington, over the Turco-Egyptian fleet, commanded by Ibrahim Pacha. Notwithstanding the great preponderance of force and science on the part of the allies, the Turco-Egyptian fleet made an obstinate resistance, but in the end it was almost totally destroyed. A convention was soon after entered into, by which the Turks agreed to evacuate the Morea; and this battle finally led to the acknowledgment by the Porte of the independence of Greece, in the treaty of Adrianople, in 1830. (*Leake's Morea*, i. 400-415; *Call's Morea*, p. 19-33, &c.)

NAVARRA (Sp. *Naserra*), a portion of Spain forming a dependent kingdom under that monarchy, on the N.E. side of that peninsula, between lat. 41° 57' and 43° 19' N., and long. 0° 41' and 3° 25' W.; being bounded N. by France and the Pyrenees, E. by Aragon, S. by Old Castile, and W. by the Basque provinces. Greatest length from S.W. to N.E., 75 m.; breadth, about 50 m. Estimated area, 9440 sq. m. Pop. 371,580. The surface consists in a great measure of subordinate mountain ranges, running southward

NAVARRA.

from the main ridge of the Pyrenees; but the S. part of the province, near the Ebro, has some extensive and fruitful valleys. The principal summits within the limits of the province are Albiciscar, 5360 ft. high; Adi, 5218 ft.; and three others rising above 3000 ft. from the sea. The highest points of the Pyrenees, however, are considerably to the E. in the kingdom of Aragon. The principal passes over the Pyrenees from Navarra into France are, proceeding eastward, those of Verra, Maya, and Roncesvalles, the last of which is, according to Bory St. Vincent, 5771 ft. above the sea. The mountains are chiefly of transition and secondary formation, consisting, in a great measure, of the rock called Pyrenean limestone. Jasper and marbles also, occur in large beds; and there are several iron-mines, besides one of copper. Rock-salt is quarried at Valtierra, near the Ebro; and the yearly returns, according to Mifano, amount to 12,000 arrobas; the province, also, comprises numerous thermal springs. Principal rivers, the Aragon, Zidacos, and Arga, uniting their waters in one channel, which falls into the Ebro opposite Alfaro; the only river flowing into the bay of Biscay is the Bidassoa, which rises in the mountains, forming the Val de Bastan, and has a course E.N.E. of about 45 m., falling into the sea near Fuenterrabia. The climate of the mountainous districts is very severe in winter, and not genial even in summer; but in the valleys of the Ebro and Aragon the temperature is much higher, and the climate delightful, as well as healthy. The forest trees of the Pyrenees consist chiefly of the pine, large quantities of which are sent down the Ebro to Zaragosa and other places; but there are also considerable numbers of beeches, deciduous oaks, chestnut-trees, &c.; and no province furnishes so good supply as Navarra of useful building timber. (*Cook's Sketches*, ii. 385.) The wild animals of the mountains are wolves, wild boars, foxes, and wild cats; game is abundant in every part of the province. Pasturage is extensively followed, especially in the N. districts; and, according to Mifano, the stock at the last general census included 43,636 oxen, 4616 horses, the produce of wool being estimated at 54,490 arrobas (12,609 cwt.). The higher part of the kingdom, on the frontiers of France, is bleak, cold, and unsuitable for tillage; but the plains near the Ebro have a rich, productive soil, well watered by numerous streamlets connected with the larger rivers. The principal crops are wheat, maize, barley, and oats. Hemp and flax are also raised, with oil and wine. About the half of the latter, with the greater part of the wool, and about 30,000 bushels of corn are exported, chiefly to France, in return for silk and cotton fabrics, colonial produce, &c. Cider is made in the Val de Baztan, and liquorice is raised in the S. districts for exportation. Agriculture, however, is much neglected, and was recently rendered almost futile, in consequence of this part of the peninsula being the scene of the civil war between the adherents of the present queen and Don Carlos. Manufactures are also inconsiderable, including only those that are most indispensable, and some distilleries. The intercourse with the adjoining provinces is maintained partly by the canal of Aragon, running from Tudela to Zaragosa, and partly, also, by roads intersecting the country in various directions: the great road from Pampluna to Madrid is said by Captain Cook, and other recent travellers, to be little inferior to the modern roads of England.

The kingdom of Navarra is still governed by its separate laws, and has, nominally at least, the same constitution which it enjoyed when it was a separate monarchy; but its cortes, or estates, have not met since 1713, and cannot be convoked without the authority of the crown. A council, however, representing the cortes, sits permanently at Pampluna, decides on the method of raising the revenue, fixes the tariff, and exercises other commercial privileges. The supreme power is vested in the vicary, who presides at the royal council (*Consejo Real*), consisting of six judges, an attorney-general, and four *alcaldes*: this is the highest tribunal for civil and criminal causes. The inhabitants of Navarra are tall, and strongly built, resembling the Biscayans in independence of spirit, attachment to their religion, and jealousy of their ancient national privileges. Castilian is the general language of Navarra; but the Basque is spoken in the N. and W. districts.

Navarra is divided into 17 *partidos*, which are again subdivided into 74 *merindades*, or districts; and the kingdom comprises nine cities, the principal of which are Pampluna, the capital and seat of government (pop. 15,000), Tudela (8150), the once royal city of Olite (5000), and E-tella, the stronghold of the Carlists during the late war (4600).

The inhabitants of Navarra, in the time of the Romans, were called *Vascones*, in common with those in the neighbouring parts of the peninsula, and were faithful subjects of the empire till the close of the fifth century, when they were subdued by the Visigoths, under whose sway they remained between 200 and 300 years. The Arabs overran

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the country in the eighth century; but were unable to effect its conquest. Iago, count of Bigorre, having been elected king in the ninth century, the crown remained upward of five centuries in his family, till in 1500 it became united, through intermarriage, with that of France, the title of whose monarchs, from the time of Henry IV. (with the exception of Napoleon), to that of Charles X., was "King of France and Navarre." In 1512, however, Ferdinand of Aragon united all the country S. of the Pyrenees to the crown of Spain; so that only the small portion N. of that chain remained annexed to the French monarchy: this formed the province of Béarn before the revolution, and is at present included in the department of the Lower Pyrenees. (*Cook's Sketches in Spain*, I, 118-123; II, 226; *Afrique*; *Dict. Geog.*, &c.)

NAXIA (an. *Naxos*), an island of the Grecian archipelago, the largest of the group called the Cyclades, about 5 m. E. Paros, its cap. of the same name being in lat. 37° 7' N., long. 35° 26' E. Shape, oval: circuit, about 48 m.: area, 106 sq. m. Population, according to Burgess, 18,000. The coast is much indented and precipitous, especially on the N.E. side; and the surface is very uneven, comprising several high mountains of primitive formation, on which are superimposed strata of grauwacke and mountain limestone: the culminating point of the island, anciently called the hill of Zeus 3310 feet high, is still called Zia: it attained some celebrity from its containing a cavern or grotto, to which, according to tradition, the Bacchantes came to celebrate their mysteries and festivals. Emery is wrought in one part of the island; and, according to Dr. Clarke, almost all the emery of commerce comes from Naxia. Large flocks of sheep feed on the mountain sides; but both their wool and flesh are of inferior quality.

Naxia has few large trees, but is pretty thickly covered with lemon trees, myrtles, oleanders, thorny brooms, the arbutus and labdanum plant, *stracetylus graminifera*, the produce of which is chewed by the natives, and various kinds of leguminous plants, besides the olive, fig, and vine, which are extensively cultivated. The wine, however, though characterised by Athenians as the "nectar of the gods," is now of very indifferent quality, owing to the want of care in its preparation. The oil, also, is inferior to that produced in most of the other islands. The island was famous in antiquity for its fertility; but agriculture is now so much neglected that the corn raised is sufficient only for six months' consumption of the inhabitants. Vegetables, however, are so abundant, that considerable quantities are sent to Syria. (*Burgess*, II, 21.) Lime juice also is exported, chiefly to Russia. In the S. of the island is a small saltpan, from which the capital is supplied with salt. The island abounds with game; and field-sports constitute a favourite occupation of the inhabitants.

Naxia, the capital of the island, occupies an eminence close to the sea on the W. coast (which is the only part accessible to shipping), and has 4000 inhabitants. Its narrow streets lined with dilapidated houses exhibit a profusion of marble; and there is scarcely a dwelling in which there are not ancient inscriptions or other monuments. A castle, built by the Venetians, occupies the summit of a hill above the town. The principal remains of the ancient Naxos are a gate belonging to a temple of Bacchus, on a lofty crag, an aqueduct, and a jetty now under water, but still distinguishable in calm weather. It is the residence of a Greek and Latin archbishop, and there are several churches and convents belonging to both religions. The harbour of Naxia, called the Porto Saline on account of the salt collected there, is exposed to the N. and N.W. winds, and being almost surrounded by hidden rocks, is unfit for the anchorage of large ships. The island comprises 40 villages; and there are numerous country-houses, forming the residences of the nobles and gentry.

Naxos (which, according to Pliny, was called at different times Strongyle, Dia, Dionysia, and Callipolis), was probably first colonised by Carians. The Naxians were among the most steadfast opponents of Persian aggression, and the failure of the expedition undertaken by the Persians against this island at the suggestion of Aristagoras, led to the revolt of the Ionian states. Soon afterwards, Naxos was conquered by the Persian fleet under Datis and Artaphernes, who destroyed the city and enslaved its inhabitants. (*Herod.* v. 98, vi. 96.) The Naxians, however, had sufficiently recovered seven years afterwards to enable them to furnish four well equipped triremes for the fleet at Salamis. The Athenians, even in the time of Peisistratus, claimed them as colonial dependents; and, after the Persian war, they deprived them of their liberty. Naxos was celebrated in ancient mythology for the worship of Bacchus, who is alleged to have been born in the island. It became tributary to the Romans after the fall of Corinth, 146 B.C., but was ceded by Mark Antony to the Rhodians after the battle of Philippi. The island was afterwards annexed to the possessions of the eastern empire, and subsequently became

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the possession of the Venetians, and the capital of a duchedom which embraced most of the other Cyclades. At length, in the reign of Selim II. (A.D. 1570), it was united to the Ottoman empire. The Turks, however, allowed the inhabitants to retain their ancient laws and government, contenting themselves with occasionally sending a *sevinda* to collect the land tax and customs. It now forms a part of the new kingdom of Greece. (*Thurneysen*, I. 229-231; *Burgess*, II, 21; *Cramer's Greece*, III. 403; *Clarke's Greece*, &c., VI. 90-113.)

NAZARETH, or NASSARA, a small town of European Turkey, in the pachalic of Acre, celebrated as having been the residence, during his youth, of the founder of Christianity, 17 m. E.S.E. Acre, and 70 m. N. by E. Jerusalem. Population 3000, of whom 500 are Turks, and the rest Christians. It stands on the W. slope of a delightful valley, encompassed by rocky mountains of no great height, which rise round it like the edge of a shell, as if to guard it from intrusion. The houses are mostly wretched stone cottages, with mud floors and roofs; nor does it comprise any thing worthy of notice, except a Latin church and convent, with two other churches, belonging respectively to the Maronites and Greek Catholics. The Turks also have a mosque, erected at the beginning of the present century. The Latin convent, belonging to the missionaries of the Terra Santa, at the E. end of the village, is a spacious and commodious building of stone, surrounded by high walls, which enclose a church, cells for the friars, and extensive accommodation for pilgrims and travellers. The church, called that of the Annunciation, is an ill-proportioned and gaudily ornamented building, said to occupy the spot where, according to tradition, the house of Joseph and Mary stood before its miraculous removal to Loretto. The columns and interior walls are hung round with silk damask, and there are two tolerably good organs. Beneath the high altar is the descent to a subterranean cave, in which the Virgin is said to have lived, and which is divided into small grottoes, pointed out as her kitchen, parlour, and bed-room. Here also are two granite columns, each two feet one inch in diameter, and about three feet apart, which are supposed to occupy the very places where the Angel and the Virgin stood at the precise moment of the Annunciation. The innermost pillar is broken through, above the pedestal, and although it touches the roof, it is represented to be self-supported in the air. "The fact, however," is, says Dr. Clarke, "that the capital, and a piece of the shaft of a grey granite pillar, have been fastened on to the roof of the cave; so clumsily, also, is the rest of the *Acroteria* contrived, that what is shown for the lower fragment of the same pillar is not of the same substance, but of Opulite marble." (*Travels in Greece and the Holy Land*, IV. 78.) It was formerly the custom of the sick, during the prevalence of the plague, to rub thither for the purpose of rubbing themselves against the pillars, believing thus to obtain certain cure; but, within the last few years, a milking has been formed to exclude the patients who, however, still flock round in hopes of relief from being in its immediate vicinity. Different interesting localities are pointed out to the pilgrims, such as Joseph's workshop, enclosed in a small chapel, the synagogue in which Christ explained the celebrated passage of Isaiah (*Luke*, IV. 16-22), the table on which Jesus ate his last meal previously to his last departure for Jerusalem; and even the precipice, or "bow of the hill," to which they led him, "that they might cast him down headlong." (*Luke*, IV. 23.) Here, however, as at Jerusalem, fancy, and the desire of imposing on the credulity of the devotees, have had a far greater share in fixing these localities, than any regard for authenticity. The chamber containing the fictitious *mansa Christi* is the favourite resort of all pilgrims, Turks as well as Christians; and to Roman Catholics, who say the Paternoster and Ave Maria in it, the pope grants a plenary indulgence of seven years! The present inhabitants of Nazareth are, with the exception of a few weavers, employed in rural pursuits. Corn is raised abundantly in the neighbourhood, especially by the monks of Terra Santa, who are the chief farmers; and a small portion of it is sent to Acre, which is the chief source of supply for the town. The pasturage of cattle and goats, also, is extensively pursued, from the milk of which is made a large quantity of butter and cheese, both of indifferent quality. (*Turner's Levant*, II. 130.)

Nazareth is not mentioned in the Old Testament: it was a city of the tribe of Zebulun, and afterwards of the N. portion of Palestine, called Galilee, and was held in so little esteem by the Jews of Jerusalem as to give rise to the exclamation, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" (*John*, I. 46): It owes its entire celebrity to the circumstance of having been the residence of Jesus Christ almost from his birth to the commencement of his sublimation. Here the angel Gabriel announced to the Virgin the approaching birth of the Saviour; thither the holy family returned 33 days after his birth at Bethlehem; and during

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his infancy spent in the house of Joseph the carpenter "the child grew and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom, and increasing in favour with God and man." (*Luke*, ii. 40, 52.) Christ preached here "the acceptable year of the Lord," immediately after the temptation; and found from the unfavourable manner in which he was received, that "no prophet is accepted in his own country." His hearers were filled with wrath, rose up, thrust him out of the city, and led him to a precipice to destroy him; but he passing through the midst of them, went his way (*Luke*, iv. 58-59); and thenceforward Capernaum seems to have been his general residence, though there can be little doubt that he occasionally visited Nazareth to see his mother, and the members of her family. (*Clarke's Travels in Greece and the Holy Land*, iv. 164-183; *Turner's Levant*, ii. 139-142; *Robinson's Palestine*, i. 205-209; *Mod. Trav.*; *Calver's Dict. ad vocem.*)

NEAGH (LOUGH) a lake of Ireland, the largest in the United Kingdom, in the centre of the province of Ulster, having N. and E. the county of Antrim, S.E. Down, by which it is merely touched, S. Armagh, W. Tyrone, and N.W. Londonderry. It is about 17 m. in length, by about 9 m. in breadth; occupying, inclusive of Lough Beg, 25514 acres, which is joined to it, an area of 61,698 Irish, or 26,823 statute acres, at ordinary high-water mark. (*Third Report of Commissioners on Irish Bogs*.) It is fed by several rivers of considerable magnitude, while the Lower Bann is the only channel through which its redundant waters find a passage to the sea. Though by far the largest, it is by no means the most beautiful of the Irish lakes. Its shores consist mostly either of a level sand, or marshy border, liable to frequent floods; and are of course deficient in those varied banks, and bold promontories, without which such extensive sheets of water want picturesque effect, except when their uniformity is broken by islands; and of these there are only two small and uninteresting ones in this lake. Frequent squalls and want of shelter render its navigation rather dangerous for sailing vessels; but these inconveniences will most probably be obviated by the introduction of steam packets. According to Mr. Sampson (*Survey of Londonderry*, p. 118), the mean level of Lough Neagh is about 36 feet above that of the sea; and it is said that nearly 10,000 acres of land contiguous to its banks, now annually flooded, might be made available for agricultural purposes, by the outlay of a moderate sum on the removal of some obstructions in the channel of the Lower Bann. Its waters are celebrated for their purifying quality. (*Statistical Account of British Empire*, ii. 337.)

NEATH, or NEDD (the an. *Nidion* of Antonine's Itin.), a par. and mun. bor., market town, and par. of S. Wales, co. Glamorgan, and hund. its own name, on the Neath (crossed here by a stone bridge), 7 m. E.N.E. Swansea, and 150 m. W. by N. London. Population of par. bor., in 1831, 4043. The town, situated in a picturesque valley on the E. side of the river, is "indifferent in appearance: the streets are narrow, and badly paved; there are few good houses, and the place is only partially lighted with gas. The cottages of the poor extend irregularly beyond the town, particularly on the Cardiff road." (*Ans. Board. Report*.) The town hall is a handsome modern building, the lower part of which is used for a corn market; a church, with a lofty square tower, and six places of worship for dissenters, are the only other public edifices. There are two national schools, two Sunday-schools, and two infant schools.

Neath is situated in the immediate vicinity of an extensive copper, iron, and coal district, and it depends in a great measure on the great smelting-houses and foundries that have been established round it, chiefly on the W. bank of the river. "The commerce of Neath is very considerable, and has been steadily increasing for some years; but though vessels of 300 tons can get up to the town, the trade is generally carried on by barge communication with Britten Ferry, which is about 2½ m. lower down the river, and is connected with Neath by a canal running northward, 12 m. higher up the valley. By Britten Ferry, in fact, Neath acts as the vent of all the mineral districts connected with the vale. Another canal joins the last mentioned at Aberdula, and terminates in a sea-lock and basin on the E. side of Swansea harbour. The exports are coal, culm, copper, iron, iron castings, fire bricks, oak bark and timber; the imports comprising copper and iron ore, corn and flour, foreign timber, black jack, and general shop goods. (*Parl. Board. Rep.*)

Neath is a bor. by prescription, and has been governed since the Municipal Reform Act by a mayor and three other aldermen, with 12 councillors: it has also a commission of the peace under a recorder. Before the Reform Act, Neath was a contributory borough to Cardiff; that act annexed it, with Aberrhon, Kenfig, and Loughor, to Swansea, which sends one member to the House of Commons. At the same time the electoral limits were so enlarged as to include, with the old borough, that portion of the suburbs on the W.

NEGROPONTE.

side of the river. Registered electors of Neath in 1830—40,174; ditto, of entire borough, 1947. Neath is also one of the polling places at elections for the county; and the petty sessions for the hund. are held here, as well as the quarter sessions alternately with three other towns. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday; fairs, July 3, Sept. 12, and the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

About one mile from the town, on the low ground bordering the river, are the ruins of Neath Abbey, founded by Richard de Granville in the 12th century; the church is a mere heap of ruins; but the chapter house, a curious specimen of early English architecture, is still in tolerable preservation; and foundations of buildings may be traced to a considerable distance. (*Parl. Rep.*; *Nicholson's Cambrian Guide*.)

NEEDHAM, p. t. Norfolk co., Mass., 12 m. S.W. Boston, 437 W. Bounded S. and N.E. by Charles river which has here two falls, one of them 30 feet, affording good water-power. It has five churches, two Congregational, two Methodist and a Baptist, four stores, one cotton factory with 1200 spindles, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, three paper-mills; three academies, 65 students, six schools, 360 scholars. Pop. 1468.

NEGAPATAM, a decayed town of Hindostan, presid. Madras, distr. Tanjore, and the residence of the British collector for the district, on the shore of the bay of Bengal, 162 m. S. by E. Madras. The European town, which was formerly the capital of the Dutch possessions in the Carnatic, now scarcely exists. Negapatam being seldom resorted to, except by ships, for water and provisions, both of which are plentiful. The native town is tolerably extensive and regular, and on its N. side is a remarkable tower 80 feet high, the origin of which is unknown, but which is very useful as a land-mark. The anchoring ground here is about three miles from shore. Negapatam was taken by the English in 1781. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gaz.*)

NEGOMBO (*Negomak*, "the land of serpents"), A seaport town of Ceylon, on the W. coast of that island, 20 m. N. Colombo, and beside the canal from the latter city to Calpentin. Lat. 7° 11' N.; long. 79° 44'. It has a small fort, and several ranges of European buildings; and is principally inhabited by Dutch families in reduced circumstances, attracted thither by the cheapness of provisions, and the salubrity of the climate.

NEGROPONTE, or EGRIPO (an. *Eubœa*), a long, straggling island of the Grecian archipelago, lying close to the E. coast of independent Greece, and forming, with the Sporades, a separate monarchy of its own name. Length, 110 m.; breadth from 5 to 36 m., the widest part being measured from Chalcis to C. Kili; area, 1460 sq. m. Population, in 1836, 60,000. Eubœa is very similar in its mountainous character and geological constitution to the neighbouring continent, from which it seems to have been separated by some sudden convulsion of nature. Grey limestone and clay slate are the chief stratifications, and there are clear indications both of old and more recent volcanic action. The whole country is bold and rugged, with a bluff coast, especially on its E. side, which is dangerous to navigators; the highest points of the mountain range, proceeding from N. to S., through the island, are mount Lithada, 2837 feet high; mount Kandili, 3067 feet; mount Delphi (an. *Dorphaeas*), 5735 feet, and St. Elias d'Oro (an. *Oake*). The soil of the slopes near the shore is very fertile, but only imperfectly cultivated. The orange, citron, almond, and other trees peculiar the climate of Greece, grow abundantly on the lowlands; while the chestnut, oak, and fir, skirt the regions nearer the mountains. The staple produce of the N. part of the island consists of grapes, from which the farmers make large quantities of a thin red wine, very commonly drunk in Greece, and fetching, according to Colonel Leake, about five piastres per barrel. Corn and olives are raised chiefly in the S. districts; but the island has lost the character which it anciently held of being the granary of Greece. (*Comp. Trav.* i. 2, with *Herod.* v. 77.) Excellent herbage for grazing is found in the more elevated lands; but oxen are bred only for farming purposes. Sheep, however, are numerous, and of an excellent breed, furnishing large quantities both of wool and cheese.

The chief town and port of Eubœa is Chalcis, or Egripos (lat. 39° 30' N., long. 23° 54' E.), on the Euripus, or channel of Talanti, where it is only 40 yards wide, and crossed by a bridge, supposed to have been erected by Mahmoud Pacha in 1492. Population 6000. The town (which, according to Strabo, was founded by the Athenians before the Trojan war) is walled and strongly fortified, comprising numerous ancient fragments; but few of them are sufficiently large to be intelligible. It has also two tolerably good harbours, one of which on the N. side, though small, is deep, secure, and capable of containing many merchant ships. The only other town of Eubœa is *Carystus*, or Castel Rosso, a fortified post near its S. extremity, with 3000 inhabitants. There are, also, numerous villages.

NEJIN.

The most ancient name of Eubœa was Macris; but it was also known, at different times, by the various appellations of Ocha, Ellopia, Asopis and Abanti. Its inhabitants, called Abantes by Homer, were among the earliest navigators of Greece, and, according to Herodotus, joined the Ionian colonists on the coast of Asia Minor, (l. 146). They also founded settlements at a very early period in Illyria, Sicily, and Campania. Soon after the expulsion of the Platastridae, the island became a dependency of Athens, but recovered its liberty after a hard struggle, in the 31st year of the Peloponnesian war. It afterwards became attached to the Macedonian interests, and was taken by the Romans from Philip, the son of Demetrius. It then gradually declined in population and importance; and Pausanias alludes to its fallen state under the emperors. At the dismemberment of the Eastern empire by the Franks, the Venetians obtained possession of Eubœa; but were expelled from it, in 1470, by the Turks, who held it till the formation of the new kingdom of Greece in 1830. (*Leake's N. Greece*, vol. ii.; *Dodwell*, ii. 149-153; *Cramer's Greece*, ii. 123-125, &c.)

NEJIN, a town of Russia in Europe, gov. Tchernigoff, cap. district, on the Oster, 400 m. S.W. Moscow, lat. 51° 3' 45" N., long. 31° 49' 45" E. Pop. 16,000. It is surrounded by a rampart, most of its houses are of stone, and it is one of the handsomest, best built towns of Little Russia. It has several churches, two convents, a hospital, and a grammar-school founded by Prince Bezborodko. It produces silk, soap, leather, and preserves, and liquors that are highly celebrated all over Russia. It is also the entrepôt of a considerable portion of the commerce carried on between the provinces on the Baltic and those on the Black sea. Its merchants are principally Greeks, who enjoy certain peculiar privileges, but they are partly, also, Armenians and Jews. It has several well frequented fairs. (*Schmidt's la Russia*, &c. p. 464; *Diet. Geog.*)

NEIGHERRY HILLS, or NEIGHERRIES, a collection of mountains of S. Hindostan. (See MADRAS PRESID., 245.)

NEISSE, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, reg. Oppeln, on the river Neisse, which divides the city into two parts, in a marshy district, 48 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop. in 1837, 10,787. It is, on the whole, well built, having been greatly enlarged by Frederick II., who also constructed its best fortifications: it is entered by three gates, and comprises among its public buildings a large castle, a commandant's residence, district-hall, seven Catholic and two Calvinist churches, extensive barracks, powder-mills and arsenals, a small theatre, two hospitals, two high schools, a Catholic gymnasium, a poor-school, and an asylum for poor Catholic clergy (called *domus emeritorum*). Neisse is the seat of a council for the circle, a tribunal for the principality, a board of taxation, and a consistory court: it has some printing establishments, manufactures of linen and woollen cloths, several distilleries, and a few good hotels. Large yearly fairs are also held here. (*Von Zedlitz; Newkirch; Preuss. Stat.* iii. 133; *Borghese*, &c.)

NELLORE, a town of British India, presid. Madras, cap. distr. of same name, on the Pennar, 134 m. from the bay of Bengal, and 100 m. N. by W. Madras. It was, in the last century, a fortress of considerable strength; and is still a populous and busy town, about 8 m. in length, full of shops well stocked with commodities, though without a single public or private building of note. The suburbs within the walls are large. The residence of the British collector, &c., is on an elevated ridge S. of the town. A curious discovery was made here in 1787, of a number of Roman gold coins and medals, enclosed in a small pot under the ruins of a Hindoo temple. Many had, unfortunately, been sold and melted: but about 30 were preserved, and found to be of the second century, mostly Trajans, Adrians, and Faustinas. (*Hamilton's E. I. Gazetteer; Madras Almanack*.)

NELSON, county, Va. Situated in the central part of the state, and contains 490 sq. m. Bounded S.E. by James river, N.W. by the Blue Ridge. Watered by Tye and Rockfish rivers. The James river and Kanawha canal passes through it. It contained in 1840, 8139 neat cattle, 7,754 sheep, 30,341 swine; and produced 128,478 bushels of wheat, 35,880 of rye, 337,253 of Indian corn, 90,777 of oats; 18,814 of potatoes; 2,998,817 pounds of tobacco; 994 of cotton. It had 19 stores, one furnace, five flouring mills, 23 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, six tanneries, eight distilleries; one academy, 70 students; 13 schools, 265 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6,169; slaves, 5,967; free coloured, 159; total 12,987. Capital, Livingston.

NELSON, county, Ky. situated a little N. of the centre of the state, and contains 460 sq. m. Drained by Beechfork, and Rolling fork of salt r. It contained in 1840, 18,508 neat cattle, 30,353 sheep, 48,667 swine; and produced 121,244 bushels of wheat, 58,078 of rye, 473,374 of Indian corn, 3610 of buckwheat, 155,179 of oats, 12,571 of potatoes, 14,711 pounds of sugar. It had 27 stores, six lumber yards, one

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furnace, one woollen factory, seven flouring mills, 69 grist-mills, 25 saw-mills, one oil-mill, 65 tanneries, 41 distilleries, three printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one college, 108 students; three academies, 341 students; one school, 25 scholars. Pop.: whites, 8,878; slaves, 4,643; free coloured, 116; total, 13,637. Capital, Bardstown.

NELSON, p. t., Cheshire co., N.H. 44 m. S.W. Concord, 44 W. Watered by several ponds, which flow into Ashuelot and Contoocook rivers. Chartered in 1774 by the name of Packersfield. It contains one store, one cotton factory with 640 spindles, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; one academy, 37 students; nine schools, 336 scholars. Pop. 635.

NELSON, p. t., Madison co., N.Y., 109 m. W. by N. Albany, 358 W. Drained by Chittenango cr. and branches of Chenango r. It contains three churches, a Methodist Baptist, and Universalist, three stores, two fulling-mills, two grist-mills, eleven saw-mills, three tanneries; ten schools, 713 scholars. Pop. 2,100.

NELSON, p. t., Portage co., O., 164 m. N.E. Columbus, 220 W. It has nine schools, 291 scholars. Pop. 1,398.

NEMEA, an ancient town of Greece, famous for the games celebrated in its neighbouring grove, but now marked only by the modern village of Agio-Georgio, 12 m. S.W. Corinth, and 10 m. N. by W. Argos. The extant ruins of the town, or village, (for Pausanias terms it merely a *vilage*), comprise fragments of a temple of Jupiter, a church, and a few black and broken Doric pillars, supposed to have formed part of the tomb of Ophelus. Of the temple "three columns only are standing, two of which, belonging to the space between the antæ, support their architrave. These columns are 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and nearly 32 ft. high, exclusive of their capitals. The temple was hexastyle and peripteral, being supposed by Mr. Wilkins to have had 14 columns on the sides." The lower part of the walls, enclosing the cella, is complete, and the pillars, of which there are numerous fragments, have fallen in such regular order, that the temple appears to have been destroyed by an earthquake, rather than by the lingering and desolatory decay of time. Mr. Dodwell says: "I have not seen in Greece any Doric temple, the columns of which are so slender, and the capitals so disproportionately small, as those of Nemea: the whole is of soft calcareous stone, and the columns are coated with a fine stucco." Sir W. Gell mentions, also, "that there are indications of the Nemean theatre at the foot of a neighbouring hill; and probably vestiges of the stadium and hippodrome might be discovered by a search similar to that instituted at Heracleum and Pompeii." (*Ann. of Greece*, p. 130.)

Nemea was celebrated in mythical history as having been the scene of the first labour of Hercules in destroying the Nemean lion; and the den of this animal was pointed out to travellers even in the time of Pausanias, near the end of the second century of the Christian era. The games are of doubtful origin; but the national mythology ascribes them to the respect entertained for the memory of Ophelus or Archamorus, son of Lycargus, a king of Nemea. They were celebrated in the grove of Molochus, and are thus alluded to by Statius (*Thes. iv.* 159):—

Das Nemea comites de quos in prælia viris
Sacra Ciconum cognat villæ Molochi.

With respect to the periods at which these festivals were celebrated, different accounts are given by the old writers; but the most consistent statement is, that they were celebrated triennially, in the Athenian month Boedromion, corresponding with the modern August. The Argives were the judges at these games, which comprised boxing and athletic contests, as well as chariot-races; and the conquerors were crowned with olive till the time of the Persian war, when, in consequence of the losses that the Argolic republic had sustained in that struggle for independence, smallage, a funeral plant, was introduced in its stead. It appears from Polybius and Livy (xvii. 30), that the games were in a flourishing state in the reign of Philip, son of Demetrius, in the second century preceding the Christian era. It may be inferred, however, from the slight mention that Pausanias makes of the Nemean games, that they had in his time fallen into great neglect. (*Dodwell's Greece*, ii. 908-910; *Cramer's Ancient Greece*, iii. 285; *Burgess's Greece*, i. 171-177.)

NEMI, a village and lake of central Italy, Papal states, in the Comarca di Roma. The village on the N.E. bank of the Lago di Nemi is 2 m. N.E. Albano, and 16 m. S.E. Rome. Nemi, so called from the forest or *nemus* by which it was anciently surrounded, was famous in antiquity for the worship of the Scythian Diana—*nemus glaciæ Trivia*—to whom human sacrifices were offered. No remains that can with certainty be ascribed to the temple dedicated to the goddess are now to be met with. The Lago di Nemi is 222 ft. above the level of the sea; and is now, as of old, beautifully sequestered, and well entitled to its classical epithet of *Speculum Diana*. But its principal celebrity in modern times has been derived from the discovery at its bottom, in

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1835, of the remains of a very large ship, 500 ft. in length, constructed by one of the early emperors, most probably for some of the *naumachia*, or sham sea-fights, exhibited on the lake. (*Ciell's Rome and its Vicinity*, li. 112; *Cramer's Ancient Italy*, li. 34.)

NEMOURS, a small town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, cap. canton, on the Loing, 18 m. S. by E. Melun. Pop. in 1836, 3,635. It is surrounded by the river and the canal du Loing, and inclosed by walls. It is well built, and has a fine old castle, which now serves for several public institutions, including a public library of 10,000 vols.; several suburbs, a hospital, a small theatre, and a handsome bridge over the Loing. It has some large tanneries and leather factories, and a brisk trade in agricultural produce. The seignior of Nemours was given to the house of Orleans, by Louis XIV. (*Hugo, art. Seine-et-Marne, &c.*)

NENAGH, an incl. town of Ireland, prov. Munster, co. Tipperary, near the Nenagh river, an affluent of the Shannon, within 44 m. of that river, 62 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 8,446. It is situated in a rich and fertile portion of the co., and was once defended by a strong castle, now in ruins. The principal streets are well and regularly built, and it is decidedly the best town between the cities of Dublin and Limerick. It has a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, Methodist and Independent meeting-houses, an endowment and a national school, a fever hospital, a dispensary, and a large infantry barracks. General sessions are held twice a year, and petty sessions weekly. It is a constabulary station. Its contiguity to the Shannon, or rather to its enlargement called Lough Dergh, gives it considerable advantages, and has made it a considerable market for corn and cattle. Markets on Thursdays; fairs on 24th April, 29th May, 4th July, 4th Sept., 10th Oct., and 1st Nov. Postoffice revenue in 1830, £958, in 1836, £1,026. Branches of the Agricultural and National banks were opened in 1834-5. (*Railway Rep. &c.*)

NEOT'S (ST.), a market-town and par. of England, hund. Toecland, co. Huntingdon, on the Ouse, (crossed here by a handsome stone bridge), 8 m. S.S.W. Huntingdon, and 49 m. N. by W. London. Area of par. 4,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,617. The town comprises three or four respectable streets, intersecting each other, with a large market-place. The church is a fine building in the perpendicular English style, with large windows of painted glass and an elegant tower 150 ft. high, at its W. end. There are also three places of worship for dissenters, and, in 1834, four Sunday-schools were attended by 520 children. It has also an endowed school for 25 boys, and a large paper-mill; but the principal dependence of the inhab. is on the retail trade with the surrounding district. Markets on Thursday, three large horse and cattle fairs; and a statute fair on Aug. 1.

NEPAUL (Hind. *Nepala*), an indep. kingdom of N. Hindostan, extending through 8 degs. of long., and comprising a great portion of the S. declivity of the Himalaya chain. It lies between lat. 26° 30' and 30° 50' N., and long. 80° and 86° E., having N. and N.E. the table-land of Thibet, E. the territory of Sikkim, and elsewhere the British territories. Length. E. to W., about 500 m., average breadth, rather more than 100 m. Area may be estimated at 53,000 sq. m.; and pop. at 2,000,000. This country may be divided into four regions, according to its elevation. The lowest, or *terranis*, is a part of the great plain of Hindostan. In a few places, the British districts reach to the base of the mountains, but in most parts, the Nepal dominions stretch for about 20 m. into the plain. This region is not wholly level, but undulating, and comprises a good deal of poor land, overgrown with trees and bushes of little value; but there is also a large proportion of rich land, and, upon the whole, the soil is much better than in the adjacent parts of the British territory, the products being, however, nearly the same. The surface here is intersected by numerous small rivers, which not only serve for watering the crops, but, in the rainy season, are used for the transit of agricultural produce to the markets of British India, and to float down the valuable lumber of the forests. The very name *terranis* (or *terayis*), implies, indeed, the country's being navigable. Bounding this region on the N. is another of nearly the same width, consisting of small hills composed chiefly of clay intermixed, however, with many primary rocks.

The lower portion of this region, with a part of the last-named, is the grand site of the soul forests, among which are many siasoo and toon trees. Higher up the hills are covered with a great variety of trees; and in the N. are many pines and mimosas, from which catechu is obtained. In this region are many fine valleys, some of which are tolerably cultivated; while others, though possessing a very rich soil, are almost wholly neglected. A few straggling villages are scattered through the woods, the inhabitants of which grow cotton, rice, and other articles with the hoe, having first cleared away the trees. The third region is that of the mountains, which rise so high as to be covered with snow for a great part of the year, and are divided by valleys,

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rising to from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. above the great plain of Hindostan. Of course, these valleys differ very much as to temperature; some abound with rattans and bamboo, and ripen the sugar-cane and pine-apple; while others produce only barley, millet, and other grains of cold countries; and oaks and pines are their only forest trees. The breadth of this belt or region generally may be from 30 to 40 m. N. to S., though further W. it is probably greater. The fourth, or Alpine region, is probably of nearly equal extent, and consists of immense rocks, rising into sharp peaks and tremendous precipices, which, where not perpendicular, are covered with perpetual snow, and almost constantly involved in clouds. The interior, or most lofty chain of the Himalaya, forms the farthest boundary of Nepal to the N.: through which, however, are several passes into Thibet, while several tributaries of the Ganges, which intersect this country, are supposed to rise on the N. side of the main chain.

The land in the third or mountain region is considered the most valuable in the country, and is that in which all the officers and servants of the crown are paid, and from whence all endowments are made. From the abundance of rain in the warm season (for the periodical rains extend to Nepal with nearly the same violence and duration as in Bahar), the land here, considering the inequality of surface, is uncommonly productive of grain. Wherever it can be levelled into terraces, however narrow, it is exceedingly well suited for transplanted rice, which ripens after the rains have ceased, so that the harvest is never injured; and as most of these terraces can be supplied at pleasure with water from springs, the crops are almost certain. In some parts the same land gives a winter crop of wheat and barley, but in most parts this is judiciously avoided. Where the land is too steep for terraces, it is generally cultivated after fallows with the hoe, and produces rice (sown broadcast), maize, cotton, several kinds of pulse, a kind of mustard, Indian madder, wheat, barley, sugar-cane, and a large species of cardamom; and in the country between Nepal Proper (the valley of Catmandoo) and the Kail, ginger is a valuable product; but transplanted rice may generally be considered as half the entire produce. The sugar-cane is planted in considerable quantities in the valley of Nepal Proper, and it seems to thrive. Most European kitchen vegetables have been introduced; but they are only to be found in the gardens of men of distinction, and in very small quantities. From the abundance of rain, the climate is not favourable for many kinds of fruit; the heats of spring not being sufficient to bring them to maturity before the rainy season sets in, as is the case in Bengal. Peaches grow wild by every rill, but the one side of the fruit is rotted by the rain, while the other is still green. The grapes are also bad from the same cause.

The pasture on the mountains, though not so harsh and watery as that of the low country, is by no means good, and is said to be inferior to that even of the heaths of Scotland. The pastures are in general common. Nothing is paid for pasturage; but as it is scarce, and as the principal tribes do not employ cattle in agriculture, very few are bred in the country. Buffaloes and goats are imported from the low country, and horses, yaks, (*Bos grævius*), shawi-goats, common goats, and sheep, are brought from Thibet, and become tolerably fat on the hills. The buffaloes furnish pretty good beef. The shepherds of some tribes are provided with numerous flocks. In winter they retire to the lower mountains and valleys; but in summer they ascend to the Alpine regions, and feed their herds in the vicinity of perpetual snow. The sheep which these people possess are very large, and have fine wool, which is woven into a cloth finer than that of Bootan: they give also an abundance of milk, from which is made a kind of cheese.

The lands in Nepal Proper have long been divided into *khatas*, or fields, each of which, in ordinary seasons, produces about 234 bushels of paddy, or rice, in the husk, which, on the supposition that each khat is equivalent to 84 English acres, would be at the rate of 28 bushels an acre. The arable lands are partly retained as the property of the court for defraying the rajah's household expenses; but the produce of the land so employed is not sold, but serves for the consumption of the court, and for distribution in charity at the temples and among religious mendicants. But by far the greater portion of these lands are let to tenants, or granted in fee for military service; and the rent of the lands let, as in the former case, forms a principal portion of the rajah's revenue. Landholders who do not cultivate their own estates, in general let them for half the produce. The persons who rent lands from the owners are of two kinds: the *kuriyas*, who occupy free land, and are exempt from any services to government, except the repair of roads, &c.: and the *prajias*, who occupy the crown land, whether that be held by the prince, or granted for military service. Most great proprietors, however, like the rajah, employ stewards, with their servants and slaves, to cultivate land for the supply of their families.

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Money rent for land can seldom be procured, and is very low, only from four to twelve annas being paid as a fixed rent in money for land capable of producing a crop, the half of which is worth about 50 annas.

But when the lands are alienated for sale, they fetch from 1600 to 2000 *mokars* a *khat*, which high price is owing to the very small quantity of land that is brought to market. The agricultural implements are very inferior, and almost comprised in an awkward kind of hoe, a weeding-iron and fans for winnowing the corn. In Nepal, however, they have made a further progress than in India, by the introduction of water-mills for grinding corn.

The mountain region of Nepal contains a good deal of iron, copper, lead, and some zinc, the first three being found quite on the surface. The copper ore is dug from trenches open above, so that the workmen cannot get in the rainy season, not having sagacity to make a drain. Each mine has attached to it certain families, who seem to be a kind of proprietors, as no one else is allowed to dig. The total quantity of ore dug by each mine may be estimated at 9000 lbs. a year. This is delivered to another set of workmen, by whom it is smelted and wrought, the rajah to whom the forests mostly belong, furnishing the materials for the charcoal. The ore yields, at an average, 82½ per cent. of metal, 1-3d of which becomes the share of the rajah, 1-3d that of the miner, and 1-5th the share of the smelter; the remainder is divided among the rajah, the miner, and the keeper of the accounts, who usually advances a subsistence to the whole working party, and often furnishes loansevent to the rajah. Iron-ore is found near the surface, and is wrought nearly on the same principle as copper, the miner receiving 1-3d part of the produce. Some of the iron is so excellent that even without being converted into steel, it is made into knives and swords. Only two lead-mines are now wrought; but lead is found in many parts of the country close to the surface, and it contains much silver. There are numerous sulphur mines; but some have been deserted on account of their injurious effects on the workmen. Corundum, here called *Kurran*, is found in great quantities on the hills of Jama and Muskot; but the masses, which always lie close to the surface, are much smaller than those found in the British territory, and seldom exceed four or five pounds in weight.

The most extensive manufacture of Nepal is that of coarse cotton cloth, woven by the native women of all ranks, and by the men of the Parabatiya caste. These cloths constitute the dress of the middle and lower classes of people, though woollen would be better suited to the temperate of a Nepal winter. All those, however, who are not very poor, cover themselves with woollen blankets imported from Bootan. The entire dress of the higher ranks is of foreign manufacture, and comprises Chinese silks and shawls, with muslins and calicoes from the low countries. The military alone wear European broadcloth. There are also at Lalita-Patan and Bhatnag extensive manufactures of copper and brass goods, as well as of bells, made from a mixed metal, called *Phul*; these, with iron vessels and lamps, are exported in large quantities to Tibet. A strong paper is made at Bhatnag, from the bark of the *Daphne papyfera*; but the supply is insufficient for the home consumption, and paper is imported from Bootan.

The trade of Nepal was formerly pretty considerable, though the rajah's territories produce few articles for exportation, except metallic wares and drugs; but at present the badness of the police, and total want of credit, owing partly to the weakness of the law, and partly to the falsehood of the people, operate as a great hindrance to commercial intercourse. The merchants of Cashmere carry their goods, by way of Leh, to different parts of Tibet and W. China, exchanging them for goats' hair, tea, and silks; they also send to China other skins, to the value of about 50,000 rupees a year, procured chiefly from the neighbourhood of Dacca, in Bengal. The merchants of Bootan and Tibet bring to Catmandoo paper, coarse woollen cloths, horses, shawl-goats, sheep, horned cattle, *cheungri*, musk, salt, sal-ammoniac, yellow arsenic, borax, gold dust, silver, and preserved fruit; much of which is again exported to Patna, in exchange for buffaloes and goats, broadcloths, cutlery, glass-ware, and other European articles, Indian cotton cloths, mother of pearl, coral, pepper and other spices, camphor, tobacco, and *phagua*, a red powder thrown about by the Hindus at their festivals. Most of these articles, with metallic utensils and bells, are sold to the merchants of Tibet. The money of Nepal consists of *dama*, 4 of which are equal to 1 *paisah*; 4 *paisah* = 1 *ana*; and 8 *anas* = 1 *mopur*. Gold coins are called *ashrafis*; but the half *ashrafi*, = 13½ *mohurs*, is the highest piece now coined: it weighs 84½ grains, and is worth nearly 6s. 3d. at the mint price of Calcutta. The *mohur* is the common silver coin of the country, and is worth about 4-10ths the Calcutta rupee. The *paisah* and half-*paisah*

are the principal copper coins. Grain is sold by measure, 1 *muri* being equivalent to 2½ Winchester bushels.

The Nepalese government, which for many years has been monopolised by the tribe called Gorkha, is essentially despotic, modified, however, by certain observances enjoined by immemorial custom. The *Dharmastra* forms the basis of jurisprudence both in civil and criminal cases, the principal punishments being by fines, confiscations of property, banishment, degradation of caste, maiming, and death by hanging as well as slaying. Women are never put to death, but are subject to mutilation and torture.

The provinces are governed by *sababs*, who are the supreme officers of revenue, justice, and police; each farms the revenue of his own district, and either collects it on his own account, or undertakes it to *izavadars*. The amount paid by the sabab, however, forms by no means the whole of the royal revenue; for, besides compulsory presents made by all visitors of the court, a general income-tax is levied on all classes according to the exigencies of the state. Nepal Proper is governed by a rajah, assisted by the *basdar*, or council of the 12 great officers of the court; for the support of which Catmandoo pays 18,000 rupees; Lalita Patan, 18,000; Bhatnag, 14,000; and Kirtipur, 7000. Each farm is assessed at a certain quantity of grain, which may be paid either in kind or in money at the market price. A large proportion of the valley, however, has been alienated either in fee or as charity land. A town called Sag-hoo, worth annually 4000 rupees, is the jointure of the queen-regent, and Dewapatan, which is still larger, belongs wholly to certain temples. The religion of the Nepalese is Buddhism; but in the distinctions of caste and the nature of the priesthood there are essential differences between the religion of the Buddhists of Ava and that professed by those of Nepal, both of whom are held in equal abhorrence by the Brahmans of Bengal.

The population of Nepal comprises numerous tribes partly of Mongol and partly of Hindoo descent. The Magars, who occupy the hills in the W. part of the kingdom, form the greater part of the rajah's army, and the Gurungs, who employ themselves either in mining or pasturage. The Newars live in the plain of Catmandoo, and devote themselves to agriculture and the useful arts. They are of middle size, with broad shoulders and chest, flat faces, small eyes, and spreading noses, with a sallow complexion. The grand basis of subsistence in Nepal is rice, with which the poorer classes eat raw garlic, radishes, and lentils; those in more easy circumstances add oil or *ghas*; and the rich eat a great deal of animal food. Even the poorest are occasionally able to sacrifice a pigeon, fowl, or duck, which they afterward eat. The rajpoots of Nepal, indeed, are so fond of animal food, that, to the astonishment of the Bengalese, they drink the blood of a sacrifice as it flows from the victim. All classes drink spirituous liquors, to which they are excessively addicted. Most of the Nepalese domestic servants are slaves, the price of which varies between 30 and 40 *mohurs*. Even some of the Brahmans are slaves to the rajpoots; but they are not degraded, and are employed in great families either as cooks or in the service of the private chapels. All other ranks are sold as common slaves, and persons of the best families have often been deprived of their caste; but this is not usual, as the Nepalese are particular in maintaining the distinction of castes. Most of the slaves have been born free: a few perhaps, have been degraded on account of crime; but by far the greater number have been sold by necessitous parents. The female slaves, even those of the queen, are *denne libere*, compelled to sell their favours for clothes, no allowance being made to them by their masters except a little rice. Hence they seldom have children, and beggary is the usual lot of the old and infirm. The queen's slaves form her body-guard, and follow her on horseback armed with swords and riding like men. The ordinary language of Nepal is the Parabatiya, or mountain-Hindoo dialect, which is continually becoming more prevalent, and in some districts has already superseded the language of the native tribes: it is exclusively spoken by the reigning family and the higher castes. The Newars have a language peculiar to themselves, quite different from that of their neighbours, and alleged to possess a copious literature.

Nepal, which was formerly divided among numerous independent princes, became united by conquest in the middle of the last century under the sovereignty of a chief of the Ghoraks, who in about 40 years subjected all the countries between the Sutledge westward and Bootan on the E. The aggressions of the Ghoraks on the Chinese territory were stopped in 1792 by an army of 70,000 men, who, after many victories, advanced within 25 m. of Catmandoo, and obliged the rajah to make an ignominious peace. The Ghoraks afterward turned their arms against the British, who, after a war of two years, obliged them, in 1816, to cede all the countries between the Sutledge and Kali as well as to evacuate the territories of the Sikim-rajah. Ac-

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the symptoms of hostility to the English were displayed in 1859; but these were checked by the events of Afghanistan. (*Hamilton's Nepal*, passim.)

NEPI (an. *Nepete*), a town of central Italy, Papal states, deleg. Viterbo, 25 m. N.N.W. Rome. Pop. about 1800. It is beautifully situated, and surrounded by a high Gothic wall, partly founded on the original walls erected by the Etruscans. It has numerous churches and convents, and a fine modern aqueduct, but a gloomy and desolate appearance within. Some Roman antiquities exist here. Combined with Satr, Nepi constitutes a bishop's see. (*Gell's Rome*, &c., ii., 118.)

NERAC, a town of France, dep. Lot-et-Garonne, cap. arrond. on the Baise, a tributary of the Garonne, 16 m. S.W. Agen. Pop., in 1836, ex. com., 3668. It is divided into the old and new town, one on either bank of the river, here crossed by two stone bridges. The old town, on a steep declivity, and partly surrounded with Gothic walls, is ill built and gloomy; but the new town, on a level site, and encircled by promenade, is well laid out, and handsome. Nerc has the remains of an extensive castle, said to have been constructed by the English, a fine parish church, a large hall, and several other good public buildings. One of the promenades has a good statue of Henry IV., who passed most part of his youth in the castle of Nerc. This town has manufactures of coarse woollens, ship biscuit, and cork; and a good deal of trade in linen fabrics, corn, flour, wine, and brandy. Numerous Roman antiquities, including baths and other edifices, medals, inscriptions, &c., have been discovered at Nerc, from which it would appear that it was anciently called *Aque Nera*, and was either founded or greatly embellished by Tetricus, in the reign of Gallienus. (*Hugo, art. Lot-et-Garonne*, &c.)

NERBUDDAH, (*Narmada*), "The bestower of pleasure," called by Ptolemy the *Nemadusa*, a river of Hindostan, extending through 9 degs. of long. in the N. part of the Deccan. It rises in the table-land of Guadwanah, lat. 23° 40' N., long. 81° 45' E., near the sources of the Bone and Mahanuddy. It has a general W. direction, with fewer windings than most Indian rivers; and, after a course of about 700 m., falls into the gulf of Cambay, lat. 21° 38', long. 79° 30', 29 m. W. Baroch. It varies considerably in breadth; being 600 yards across near Jubulpour, in long. 80°, and 1200 yards at Mundieyar, 910 m. from its mouth; while above and below Baroch, it sometimes expands to a breadth of 3 m. At its source, the Nerbuddah may be 2400 feet above the level of the sea: its total rate of descent will be therefore nearly 34 feet in a mile. During its passage it is greatly obstructed by rocks, islands, shallows, and rapids, which render its navigation in most parts difficult or impracticable through the provinces Gundwanah, Malwah, &c.; but, after entering Gujarat, it becomes navigable for small craft for about 100 m. from the sea. The Nerbuddah is joined by no affluent of any consequence. For so considerable a river its basin is remarkably narrow and restricted; it being inclosed on the N., for the most part, by the Vindhyan mountains, and on the S. by the Satpooora and other parallel ranges, which are seldom more than from 50 to 60 m. from the former. The valley through which it flows, consists of fertile alluvial soil, in which many fossil remains have been found. (*See Journ. of the Asiatic Soc. of Bengal*.) Mundlah, Gurrah Warrah, Hussingabad, Hinda, Mbeyur, and Baroch, are the principal towns on this river. By the war of 1817-18, the British obtained an extent of nearly 30,000 sq. m. of the country watered by this river from the rajah of Bernar, which, under the term of "Ceded Districts on the Nerbuddah," has been annexed to the Bengal presidency, and, in 1820, produced a total revenue of 1,876,398 rupees. (*Parl. Reports; Asiatic Journals; Hamilton's E. I. Gazetteer*.)

NESCOPECK, p. t., Luzerne co., Pa., 98 m. N.E. Harrisburg, 308 W. Watered by Big and Little Wapwallopen and Nescopeck creeks, flowing into Susquehanna river, which bounds it on the N.W. A covered bridge 1256 feet long, which cost \$31,000, here crosses the Susquehanna. It contains two stores, one forge, two flouring-mills, six saw-mills; six schools, 265 scholars. Pop. 1370.

NESHANNOCK, t., Mercer co., Pa., 12 m. S.W. Mercer. Watered by Neshannock creek. It contains two commission houses in foreign trade, three stores, one furnace, one fulling-mill, three woolen factories, seven grist-mills, 12 saw-mills; 13 schools, 555 scholars. Pop. 2068.

NESHOBA, county, Miss. Situated toward the E. part of the state, and contains 600 sq. m. Watered by Pearl river and its head branches. It contained in 1840, 10,003 head cattle, 677 sheep, 8663 swine; and produced 7163 bushels of wheat, 83,320 of Indian corn, 1810 of oats, 14,506 of potatoes, 1563 pounds of rice, 2918 of tobacco, 1,032,947 of cotton. It had three stores, four grist-mills, three saw-mills, three tanneries; four schools, 65 scholars. Pop.: whites, 1693; slaves, 744; total, 2437. Capital, Philadelphia

NEUCHATEL.

NETHER PROVIDENCE, p. t., Delaware co., Pa., 12 m. W. Philadelphia, 90 m. E. by S. Harrisburg, 124 W. Bounded W. by Ridley creek, and E. by Crum creek, both flowing into Delaware river. It contains seven stores, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, five saw-mills; one school, 144 scholars. Pop. 1025.

NETHERLANDS. See HOLLAND.

NETTUNO, a small seaport of southern Italy, in the Campagna and Comarca di Roma, 31½ m. S.S.E. Rome. Pop. about 3000. It seems to have derived its name from an ancient temple dedicated to Neptune, and is built round the bastions of a Papal fortress. It has now but little activity or commerce, owing to the unhealthiness and depopulation of its vicinity; but in antiquity, under the name of Cæno, or Cerio, it was the port of Antium, the capital of the Volsci, some remains of which city exist about 2 m. W. by S. (*Gell's Rome*, &c., ii., 132.)

NEUBURG, a town of Bavaria, circle Swabia and Neuburg; on the Danube, here crossed by two bridges, 28½ m. N.N.E. Augsburg, and 45 m. W.S.W. Ratisbon. Pop. 6000. It is divided into the upper and lower town; and has some remains of its ancient walls, a royal castle, in which many curiosities are kept, an arsenal, a royal institute, a hospital, a gymnasium, and a teacher's seminary. It is neat and well built; and is the seat of the high court of appeal for the circle. (*Boeckhae, &c.*)

NEUCHÂTEL, or **NEUFCHÂTEL**, a canton in the W. of Switzerland, forming a principality belonging to Prussia, between lat. 46° 50' and 47° 10', and long. 6° 25' and 7° 5' E.; having N.E. and E. the canton Bern, S.E. the lake of Neuchâtel, S.W. Vaud, and W. and N.W. the dep. of Doubs, in France. Length N.E. to S.W., 33 m.; average breadth about 9 m.; area, 290 sq. m. Pop., in 1837, 58,618, of whom 17,744 were either citizens of other cantons, or foreigners. The Jura chain runs through the canton in its entire length, dividing it into two parts, one belonging to the basin of the Rhine, and the other to that of the Rhone. This mountain range often rises to 5000 feet in elevation; and the Chasseral, its highest point within the canton, rises 5385 ft. above the sea. The valleys extend generally in a longitudinal direction, parallel to the mountains. The principal lakes are those of Neuchâtel (which see), and a part of that of Bienné; principal rivers, the Doubs, constituting the N.W. boundary; the Reuse, Thielle, Tyon, &c. The climate varies greatly: the vine is cultivated on the banks of the lake of Neuchâtel; but in some of the more elevated valleys the winter is very severe, and on many of the mountains snow remains continuously for seven or eight months. The soil is principally calcareous. Of 256,000 *poeses* or arpents of land, which the canton is estimated to comprise, 35,000 are arable, 4000 vineyards, 58,000 in artificial, and 66,000 in natural pastures, and 45,000 in forests. There are very few large proprietors: the savings of the labouring population, both agricultural and manufacturing, are generally laid out on the purchase of cottages, with a small portion of adjacent land. Excepting wine and vegetables, this canton does not yield enough of agricultural produce for its own consumption; and the principal part of its supply of corn is imported from the neighbouring cantons of Basle and Bern. Considerable quantities of wine grown around Neuchâtel are exported to the neighbouring Swiss cantons. The best wines are those of Cortailod, Neuchâtel, and Boudry. The first in fine years is said to approach pretty closely to Burgundy. Within the last few years the preparation of sparkling wines, sold as champagne, has become a pretty extensive branch of business, from 190,000 to 140,000 bottles being annually exported. A good many cattle are reared, principally cows; and cheese is one of the principal articles of export. Hay is also extensively exported.

Neuchâtel is one of the principal manufacturing cantons of Switzerland, especially for watches, printed cottons, and lace. Watch-making, which was introduced early in the 17th century, is carried on to a great extent in the mountainous districts, but particularly in and near Le Locle and Chaux de Fond. It is estimated that from 18,000 to 30,000 hands are employed in this branch of industry, or in manufacturing instruments for the construction of watches. From 100,000 to 120,000 watches are supposed to be annually produced, of which 35,000 are of gold; they are exported to France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain, America, Turkey, &c. Mostly all the watches sold in Paris are made in Neuchâtel, and the neighbouring Swiss cantons, whence they are either smuggled into France, or regularly imported, the gold watches paying a duty of six and those of silver of 10 per cent. The capital employed in the watch trade has been estimated at 7,000,000 of Swiss francs, or upward of £286,000 sterling. It is difficult to ascertain the ordinary rate of wages, workmen being generally paid by the job, and not by a stipulated salary. But it is believed that a man's wages may be estimated, at an average, at from 1000 to 1500 francs (£55 10s. to £83) a year. Lace

NEUCHÂTEL.

making was said by Ebel to occupy from 5000 to 6000 hands; but it has declined, and many persons formerly engaged in it have embraced some branch of watch-making. The printed cotton manufacture was established early in the last century, towards the latter end of which it was in its most flourishing state. At present most of the cotton cloths printed in Neuchâtel are furnished by Zürich and other Swiss cantons; and only about 1000 men, women, and children, are employed in this manufacture, who produce annually about 80,000 pieces, each containing about 33 English yards. Of these prints about 30,000 pieces are sent to the Prussian territories, and the remaining 50,000 to Holland, Belgium, and Italy. Hosiery, cutlery, mathematical instruments, and metallic wares of various kinds, are among the other manufactures of the canton. Neuchâtel is not a member of the Prussian Commercial League, but its manufactures are admitted into the Prussian dominions at a diminished duty. Watches, &c., pay one half, wine two fifths, and printed cottons pay 30 rix-dollars per cwt. of the ordinary tariff duty. The livre or franc of Neuchâtel (of 90 sols of 12 deniers each) = 16 batzen, or about 1s. 8d. English.

Neuchâtel recognizes the sovereignty of the king of Prussia, and pays him an annual tribute of 70,000 Neuchâtel francs, or nearly £4000. All the administrative functionaries are nominated by the king, without a veto on the part of the legislature. The representative body (*audiences générales*) consists of the 10 oldest members of the governor's council of state; of 14 members not councillors, chosen for life by the king from lists presented by the inhabitants of the canton; of the head magistrates of the canton, whose number must not exceed 34; and of 30 deputies each at least 25 years of age, elected by all the male inhabitants of more than 23 years, being neither condemned criminals, bankrupts, nor receiving pecuniary relief. This body is convoked and prorogued at the command of the governor, but it must assemble once in two years. No law can be passed, changed, or abrogated, without the consent of the *audiences générales*; but no resolution of the latter becomes law till it have received the sanction of the king. The budgets are voted by the *audiences générales*, on whose account the imposts are received, through agents nominated by the king. No custom-houses exist in any part of the canton; and the turnpike dues are much lower than in most of the other Swiss cantons. There is no impediment to the free exercise of any profession, no poll-tax or other direct contribution, duty on raw materials, impost on carriage or communication, or taxes on food or drink, direct or indirect. There are neither stamps nor patents, and the complete absence of all restrictions and of almost all taxation, is a primary cause of the cheapness of most articles, and the general prosperity of the canton. There are few districts of Europe where so large a proportion of the inhabitants are interested in savings' banks. In 1834, 1 in 18 of the population was a depositor. Paupers are provided for by the communes to which they belong; no general tax can be established for their support. The number of illegitimate children is about 24 per cent.

The administration of justice is both prompt and economical. There are 91 courts of primary jurisdiction; and two of appeal, at Neuchâtel and Valangin. The laws are, in many respects, similar to those formerly prevalent in Burgundy. The inhabitants speak a French dialect; they are Protestants, except about 3000 individuals under the authority of the bishop of Lausanne. Public instruction is pretty generally diffused, few individuals being ignorant of writing and arithmetic. There are colleges in Neuchâtel, the capital, and Chaux de Fond; and schools of watch-making and other arts in those towns and Le Locle. Many societies for instruction, and benevolent purposes, exist. The militia comprises all males between the ages of 18 and 50. Neuchâtel furnishes a battalion of light infantry to the Prussian service, and a contingent to the Swiss confederacy. The public revenues, derived from rents, a small tithe or land tax, posts, turnpikes, salt and auction duties, &c., amounted, in 1834, to 302,311 francs, and the expenditure in the same year to 238,153 francs, of which 14,517 francs formed the contribution to the Swiss confederacy.

Neuchâtel belonged, in the 11th century, to the German emperors; and was ceded to Burgundy by Rodolph of Hapsburg. In 1406 the town of Neuchâtel entered into a treaty with Bern, and soon after allied itself to the Swiss confederacy. In 1707, the last direct inheritor of this territory dying, the states chose the king of Prussia for their sovereign. Napoleon created Neuchâtel into a principality, which he conferred on Marshal Berthier; but in 1814 it reverted to Prussia, being constituted, however, at the same time, the 21st among the Swiss cantons. (*Ebel; Manuel de la Suisse; Picot, Statistique; Lutz, Geogr., &c.; Bourring's Rep. on Switzerland; Helvetic Almanach, &c.*)

NEUCHÂTEL (Germ. *Neuenburg*), a town of Switzerland, cap. of the above canton, on the N.W. shore of the lake of

NEUSOHL.

Neuchâtel, 17 m. N.W. Freyburg, and 45 m. E.S.E. Bannock. Pop. from 5000 to 6000. It is built upon the steep slope of the Jura mountains, and along a narrow strip of level ground between the hills and the lake. Its objects of curiosity comprise the castle, formerly occupied by the French princes of Neuchâtel, but now by the Prussian governor; the church, a Gothic edifice of the 12th century; the town-hall, in which the *audiences générales* meet; the gymnasium, with a museum of natural history, &c. Its charitable institutions are on a large scale; one hospital and poor-house was founded and endowed with a sum of £166,000 by a townsman; and another, the Hospital Panteon, is also an extensive establishment, and open to all persons without respect of country. It has, also, an orphan asylum, a house of correction, some public granaries, several good hotels, &c. The *extraits d'absinthe* is produced here, and it has a considerable traffic in the agricultural and manufactured produce of the canton. (*Ebel, &c.*)

NEUCHÂTEL (LAKE OF), otherwise called the lake of Yverdon (Germ. *Neuenburger-See*), a lake of Switzerland, in the W. part of the confederacy, between the cantons Neuchâtel, Vaud, Freyburg, and Bern. It is of an elongated shape; length N.E. to S.W. 24 m.; average breadth nearly 4 m.; area probably 90 sq. m. The elevation of its surface above the sea is estimated at 1320 feet; its greatest depth is 400 feet. Several considerable rivers empty themselves into this lake, which also receives the surplus waters of the lake of Morat. Its own surplus waters are conveyed by the Thièle to the lake of Bièvre; and thence to the Aar and the Rhine. Neuchâtel, Granson, Yverdon, Estavayer, and Coudrefin, are on its banks. Its scenery is agreeable, but tame in comparison with that of most other Swiss lakes. Its navigation is sometimes dangerous, from its being subject to sudden gusts of wind. A steamer, however, plies on it daily from Neuchâtel to Yverdon. (*Picot's Suisse; Murray's Handbook for Switzerland, &c.*)

NEUILLY, a village of France, dep. Seine, cap. canton, on the Seine, here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, on the road from Paris to St. Germain, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W.N.W. de Barrière de l'Étoile. Pop., in 1836, ex. com., 3753. The bridge of Neuilly, regarded as a *chef-d'œuvre* of the architect Peronnet, has an entire length of 300 feet (the span across the river being 710 feet), with five arches, each nearly 38 feet in breadth, and 23 feet in height. The *château* de Neuilly, built in the time of Louis XV., is a favourite summer residence of Louis Philippe, king of the French. The village has manufactures of earthenware and chemical products, and distilleries of raisin, &c. (*Hugo, art. Seine*.)

NEUSATZ (Hungar. *Uj-Videk*), a royal free town of Hungary, co. Bacs, on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats, 46 m. N.W. Belgrade. Pop. 20,321. (*Berghaus, &c.*) It consists of long straggling streets, but, being of modern origin, some of them are tolerably well built, and they are generally paved. The Greeks have five churches, the Roman Catholics one church, and the Armenians one; it has also a synagogue, a gymnasium, a Roman Catholic high school, Jewish school, &c. Neusatz is a place of considerable traffic, particularly with Turkey, for which it is chiefly indebted to its position on the Danube, near the influx of its three largest tributaries, the Theiss, Drave, and Save. Its numerous shops are said to be full of "grocery, and clothes, ironmongery, tin-ware, earthenware, wooden bowls, dishes, and trenchers, all of very rude fashion, and jewellery of an ordinary description." (*Quin's Voyage down the Danube*.) Neusatz is the residence of the Greek bishop of Bacs, and of a *protopope*. There are remains of a Roman wall stretching from Neusatz to Csurog on the Theiss, 19 m. N.N.E. (*Oesterr., Nat. Encyc.; Berghaus, &c.*)

NEUSE, river, N. C., rises in Person and Orange counties, and enters a large estuary connected with Pamlico sound. It is about 400 m. long, is navigable for sea vessels 20 m. above Newbern, and for boats upwards of 200 miles. Much of the land on its borders is fertile, but is liable to inundation.

NEUSOHL, a royal free town of Hungary, beyond the Danube, cap. co. of its own name, on the Gran, at the influx of the Bistrica, 80 m. N. Pesth. Pop. 5214, nearly half being Protestants. "Neisohl has wide streets, and is a pleasantly well built country town, rather imposing in its appearance, because all the houses appear to be in the Italian style, with flat roofs, though probably it is only a high parapet carried up to hide the roof." (*Paget, l. 355*.) In the parish church (a Gothic structure), is a bell weighing 100 centners. Neisohl has an old castle, a hospital, several superior schools, &c., and is the residence of a bishop, the seat of a mining council and tribunal. Near it are the mines of Herrensgrund, producing 1500 cwts. of copper a year, and some silver; and in the town is the largest smelting-house in Hungary. Neisohl has also manufactures of sword-blades, and beet-root sugar. (*Oesterr., Nat. Encyc.; Paget's Hungary, &c.*)

NEUTRA.

NEUTRA, or NEITRA, an episcopal town of Hungary, cap. co. on the Neutra, in a finely wooded country, 45 m. E.N.E. Presburg. Pop. 4563. It has a castle, a county hall, a cathedral and bishop's palace, a lyceum, and several high schools; and carries on a considerable traffic in the wine grown in its vicinity.

NEUWIED, a town of Rhenish Prussia, circle Neuwied, of which, and of a mediatised principality, it is the cap., on the Rhine, 7 m. N.N.W. Coblenz. Pop., in 1837, 3708. It was founded early in the last century by a count of Wied, on the broad principle of perfect toleration for all sects; in consequence of which a neat and flourishing town soon sprung up. It is laid out in squares of houses, formed by nine streets intersecting each other at right angles. At its W. extremity, overlooking the Rhine, is a castle, the residence of the princes of Wied: the town has also, several churches, and other places of worship, a gymnasium, teacher's seminary, hospital, orphan asylum, house of industry, a prosperous Moravian establishment, &c. Its manufactures are of silk, cotton and linen fabrics, and yarn, stockings, iron goods, tobacco pipes, Prussian blue, chert, potash, and soap: it is the seat of the judicial court for the principality, the circle court, and a mining tribunal. The museums of natural history in the castle and in the Moravian establishment, are worth notice: but the principal object of interest at Neuwied is its collection of antiquities: these were found in the buried Roman city of Victoria, about 2 m. N. the town, supposed to have been destroyed by the Germans towards the end of the 4th century. (A full description of this collection may be found in *Schreiber, Guide du Rhin*, 290-293; *Berghaus*; *Von Zedlitz, Der Preussische Staat*, &c.)

NEVERS (an. *Noviodunum*, and *Nivernum*), a city of France, dep. Nièvre, of which it is the cap.; on the Loire, where it is joined by the Nièvre, and a little above the influx of the Allier: 133 m. S.E.E. Paris; lat. 46° 59' 17" N., long. 3° 0' 31" E. Pop., in 1836, ex. commune, 13,275. It is agreeably situated on the declivity of a hill facing the S., but is in general ill built and ill laid-out, its streets being narrow, steep, and crooked, and its houses old and gloomy. In its centre, however, is a large and regularly constructed square, on one side of which is the ancient residence of the dukes of Nevers. Some of the entrances to Nevers are imposing: that from Bourges is ornamented with a triumphal arch, and on the road from Moulins the Loire is crossed by a solid stone bridge of 30 arches. The quays on the river are bordered with good houses, and look clean. The cathedral, on the site of a very ancient church, is an edifice principally constructed between the 12th and 16th centuries. It is large, and has a lofty square tower; in its choir is some fine stained glass. Several other churches, as well as the cathedral, are curious specimens of Gothic architecture. The other public buildings are mostly in a simple but appropriate style: the principal are the barracks, arsenal, prefecture, and public library with 8500 volumes. The park, formerly belonging to the dukes of Nevers, has now become one of the many public promenades surrounding Nevers. The city preserves but a few remains of its ancient fortifications. It is the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over the dep. Nièvre; and is the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, of a chamber of manufactures, a communal college, &c. It has several hospitals, a handsome little theatre, two episcopal seminaries, schools of drawing, geometry, &c., a free school of arts, a *commission d'antiquités*, and many other scientific establishments. It is also distinguished by its manufacturing industry. It has a royal cannon foundry in which from 300 to 250 cannons, weighing in all about 550,000 kilograms, are cast annually, besides 50,000 kilos. weight of other kinds of artillery. (*Atter*) It also produces chain cables, iron works for suspension bridges and other heavy iron goods. Nevers has been for many centuries famous for its china-ware, which, for durability and solidity, is said to be the best made in France; it is sent in large quantities to Paris, and throughout the country watered by the Loire and its tributaries. This manufacture employs about 700 workmen, whose wages are said to average 1 fr. 75 c. a day. Glass wares, metal buttons, coarse woollen cloths, violin strings, vinegar, lye, brandy, and leather are among the other principal manufactures. It has also a considerable trade in timber or ship-building, charcoal, iron and steel, wine, salt, &c., being the great entrepôt for the upper Loire. Its trade is facilitated by a commodious haven at the mouth of the Nièvre. It has nine annual fairs, one of which lasts eight days.

This town existed at the conquest of Gaul by Cæsar; it was a bishopric in 506, and the capital of Nevers; in 1551 it was burned by Hugh Capet; and in the middle ages it red severely from plague, the inundations of the Loire, and invasions of the English, and religious wars. (*Hugo, de Nièvre*; *Diet. Géog.*)

NEVIS one of the British W. India Islands, belonging to

NEWARK.

the Leeward group; in about lat. 17° 10', long. 62° 33' W., separated by a strait 2 m. in breadth, from the S.E. extremity of St. Christopher's. Shape circular; greatest length, N.E. to S.W., 6½ m.; extreme breadth, about the same. Pop. 11,500. It consists of a conical hill, rising from the sea to a height of 2500 feet. Soil mostly a strong tenacious marl, not readily absorbent of moisture: the climate is similar to that of St. Kitt's and Tortola. It is well watered, and, in general, fertile. The inhabitants are nearly all occupied in the raising of the sugar-cane and provisions, and in the preparation of rum and sugar. In 1830, 36,466 cwts. sugar, 39,352 gallons rum, and 3501 cwts. molasses, were imported from Nevis into Great Britain. The total value of the exports amounted, during the same year, to £19,303; that of the imports to £27,183. It is divided into five parishes; Charlestown, the capital, is at its S.W. extremity. This colony is placed under a governor and council, and assembly. It has nine public schools, in which about 400 children are educated. The portion of the compensation for slaves paid to the proprietors of Nevis, amounted to £151,007; the number of slaves by the last registration having been 8722, and the average value of a slave, from 1822 to 1830, £39 4s. Columbus discovered Nevis; which was settled by the English in 1628. (*Parl. Papers*, &c.)

NEW ALBANY, a city, and capital of Floyd co., Ia., 121 m. S. by E. Indianapolis, 600 W. Situated on the N. bank of the Ohio, 2 m. below the foot of the falls at Louisville, where the river descends 33 ft. in the course of a mile. It is 358 m. above the mouth of the Ohio, and is the largest place in the state. It contains a courthouse, jail, nine churches, two Presbyterian, an Episcopal, two Methodist, two Baptist, a Campbellite Baptist, and a Roman Catholic, a bank, an insurance company, a male and a female seminary, a lyceum, a theological college, four schools, 40 or 50 stores of different kinds, an iron foundry and steam engine factory, a rope-walk, one steam grist-mill, one steam saw-mill, one hemp and bagging factory, and 4236 inhabitants. It is regularly laid out with six streets, running parallel with the river, crossed at right angles by 11 other streets. The streets are from 70 to 80 or 100 feet wide. From 10 to 15 steamboats are built here annually, besides sloops and schooners, to be sold at New-Orleans, and there are several extensive ship-yards. A Macadamized road is finished for 50 m., designed to be continued to St. Louis, Mo. The town, exclusive of the city, has 1308 inhabitants.

NEW ALBION, p. l., Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 307 m. W. by S. Albany, 347 W. Drained by Cattaraugus creek, and branches of Conewango creek. It has one store, one grist-mill, four saw-mills; six schools, 354 scholars. Population, 1016.

NEWARK, a pari. and mun. bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Nottingham, S. div. wap. of its own name, on a lateral stream of the Trent, crossed here by a handsome bridge of seven arches, 16 m. N.E. Nottingham, and 11½ m. N. by W. London. Area of pari. bor., 2000 acres. Pop., in 1831, 9537. The approach to Newark from the N. is by a long causeway carried over a flat island formed by the Trent, and the Newark branch; and under it are numerous bridges, to give free passage to the waters during the floods. The town, consisting of a principal street on the Nottingham and Lincoln road, crossed by several others, and having a large market place near its centre, is on the whole well built, paved, lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with water. Among the public buildings, one of the most interesting, though now in ruins, is the castle near the bridge, called the *New Work*, from the circumstance of its having been re-edified by Stephen. It comprises a square of large dimensions, with two massive towers, and seems to have had five stories: the interior arc is used as a bowling green, but several of the lower rooms are still entire. King John died in this castle, 18th October, 1216. The town-hall, in the market-place, a handsome building of stone, erected in 1776, comprises several large apartments for the corporate business, assemblies, balls, &c. It has also a courthouse for the quarter sessions, with a small jail, which, however, is "wholly inadequate and unfit for its purpose." (*Pris. Inspec.*, 54a Rep.) The church, said by Mr. Rickman to be one of the largest and finest in England, was built in the reign of Henry VI.; it is a cruciform structure, with large aisles, transepts, and chapels, having at its W. end a highly ornamented tower, surmounted by an extremely light steeple, 249 feet in height, round which are niches containing statues of the twelve apostles. Some of the windows have stained glass, representing the history of Jesus Christ; the choir is separated from the rest of the church by a screen of rich oak-carving, and in the interior are several curious monuments. The fabric is kept in repair by the produce of estates belonging to the borough, so that there is no necessity for a church-rate. The living is a vicarage in crown patronage. It has also four places of worship for dissenters, with various Sunday schools, attended by about 100 children. The grammar school was

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founded in 1599; its endowment, at the time of the Char. Comm. Inquiry, amounted to £3380 a year, and in consequence of a suit in Chancery, the corporation, its trustees, have founded two exhibitions of £30 a year each, tenable for four years at Oxford or Cambridge. The master has a salary of £230 a year with a good house, and £60 a year are paid to an usher; the school is attended by about 40 boys. Two national schools furnish instruction to about 250 children of both sexes, and there are two or three smaller schools wholly or in part supported by subscription. The estates held in trust by the borough for charitable purposes, independently of that above mentioned, are very extensive; and there are several almshouses, a workhouse, and dispensary. A library and small theatre are the only other public establishments.

Newark carries on a considerable trade in malt and corn, and in coal, cattle, and wool. It has also two large brass and iron foundries: bricks and tiles are made here, and large quantities of gypsum and limestone, quarried and prepared in the neighbourhood, are sent by sea to London. Here are two pretty extensive linen manufactories, and two private banks, besides a savings' bank and a branch of the Nottingham banking company. The arm of the Trent on which Newark stands is made navigable by means of a lock close to the town.

Newark was divided by the Municipal Reform Act into three wards; the corporation comprising a mayor and five other aldermen, with 18 councillors. It has, also, a commission of the peace under a recorder, with a court of requests for the recovery of debts under £5. Corporation revenue in 1839, £1259. The quarter sessions for the S.E. division of the county are held here. Newark has sent two members to the House of Commons since the 39th Charles II., the right of election down to the Reform Act being in the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants paying scot and lot. The electoral limits were not changed by the Boundary Act; registered electors in 1839—40, 1130. Newark is also the election town for the S.E. division of the county. Large markets, especially for corn, on Wednesday; fairs, Friday in Mid-land, May 14, August 2, November 1, and Monday before December 11.

Newark, which takes its name from the castle, became a place of considerable importance soon after the Norman conquest; but its principal celebrity is owing to the fact of its having been one of the chief garrisons of the royalists during the civil wars of Charles I. It was besieged by the parliamentary forces in 1643; but both the town and castle were held by the royal army till 11th May, 1648, when it was surrendered to the Scotch by command of the king, who was then a prisoner. The castle was at the same time demolished by order of parliament. (*Part. Rep.; Char. Comm. Rep. &c.*)

NEWARK, L. Toga co., N.Y., 8 m. N. Owego, 161 W. S.W. Albany. Drained by East and West Owego creeks. It has five stores, one fulling-mill, five grist-mills, 90 saw-mills, three tanneries; 511 scholars in schools. Population, 1616.

NEWARK, city, port of entry, and capital of Essex co., N.J., 9 m. W. New-York, 49 N.E. Trenton, 215 W. It is in 40° 45' N. lat. and 74° 10' W. long., and 30° 49' W. long. from W. Situated on the W. side of Passaic river, between four and five miles, by the course of the river, from its entrance into Newark bay. It stands on a plain of fertile loam, resting on old red sand-stone, with a rising ground on the W. It is the most populous and flourishing place in the state. The population in 1830 was 10,950; in 1840, 17,598. Of these 327 were employed in agriculture, 206 in commerce, 3434 in manufactures and trades, 19 in navigating the ocean, 47 do. rivers and canals, 101 in the learned professions. It had six academies, 319 students; 30 schools, 1955 scholars.

The Passaic river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons burden. There is a communication twice a day, through a large part of the year, by steamboat, to the city of New-York, and several times a day by railroad. The Morris canal passes through it.

The city is regularly laid out with broad and straight streets, with two large and elegant public grounds, bordered with lofty trees, and bounded by the principal avenues. The ground is elevated 30 or 40 feet above the level of the river, and is open and airy. The city is abundantly supplied with pure water from a spring, over a mile distant, in pipes laid by a joint stock company; and seven miles of iron pipes have been laid for the distribution of the water to the inhabitants. The city is generally well built and neat in its appearance. It contains about 1900 dwellings, many of them of wood, but a considerable number of brick. The wooden houses are generally painted white, and many of the houses are large and elegant. The courthouse is a large edifice, in a commanding position in the W. part of the city, built of brown freestone, in the Egyptian style of architecture. The New-Jersey railroad company have

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a large and fine building for a depot, which is an ornament to the place.

There are 17 churches: five Presbyterian, one Episcopal, three Methodist, two Baptist, an Associate Reformed, a Dutch Reformed, an African Methodist, a Roman Catholic, a Bethel, and a Universalist. Of these, four are built of stone, one of brick, and the rest of wood. Several of them exhibit much architectural beauty. There are in the city three banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,408,200, not more than two thirds of which has been paid in. There is an apprentices' library, a circulating library, a mechanic's association for scientific and literary improvement, who have a library and philosophical apparatus, and a mercantile literary association, who support public lectures.

The commerce of Newark is considerable and increasing. The coasting trade employs 65 vessels of 100 tons each. A whaling company was incorporated in 1833, who are successfully prosecuting the business. The tonnage of the port in 1840 was 6067.

According to the census of 1840, there were, in the city, two commercial and two commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$15,000; 114 retail drygoods and other stores, capital \$321,250; 43 lumber yards, capital \$38,000; 55 men employed in internal transportation, with two butchers and packers, used a capital of \$80,000; 39 men produced 12,000 gallons of spermaceti oil, and 68,000 gallons of whale and other fish oil, and whalebone to the amount of \$4000, with a capital of \$80,000; 16 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$7000; 36 persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$30,000; 102 persons manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$154,302; 15 persons manufactured various metals to the amount of \$33,000; seven persons manufactured tobacco to the amount of \$9000, with a capital of \$1350; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$476,648, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$463, the whole employing 393 persons, and a capital of \$131,350; one tannery, employing 425 persons, produced 3000 skins of upper leather, with a capital of \$4000; 33 other manufactories of leather as saddlery, harness, boots and shoes, &c., produced to the amount of \$705,345, with a capital of \$385,351; 10 persons produced 215,000 pounds of soap, and 115,000 pounds of tallow candles, with a capital of \$15,000; two breweries employed 78 men, and produced 54,000 gallons of beer, with a capital of \$13,000; four persons produced turpentine and varnish to the amount of \$20,000, with a capital of \$5,000; one glass-house employed three persons, produced to the amount of \$5000, with a capital of \$5000; two potteries employed eight persons, produced to the amount of \$6300, with a capital of \$2900; 483 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$604,900, with a capital of \$218,700; vessels were built to the amount of \$6000; six persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$6000, with a capital of \$4000; five printing-offices, two bookeries, one daily and three weekly newspapers, and three periodicals, employed 49 persons, and a capital of \$2300; five brick and 15 wooden houses built, employed 71 persons, and cost \$44,175. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$1,511,339. In addition to the above, there has been recently established an extensive manufactory of fine cutlery, said to equal that of the best imported. For its extent, Newark is a great manufacturing place.

This town was settled in 1695, by a company from Guilford, Branford, Milford, and New-Haven, Conn. It is therefore eminently New-England and puritanic in its origin. They purchased the territory, including several neighboring towns, of the Indians, for £130 New-England currency, 13 Indian blankets, and 19 guns. They formed a government and administered it, often disputing the claims of the proprietaries, by holding to an original and superior right, derived from purchase from the natives. Robert Treat, Esq. afterwards governor of Connecticut, was chosen the first recorder, or town clerk.

NEWARK, p. t., Licking co., O. It contains Newark v. the capital of the co., 39 m. E.N.E. Columbus, 366 W. The village is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of Licking river, and on the Ohio canal which passes along one of its principal streets. It is regularly laid out with streets from six to eight rods wide, crossing each other at right angles, with a large public square in the centre, on which stands an elegant brick courthouse. It has a jail, several churches, a market house, two academies, 15 stores, several large warehouses, two printing-offices, 10 schools, 670 scholars, 350 dwellings, and 776 inhabitants. The town, exclusive of the village, has two schools, 398 scholars. Pop. 1433. It contains some interesting ancient mounds.

NEW-ATHENS, p. v., Athens L., Harrison co., O., 115 m. E. by N. Columbus, 391 W. It contains four stores and 300 inhabitants. It is the seat of Franklin college, founded in 1825, which has a president and six professors or other

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Instructors, 84 alumni, 51 students, and 1000 volumes in its library. The commencement is on the last Wednesday in September.

NEW-BALTIMORE, p. t., Greene co., N.Y., 15 m. S. Albany, 354 W. Bounded E. by Hudson river. Drained by Deppe and other creeks flowing into Hudson river. It contains five churches: a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Christian, seven stores, one fulling-mill, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one paper-mill, three tanneries; 16 schools, 637 scholars. Pop. 3306.

NEW-BARBADOES, t., Bergen co., N.J. Watered by Hackensack R. It contains Hackensack v., the capital of the county, and has seven stores, six grist-mills, four saw-mills; one academy, 25 students; six schools, 218 scholars. Pop. 2104.

NEW-BEDFORD, p. t., port of entry, and semi-capital of Bristol co., Mass., 36 m. S.E. Taunton, 58 S. Boston, 434 W. It is in 41° 38' 7" N. lat., and 70° 58' 49" W. long. Pop. in 1830, 3047; 1850, 7592; 1860, 13,067. Situated on the W. side of an arm of the sea which sets up from Buzzard's bay. The ground rises rapidly from the water, and presents a fine appearance when approached by water, or from the E. It contains many splendid dwellings, in commanding situations. A wooden bridge and causeway, three fourths of a mile long, which cost \$30,000, connects it with Fairhaven. It contains a courthouse, jail, four banks, with an aggregate capital of \$1,300,000, three insurance offices, total capital \$350,000; a savings institution, with an invested amount of \$200,000; 14 churches: a Baptist, two Congregational, an Episcopal, two Christian, two Methodist, a Friends, a Unitarian, a Universalist, a Bethel, and an African. The harbour is spacious and safe, though not easy of access. It has from three to four fathoms of water. The business of the place is chiefly devoted to the whale fishery. The tonnage of the port, in 1840, was 89,069, being the second district in the state, in this respect. It contained, in 1840, 374 stores, capital \$482,350; six lumber-yards, capital, \$34,800; capital employed in the fisheries, \$4,512,000, salt produced, 13,100 bushels; four grist-mills, two saw-mills, one rope-walk, one paper-mill, three tanneries, three printing-offices, one bindery, two daily and two weekly newspapers; two academies, 118 students; 53 schools, 3455 scholars. A railroad, 24 m. long, connects this place with Taunton.

NEW-BERLIN, p. t., Chenango co., N.Y., 8 m. N.E. Norwich, 88 W. Albany, 347 W. Drained by Unadilla r. It contains seven churches: a Presbyterian, two Methodist, two Baptist, an Episcopal, and a Universalist; 13 stores, one fulling-mill, one cotton factory with 4400 spindles, five grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, one paper-mill, four tanneries, one printing-office, one bindery, one weekly newspaper; 23 schools, 765 scholars. Pop. 3086.

NEWBERN, p. v., port of entry, and capital of Craven co., N.C., 130 m. E.S.E. Raleigh, 100 N.N.E. Wilmington, 348 W. Situated on the S.W. bank of Neuse river, at the junction of Trent river. Pop. in 1830, 3776; in 1840, 3690; It was formerly the capital of the state. The Neuse river is here a mile and a half wide, and the Trent three fourths of a mile wide. It is favourably situated, and more healthy than most places in the state so near the seaboard. It contains a courthouse, jail, a theatre, a masonic hall, two banks, three churches, an Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist. It is pleasantly situated and handsomely built, mostly of brick. It has considerable commerce, and exports grain, pork, lumber, and naval stores. A steamboat pier to Elizabeth city, and forms a part of the line from Norfolk to Charleston. It had, in 1840, 33 stores, capital \$379,410; one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries; exported 83,000 barrels of tar, pitch or turpentine; had one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; four academies, 151 students; three schools, 98 scholars.

NEWBERRY, district, S.C., situated a little N.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 540 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Broad river, S. by Saluda river. Watered by their branches. It contained, in 1840, 19,060 neat cattle, 7183 sheep, 35,066 swine; and produced 37,350 bushels of wheat, 708 of rye, 635,634 of Indian corn, 1159 of barley, 73,185 of oats, 33,490 of potatoes, 3,105,107 pounds of cotton. It had 34 stores, 15 flouring-mills, 18 grist-mills, 18 saw-mills, four tanneries, three distilleries; three academies, 134 students; 20 schools, 737 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6908; slaves, 9904; free coloured, 228; total, 16350. Capital, Newberry.

NEWBERRY, C.H., p. v., capital of Newberry district, S.C., 40 m. W.N.W. Columbia, 304 W. Situated on elevated ground, 3 m. E. of Bush river, and has a fine view of the surrounding country. It contains a handsome courthouse, a jail, two academies, a social library, and about 300 dwellings, some of them handsome.

NEWBERRY, t., York co., Pa., 19 m. N. of York. Bounded E. by Susquehanna river. S. by Conowingo creek. Watered by Fishing creek. It contains seven stores, six grist-mills, five saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries, seven distilleries, three potteries; 13 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 1850.

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NEW-BLOOMFIELD, p. b., Juniata t., capital of Perry co., Pa., 34 m. W. by N. Harrisburg, 196 W. It contains a brick courthouse and county offices, a stone jail, two churches, a Presbyterian and Methodist, five stores, a printing-office issuing a weekly newspaper, about 60 dwellings, and 400 inhabitants. The borough was incorporated in 1831.

NEW-BOSTON, p. t., Hillsborough co., N.H., 28 m. S. by W. Concord, 467 W. Watered by the S. branch of Piscataquog river. Incorporated in 1763. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Baptist and Universalist, three stores, one fulling-mill, four grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, three tanneries; 18 schools, 558 scholars. Pop. 1560.

NEW-BRAINTREE, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 66 m. W. Boston, 399 W. Bounded N.W. by Ware river. It contains one store, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; 7 schools, 933 scholars. Pop. 753.

NEW-BRIGHTON, v., Castleton t., Richmond co., N.Y. Beautifully situated on the N. shore of Staten Island, fronting N. York city, from which it is six miles distant, connected by a steam ferry. It contains a young ladies' seminary, and a number of beautiful dwellings, on ground which rises abruptly from the water; and near the shore, two large and elegant hotels, much resorted to in the summer season. The Sailor's Snug-harbour is one mile W.

NEW-BRIGHTON, b., Beaver co., Pa. Situated on the E. bank of Beaver river, 3 m. from its mouth. It contains six churches: a Methodist, Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, Unionist, and two Friends; a female seminary, the New Brighton Institute, six stores, one furnace, two fulling-mills, two woollen factories, two flouring-mills, two saw-mills, one printing-office, and one weekly newspaper; two academies, 95 students; three schools, 93 scholars. Pop. 981. A bridge crosses Beaver river at each end of the village. It is regularly laid out, with broad streets crossing each other at right angles, and has a number of beautiful residences.

NEW-BRITAIN, p. v., Berlin t., Hartford co., Conn., 10 m. S.W. Hartford, 336 W. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist, 45 factories, chiefly of brass, employing 700 persons, and a capital of \$650,000; and about 1500 inhabitants.

NEW-BRITAIN, p. t., Bucks co., Pa., 25 m. N.W. Philadelphia, 96 E. Harrisburg, 165 W. Drained by branches of Neeshamling creek, which afford water-power. It contains 30 stores, five grist-mills, five saw-mills, one oil-mill; two schools, 48 scholars. Pop. 1304.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, a tract of country in British N. America, on the W. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat. 45° S and 48° S N., and long. 63° 47 and 67° 53' W., bounded S. by Nova Scotia and the bay of Fundy, N. by Lower Canada, and W. by the state of Maine in the U. States. Extreme length, from N. to S., 180 m.: average breadth, 150 m.: estimated area, 25,931 sq. m. Pop. in 1834, 119,557. This colony, which is divided into 11 counties, has a much less indented coast-line than Canada or Nova Scotia: the surface, however, is broken and undulating, though not mountainous, and considerable rivers intersect it in all directions, the largest being St. John's (which see), Miramichi, and Restigouche. The principal gulfs are the bay of Chaleur and Miramichi, on its E. coast, and that of Passamaquoddy on the S., into which runs the river St. Croix, which divides the province from Maine, in the U. States. Its geology is very little known; but limestone seems to be the prevailing feature, though clay-slate, gneiss, and even the primitive formations occasionally occur. Coal is abundant, and is wrought, near the Grand lake, by a joint-stock company. Iron and gypsum occur also in considerable quantities. Dense forests cover, by far, the greater part of the surface, and though the soil is generally rich and fertile, except in a few swampy tracts, only one-sixteenth of the whole province has been surveyed and laid open for settlers. The cutting down, and exportation of the fine timber, with which these forests abound, has, however, been extensively pursued for some years, and the quantity of cleared land is progressively increasing. The fauna and flora of the colony nearly resemble those of Nova Scotia, to which, indeed, it formerly belonged. The climate is very similar to that of Canada: winter lasts from November to April, when a sudden rapid change takes place, and vegetation becomes extremely rapid. The temperature in the S. part is milder and more equable; but the prevalence of sea-fogs, on the shores of the bay of Fundy, render the cultivation of wheat near the coast very uncertain, though it does not seem to injure the health of the settlers. Indeed, the climate altogether is uncommonly healthy, and will bear to be compared with that of any part of England. Rheumatism, consumption, and low typhus are the prevalent diseases; but they are in a great measure brought on by exposure to the damp, and the sudden changes of temperature. Agriculture, notwithstanding the rich tracts of alluvial soil skirting the rivers, is considerably less advanced than in

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Nova Scotia and the Canadas, owing, in part, to its later settlement, but principally to the superior importance attached to its timber trade. Within the last few years, however, agricultural societies have been formed, new settlers have introduced, in many parts, the more approved systems of husbandry, and emulation has been generally excited by ploughing-matches, cattle-shows, and the distribution of premiums. Wheat, Indian corn, barley, and oats are the principal grain crops; but by far the most important article of produce is the potato, the crop of which, in 1835, was estimated at 3,100,000 bushels. Red and white clover are the grasses most cultivated, and beans, peas, turnips, mangel-wurzel, and beetroot thrive well, and are raised in pretty considerable quantities. Pasturage is followed to some extent, and it was estimated that the live-stock of the colony, in 1835, comprised 11,000 horses, 91,000 cattle, 143,000 sheep, and 50,000 hogs. The selling and conveyance of timber constitutes, however, as before observed, the great employment of the labouring classes; but most of the farmers are dissolute and depraved, and the occupation prevents them from paying proper attention to agriculture. Many of the trees, especially the yellow pines, attain a great size, and furnish timber of good quality, though inferior to that of Norway and the Baltic. It is principally conveyed to Great Britain in the log, the remainder being manufactured into deals, boards, staves, &c.

The timber exported from New Brunswick to Great Britain in 1837 was valued at £476,670; that of Lower Canada during the same year having been estimated at £651,788. This trade is wholly forced and artificial, being a consequence of the high discriminating duties imposed in England on Baltic timber. It is contended, however, that the equalization of the duties, how advantageous soever to England, would be injurious to Canada and New Brunswick, by diminishing their trade in timber. But the truth is, that this, so far from being advantageous to either, is distinctly and completely the reverse. The habits which it generates are quite subversive of that sober, steady spirit of industry, so essential to a settler in a rude country; to such a degree, indeed, is this the case, that lumberers have been described as the pests of a colony, "made and kept vicious by the very trade by which they live." Ship-building is pretty extensively carried on, chiefly at St. John's, the capital. In 1830, 164 ships were built, of the aggregate burden of 45,864 tons; but they are of the class called "slop built," and do not enjoy a high character for solidity or durability. Though less deeply indented with fishing bays than Nova Scotia, the coast and rivers of New-Brunswick abound with fish, especially cod, herrings, salmon, and mackerel; the entire value of the exports of fish and fish-oil having amounted, in 1837, to £268,000. The whale fishery, introduced only within the last few years, has already attained considerable importance; the exports of oil and whalebone, in 1837, having been estimated at £37,442.

Except timber, and the produce of its fisheries, the exports of New-Brunswick are quite inconsiderable: the imports consist of corn (chiefly from the United States), of the value, in 1837, of £150,898. British and Irish manufactured goods, valued at £317,391, and various minor articles, making a sum total of £730,563. Subjoined is an account of the ships that entered and left the ports of New-Brunswick in 1839:

Countries.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Great Britain	573	325,712	580	350,935
British Colonies . . .	1,208	115,176	1,500	118,500
United States	944	64,053	798	53,688
Other foreign ports . .	37	8,181	4	638
Total	3,462	509,122	3,522	444,051

The colony seems, on the whole, to be improving. The Brunswick land company have done much to promote the immigration of industrious British settlers, and several joint stock companies and banks have been recently established. The premium for bills on England varies from 8 per cent. to 11½ per cent.; and the difference between the currency and sterling price of money in the province amounts to 11½ per cent. The paper currency, which is very general, consists of the notes of the different banks, and of those issued by the corporation of the city of St. John's. The sum in circulation amounted, in 1839, to about £350,000.

The constitution of New-Brunswick is very similar to that of Nova Scotia, which it resembles in several other particulars, and to which the reader is referred for farther information. The representative body, or parliament, comprises 26 members, and sits at Fredericton, about 90 m. above St. John's. The judiciary courts are the court of chancery, in which the governor presides, the supreme court, directed by four justices, circuit courts, a court of common pleas, and numerous courts for the recovery of small debts. The revenue is extremely variable, and has been much increased of

late years by the sale of unoccupied lands; besides which, a few light taxes are levied for poor rates and other local purposes. After the payment of the local magistracy, &c., the surplus is appropriated to the improvement of the colony, and especially to the formation of roads, that have recently been completed to a very considerable extent. The expense of the regular army is defrayed by the British government; but there is likewise a native militia comprising upward of 30,000 men. The religion of New-Brunswick is similar to that of Nova Scotia; and the diocese of the colonial bishop of that peninsula extends over the province. There are, likewise, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists; but the religion of the colonists partakes more of fanaticism than sober, rational worship. As respects education, New-Brunswick enjoys more than ordinary advantages. King's college, at Fredericton, owes its origin to the exertions of Sir Howard Douglas, and has been in active operation for some years. Its maintenance is chiefly provided for by an annual grant of £3000 from the local government, and the mode of instruction nearly resembles that pursued in Oxford; subscription to articles is not, however, required, except from students of divinity; a grammar school also is supported out of the college funds. Nine other grammar schools, which, in 1839, had 331 pupils, are either wholly or partially supported by legislative grant. English schools also are established in all the parishes of the provinces; and, in 1839, there were 477 schools, furnishing elementary instruction to 7019 boys and 5619 girls.

The population of New-Brunswick consists of a mixed race of English, Irish, Welsh, and Scotch; but the last are far less numerous than in the neighbouring colonies. The French also have three small settlements on the E. side of the province. The Indian aborigines have been for many years fast declining in numbers, and all attempts to civilize them or improve their condition have failed: they have a few small villages scattered in different parts, and are all Roman Catholics. In manners and customs the British settlers nearly resemble those of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton. The women are handsome; the men generally tall, well made, muscular, and scarcely ever corpulent. They are remarkably spirited, adventurous, and attached to their country; nor can there be any doubt that they would, if well disciplined, make excellent soldiers.

The country now called New-Brunswick was, in the early part of last century, comprised by the French under the appellation of New France, and viewed as an appendage to Acadia. At the peace of 1763 it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to the English, and, from that time to 1785, was considered as part of Nova Scotia. The country, however, was little more than a mere wilderness, till General Sir Guy Carleton procured for it a royal charter, constituting New-Brunswick a distinct province, with himself as governor. To his exertions it chiefly owes the rapid rise of its prosperity; but it also owes many material improvements in its roads, schools, agriculture, judicial arrangements, &c., to Sir H. Douglas, governor from 1804 to 1831. (*McGillivray's America*, ii, 5-103; *Murray's B. America*, ii, 294-296, &c.)

New-Brunswick, city, capital of Middlesex co. N. J., 20 m. S.W. New-York, 37 m. N.E. Trenton, 193 W. Situated on the S.W. bank of Raritan river, 15 m. from its entrance into Raritan bay at Amboy, by the course of the river. Although it is the capital of Middlesex co., it lies partly in Somerset co., Albany-street being the dividing line between the two counties. The streets on the river are narrow and crooked, and the ground low; those on the upper bank are wide, and many of the dwellings are very neat and elegant, surrounded by fine gardens. The streets are generally paved: this is rendered necessary by the soil which is a red sandy loam, that causes the unpaved streets to become deep with mud in wet weather. From the site of Rutgers's college, on the hill, there is a wide prospect, terminated by mountains on the N. and by Raritan bay on the E. A toll-bridge crosses Raritan river, originally built in 1796, and rebuilt in 1811, at a cost of \$66,657, which is 1000 feet long, divided into two carriage-ways by a wood partition. It is constructed of wood, and rests on 11 stone piers and abutments. A railroad bridge crosses the river a little above. It was incorporated as a city in 1794, and contains eight churches, a Dutch Reformed, two Presbyterians, an Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, a Roman Catholic, and a coloured Methodist, two banks, 130 stores, 600 dwellings, and 8693 inhabitants. The first Dutch church was built in 1717; the present was completed in 1822. The first Presbyterian church was erected before 1736, burned by the British during the revolutionary war, and the present one erected in 1784. The Episcopal church was erected in 1763, burned in 1803, and immediately rebuilt. It is the seat of Rutgers's college, founded in 1770, which has a president and 10 professors or other instructors, 391 alumni, of whom 77 have been ministers of the gospel, 31 students, and 12,669 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the

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fourth Wednesday in July. Connected with it is the theological department, under the Dutch Reformed church, of 36 students, besides an academic department. The Delaware and Raritan canal commences here, and extends 43 m. to Trenton. It is 75 feet wide and 7 feet deep, admitting the passage of sloops of 75 or 100 tons burden; and, in connexion with Delaware and Raritan rivers, and Staten Island sound, forming a complete inland water communication between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia. The New-Jersey railroad also passes through the city, forming a part of the great railroad communication from New-York to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Having these and other facilities of communication, its trade is extensive. The tide sets up in the Raritan, 3 m. above the city, and the river admits vessels of 300 tons burden to its wharves. It has a communication by steamboat with New-York, twice daily.

NEWBURG, p. v., semi-capital of Orange co., N. Y., 80 m. New-York, 84 m. S. by W. Albany, 983 W. It is pleasantly situated on the W. side of Hudson river. The ground rises rapidly from the river, exhibiting the place to great advantage from the water, and in its back parts, 300 feet high, commands a fine view of the river, the highlands, the village of Fishkill opposite, and a beautiful surrounding country. It contains a courthouse, jail, 10 churches, two Presbyterian, two Associate Reformed, a Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, Roman Catholic, and an African, an incorporated academy, a high school, a theological seminary of the Associate Reformed church, three banks, 100 stores, a large wharf and storehouses, a large iron foundry and machine-shop, one extensive hat factory, a large brewery, two morocco factories, two paper-mills, four plaster-mills, a powder-mill, extensive brick-yards, 850 dwellings, and about 6000 inhabitants. Several sloops and four steamboats are owned here, which trade with New-York city; and a steam ferry-boat crosses the river, here a mile wide, to Fishkill. Some of the above mills are on Chambers' creek, a little S. of the village. The steamboats from New-York to Albany stop at the place. S. of the village stands an old house, in which Washington had his head quarters in March, 1783, when the famous "Newburg letters," designed to excite the army to mutiny, were anonymously addressed to them by some of the officers, and which Washington, by his great influence, nobly quelled and defeated. Here the American army was disbanded in June 23d, 1783. The town has two academies, 143 students; 23 schools, 1283 scholars. Pop. 8693.

Newburg, p. t., Cayahoga co., O., 150 m. N.E. by N. Columbus, 353 W. Mill creek, on which the village stands, has a great fall, affording extensive water-power. It has one store, one flouring-mill, one saw-mill; eight schools, 457 scholars. Pop. 1242.

NEWBURGH, a seaport and market town of Scotland, co. Fife, on the S. bank of the Tay, 134 m. S.W. Dundee, and 9 m. S.E. Perth. Pop., in 1831, 2642. It consists chiefly of one street, running E. and W. along the line of the shore, with another at right angles leading down to the harbour. The town is mostly of modern date, particularly toward its outskirts, though many old buildings remain to mark its ancient state. The public buildings are the town-house, with a spire, the parish church, and a dissenting chapel. The splendid mansion-house of Mugdum is close to the borough on the N.W. The means of education are ample and efficient; from one tenth to one seventh part of the population are at school. The town is lighted with gas.

The harbour is pretty good; but only 10 vessels from 60 to 150 tons, exclusive of fishing-boats, belong to the borough. It has, notwithstanding, a considerable trade, being the port for the greater part of Kinross-shire, Strathairn, and other contiguous districts, both for the export of their agricultural produce, and for importing coals, lime, &c. Most vessels bound for Perth wait here for the flow of the tide; and some of them unload part of their cargo before they can, even at high water, proceed up the river. Newburgh, indeed, is, next to Kirkcaldy, the most important seaport of Fifeshire. The weaving of coarse linens is largely carried on, employing from 550 to 600 looms.

Newburgh existed in the 12th century, and was subject to the neighbouring monastery of Lindores, whose remains are yet pretty entire. In 1631 it was created a royal borough by Charles I.; but, like Falkland, being unable to defray the expenses of its parliamentary representative, it petitioned to be relieved from the burden, which was granted. It has otherwise, however, all the marks of a royal borough, and is governed by two bailies and 15 councillors. Municipal revenue, derived from land, about £170 per annum. There are two curious crosses of remote antiquity in the neighbourhood; one called the Mugdum cross, the other Macduff's cross. The former is supposed to commemorate a victory over the Danes in the 10th century; the latter was erected as a sanctuary to any of the kindred of Macduff, thane of Fife, who might commit murder. If they fled

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thither, and paid a certain fixed solatium to their chief, they obtained protection. (*New Stat. Account of Scotland, Fifeshire, p. 55-81.*)

NEWBURY, a mun. bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Berks, on the Kennet, crossed here by a stone bridge of three arches, 244 m. S. Oxford, and 53 m. W. by S. London. Population of the municipal borough, which includes, with the parish of Newbury, portions of the parishes of Speen and Greenham, in 1831, 8460. The town, a considerable portion of which on the N. bank of the Kennet is in the hamlet of Speenhamland, consists of two principal, wide, and well-built streets, arranged in the form of the letter T, with smaller and very irregular streets at its S. extremity. The market-place, opposite the church, is a large open square, in which is the guildhall. The church, erected in the reign of Henry VII., is a large but plain building, with a square tower: the living is a rectory in the patronage of the crown. A district church, in the Gothic style, has recently been erected on the London road, and is remarkable for its extensive outcrops. There are, likewise, five places of worship for dissenters; and the town comprises several Sunday schools, and an endowed free-school, besides numerous and wealthy corporation charities, which, however, had been greatly neglected previously to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. (*Mun. Corp. Rep.*) The almshouses have accommodation for 90 aged people: there is a small borough jail, and about half a mile S. of the town is a large union workhouse.

Newbury, which is situated on the main road between London and Bath, has a large posting business, which employs a considerable number of hands, besides occasioning a large importation of horse provender. The Kennet and Avon canal, connecting the Severn with the Thames, passes through the town, and affords the advantage of water-carriage from London, Bristol, and S. Wales. In the immediate neighbourhood are two silk manufactories and a paper-mill; but they are not considerable. The rapid declivity and copious supply of water in the Kennet, have occasioned the erection of numerous large corn-mills, two of which are within the town. There are also considerable maltings, and some extensive breweries. The quantity of grain annually exported from Newbury, either as flour, malt, or in its natural state, amounts to upward of 7000 tons, in return for which it imports large quantities of building materials, and various articles of general consumption from the ports of London and Bristol. The town has the appearance of being in a prosperous and improving condition; and there has been a great increase of buildings and population, especially in Speenhamland. High rents are readily obtained in situations favourable to trade. The poor rates are much higher than in the adjoining parishes, and higher also than they should be with reference to the description of the population, a circumstance chiefly attributable to the attractions offered to the lower classes by the numerous charitable foundations attached to the corporation." (*Mun. Corp. Rep.*)

Newbury, which is a borough by prescription, and was afterward chartered in 35 Elizabeth, has been governed, since the Reform Act, by a mayor and three aldermen, with 12 councillors; it has a commission of the peace under a recorder. Corporation revenue in 1830, £1037. The spring quarter-sessions for the county, and petty sessions for the hundred, are held here, and is one of the polling places for the county elections. Large corn markets on Thursday; horse and cattle fairs, Holy Thursday, July 5, September 4, and November 8.

Newbury returned two members to parliament in the reign of Edward I.; and it is not known at what period, or for what cause, it lost the franchise. It was formerly also celebrated for its manufacture of serges, shalooms, &c.; and in the reign of Henry VIII., John Winchcomb, known as Jack of Newbury, kept 100 looms, from the produce of which he became so wealthy as to be able to entertain the king and his retinue during their passage through the town. He was a great benefactor to Newbury; and his house, a large brick structure, is still shown in the High-street, his manufactory being now occupied by a large inn, "the Jack of Newbury." The vicinity is remarkable for two battles fought during the civil wars between the royalist and parliamentary forces, Charles I. commanding his army in person on both occasions. The first was fought on a common called the Wash, on 20th September, 1643; the second on 37th October in the following year; but neither had any decided result. Donnington Castle, a short distance N.W. of Newbury, was the property of Chaucer, the earliest English classic poet, and in it he spent the last two years of his life, which terminated in 1400. (*Mun. Reports, &c.*)

Newbury, p. t., Orange co., Vt., 36 m. S.E. Montpelier, 518 W. Situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite to Haverhill, N. H. It has a fine alluvial tract of 450 acres on the river, called the Great Oxbow. A bridge crosses Connecticut river in its N. part, and another in its

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S. part, the latter leading to Haverhill Corners. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Methodist, and two others, the Newbury seminary, under the patronage of the Methodists, with a principal and five assistants, seven stores, three fulling-mills, three grist-mills, six saw-mills, one paper-mill, one printing-office, one bindery; one academy, 369 students; 21 schools, 865 scholars. Pop. 2578.

NEWBURY, t. Essex co., Mass., 31 m. N. by E. Boston, 17 m. N. Salem. Bounded N. by Merrimac river, E. by the Atlantic. Plumb island, 9 m. long, and 1 broad, is partly in this township. Parker river has a fall of 50 feet in 1½ m., affording good water-power. It contains four churches, three Congregational and a Methodist, 15 stores, one fulling-mill, five grist-mills, one saw-mill, three tanneries; four academies, 115 students; 14 schools, 757 scholars. Pop. 3789. Dummer academy, in Byfield parish, was founded in 1756, and is richly endowed.

NEWBURY, L. York co., Pa., 19 m. N. York. Bounded S. by Conewago creek. Watered by Beaver creek. It contains seven stores, two flouring-mills, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, two tanneries, seven distilleries, three potteries; 13 schools, 400 scholars. Pop. 1815.

NEWBURYPORT, p. t., port of entry, and one of the three capitals of Essex co., Mass., 36 m. N. by E. Boston, 478 W. It is the smallest town in its territorial limits in the state, containing about 647 acres. It is beautifully situated on the S. bank of Merrimac river, 3 m. from its mouth. It is laid out with great regularity, in the form of a parallelogram. The lower street, called Water-street, on which the wharves and docks open, follows the course of the river. Parallel to this, on more elevated ground, High-street extends the whole length of the town, about 3 m., and overlooks a delightful prospect on the opposite bank of the river, the harbour, Plumb island, and the ocean. These streets are crossed nearly at right angles by various other streets. In the centre is a large and convenient market-place, surrounded by brick stores, which is in the vicinity of the principal wharves and docks. The houses are generally neat, and many of them elegant, often surrounded by fine gardens, which give a rural aspect to the place. A bridge crosses Merrimac river, in the N. part of the town, built in 1827, connecting it with Salisbury. The abutment, faced with stone, and filled with sods and gravel, on the Newburyport side is 240 yards, that on the Salisbury side 187 yards. The bridge rests on three abutments and four stone piers, and is supported by chains passing over the tops of pyramids erected on the piers, and under the centre of the arches. It is three sevenths of a mile long, and cost \$70,000. A turnpike and bridge connects this town with Plumb island. The road is about 3 m. long, and the bridge about 500 feet in length. This road accommodates parties of pleasure visiting the island, and enables the inhabitants to afford assistance to ship-wrecked mariners. The public buildings and institutions are a brick courthouse, a stone jail, a custom-house of rough granite, with a fine wrought Grecian-Doric portico, with pilasters on the sides, which cost \$25,000; eight churches, two Presbyterian, a Congregational, Independent, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist; an academy with a fund of \$50,000, a brick market-house, an almshouse, a lyceum, three banks with an aggregate capital of \$700,000, a savings' bank, and three insurance companies. The harbour is spacious and safe, but difficult of entrance, in consequence of a shifting sand bar at the mouth of the river. The United States erected a breakwater at the mouth of the river in 1830, which cost \$30,000. It has numerous vessels employed chiefly in the coasting trade, and in the cod and mackerel fisheries, in which latter 1000 persons are employed. Its commerce was formerly more extensive than at present. The Middlesex canal has diverted much of the trade from the valley of the Merrimac to Boston. It has 19 commercial and three commission houses in foreign trade, capital \$781,000; 116 retail stores, capital \$255,500; four lumber-yards, capital \$35,000; four cotton factories with 17,736 spindles, two distilleries, three printing-offices, one daily, one semi-weekly, and one weekly newspaper; total capital in manufactures, \$647,800; 15 academies, 699 students; 39 schools, 1338 scholars. Population, in 1830, 6398; in 1840, 7161. Tonnage of the port in 1840, 52,965.

A fire on May 31, 1811, destroyed 350 buildings in the fairest part of the town, covering over 16 acres with ruins, including nearly all the dry goods stores, four printing-offices, the postoffice, two insurance offices, four book stores, one church, and the dwellings of more than 90 of the inhabitants. Contributions were made in various places for the relief of the inhabitants, and Boston contributed over \$34,000. Mr. Whitefield, the celebrated preacher, died here, September 30, 1770, and his remains repose under the pulpit of the first Presbyterian church, according to his request. An elegant monument of Egyptian and Italian marble, erected to his memory in one corner of the church by an eminent merchant, records, among other things, that "in a

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ministry of 34 years, he crossed the Atlantic 12 times, and preached more than 18,000 sermons."

NEW-CANAAN, p. L. Fairfield co., Ct., 74 m. S.W. Hartford, 273 W. Incorporated in 1891. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Episcopal, and Methodist, eight stores, two fulling-mills, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, three tanneries; two academies, 63 students; nine schools, 561 scholars. Pop. 2317.

NEW-CASTLE, county, Del. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 456 sq. m. Bounded E. by Delaware river, S. by Duck creek. Drained by Brandywine, Christina and other creeks, flowing into Delaware river. The railroad from Philadelphia to Baltimore passes through it. Another railroad extends from New-Castle, Delaware, to Frenchtown, Md. A ship canal connects the Delaware with the Chesapeake bay 13¼ m. long, 66 ft. wide at top, and 10 ft. deep, which cost \$2,750,000. It contained in 1840, 17,450 neat cattle, 7471 sheep, 14,094 swine; and produced 191,374 bushels of wheat, 3157 of rye, 593,797 of Indian corn, 7538 of buckwheat, 564,615 of oats, 5309 of barley, 84,166 of potatoes. It had 150 stores, 13 lumber yards, two fulling-mills, one woolen factory, 11 cotton factories with 24,492 spindles, 37 flouring-mills, 39 grist-mills, 39 saw-mills, 37 powder-mills, one paper-mill, four tanneries, three breweries, two potteries, three printing-offices, three weekly, and three semi-weekly newspapers; one college, 23 students; 19 academies, 479 students; 69 schools, 2618 scholars. Pop. 33,190. Capital New-Castle.

NEW-CASTLE, p. t., Lincoln co., Me., 35 m. S.E. Augusta, 603 W. Incorporated in 1735. Bounded E. by Damariscotta river, W. by Sheepscot river. It contains a Congregational and a Roman Catholic church, and the Lincoln academy. The Damariscotta river, which may be considered an arm of the sea, is navigable for large vessels, 15 m. from the sea to Damariscotta bridge, where is a village. It contains two commercial houses in foreign trade, five stores, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 70 students; 10 schools, 602 scholars. Pop. 1719.

NEW-CASTLE, p. v., capital of New-Castle co., Del., 5 m. S.E.W. Wilmington, 43 m. N. Dover, 115 W. Situated on the W. bank of Delaware river, 32 m. S.W. of Philadelphia. It contains a courthouse, jail, a townhouse, market-house, an arsenal, five churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, a Methodist, coloured Methodist, and Roman Catholic, a public library of 4000 volumes, 10 stores, 195 dwellings, and 1900 inhabitants. The New-Castle and Frenchtown railroad have here a large establishment for the manufacture of steam engines, locomotives, and other things connected with railroads, including an iron foundry, brass foundry, &c., with a capital of \$110,000. There are in the hundred, one academy, 13 students; eight schools, 34 scholars. Pop. 3737. It is surrounded by a beautiful and fertile country. Tonnage of the port in 1840, 3561.

NEW-CASTLE, p. v., capital of Henry co., Ia., 47 m. E. by N. Indianapolis, 534 W. Situated on Blue river, and contains a courthouse, jail, an academy, a public library, four stores, 50 dwellings; 10 schools, 359 scholars. Population 528.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, a parl. and mun. bor. and river-port of England, locally situated in Castle ward, co. Northumberland, of which it is the cap., but it is also a county by itself, and is celebrated as the principal British port for the shipment of coal, on the N. bank of the Tyne, about 94 m. from its mouth, 54 m. E. Carlisle, and 344 m. N. by W. London: lat. 54° 38' 30" N., long. 1° 37' 38" W. Area of parliamentary borough, which includes, with the town and county, the five townships of Byker, Heaton, Jesmond, Westgate, and Elswick, 9130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 53,613, but at present (1841) probably 65,000. The town, (which was formerly fortified, and still has a square Roman castle, with two ancient gates,) and a few remains of the old town wall, occupies the bottom and sides of an acclivity rising somewhat abruptly from the river; and though a few years back it was very irregularly laid out, and consisted, with but few exceptions, of narrow, circuitous, and ill-built lanes, it has been so improved within the last 30 years, (principally through the exertions of Mr. Grainger, a native of the town,) that it is now one of the handsomest towns of England. These improvements have cost nearly a million sterling; and include a great number of new streets and terraces, a handsome square, a market (the largest in England), a central exchange, theatre, dispensary, music-hall, lecture-room, two chapels, two assembly rooms, &c.

General description.—Grey-street, so called in honour of Earl Grey, the largest of Mr. Grainger's new streets, has now become the principal thoroughfare of the town: it ascends a gentle acclivity, and forms a continuation of Dean-street and the Side, which last reaches nearly to the river. Grey-street is nearly ½ m. in length, by 60 ft. in breadth, and is lined with substantial stone houses, which, in point

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of architectural beauty, may vie with Regent-street, in London: the effect is heightened, also, by the curvilinear direction of the street. At the top of Grey-street, where it joins Blackett-street, one of Grainger's earlier and less ambitious works, stands the column dedicated to Earl Grey, 136 ft. high, and surmounted by a colossal statue of that nobleman, by Bailey. Grainger-street, another fine avenue, 300 yards in length, and 66 ft. wide, is on a similar design with Grey-street; and at their junction with Market-street is a large triangular space, on which has been erected the central exchange, a building having three uniform fronts, in the Corinthian style, with circular corners, faced with columns of the same order, and supporting light domes, after those of the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. The outside is formed into handsome shops and ware-rooms, enclosing the exchange, which has four large entrances, and is altogether lighted from above: the roof is ingeniously constructed, resting on the external walls, and inwardly on a circular cast-iron, supported by 14 Ionic columns, enclosing a platform, within which is the news-room, the outer space being open, and used for the promenades and rendezvous of the merchants. Adjoining the exchange is a handsome coffee-room. The establishment is supported by 1600 subscribers, and is managed by a committee; but the property belongs to Mr. Grainger. The proprietor offered it as a free gift to the corporation for a corn-market, but that body thought fit to decline it: the principal commercial business is transacted at the old exchange on the Sandhill. Clayton, Nelson, Nun, and Shakespeare-streets are the other principal thoroughfares in Mr. Grainger's splendid improvements; and besides these, Eldon Square, N. of Blackett-street, Westgate, Percy, and Northumberland-streets, deserve notice. The N. suburbs are open; and being removed from the bustle of town, are occupied by houses suited to the wealthier inhabitants, who have extended their residences into Jesmond township, forming a succession of terraces; and farther north is a group of new buildings, called Brantling Place. On Rye-hill, also, W. of Newcastle, terraces and villas are in course of formation; and the same is the case on the road to N. Shields: indeed, it may be said that the town is extending itself in every direction, with marked improvements in architectural taste. In Sandgate, however, and the lower parts of Newcastle, which extend along the banks of the Tyne for nearly 2 m., there are many narrow, inconvenient, and dirty streets, lined with manufactories, ware-houses, &c.; and comprising, also, many lanes and alleys, as filthy, close, and unwholesome, as the very worst of those of Liverpool and Manchester: indeed, "the mind cannot picture a state of greater destitution and misery than what appear in many of these houses; and in Sandgate, E. of the town, the condition of the people seems not much better." (*Rep. to British Association, 1838.*) The communication with the borough of Gateshead (which see), on the S. side of the river, is maintained by means of a handsome stone bridge, of nine elliptical arches; but it has been proposed to supersede this by another so lofty as to admit underneath the free passage of colliers and other masted vessels.

Corporation and Commercial Buildings, &c.—The guild-hall, which comprises also the exchange and the court belonging to the incorporated society of boatmen or coal-diggers (chartered in 1600), is a large building on Sandhill, much enlarged and altered at different periods, but of the most heterogeneous architecture, though at the same time pretty well adapted for business: the rooms contain some valuable portraits of public characters. On the quay, a fine open space faced with stone, and one of the largest in the kingdom, is the custom-house lately faced with stone from a design by Smirke. The Moot-hall, or assize court-house for the county of Northumberland, is within the precincts of the old Norman castle, and consists of a Grecian building, designed from the Temple of Theseus at Athens, and faced on two sides by Doric porticoes: the interior is well arranged for the business both of the civil and criminal courts. The town-jail, in Carlisle-square, is a strong and rather unattractive building, erected in 1827, on the panopticon principle, at a cost of £47,000: but it is reported, that both the site and construction are bad; solitary confinement is impossible, and a better prison might have been built at little more than half the expense. It comprises about 50 cells, and the same number of rooms: the average number of prisoners, not including debtors, amounts to about 80, and the daily cost of each prisoner may average about 1s. 2d. The Trinity-house, in Trinity-chare, Quay-side, is an incorporated institution of great antiquity, intended not only to improve the navigation of the river by the appointment of licensed pilots, but to provide subsistence for poor and decayed brethren, their widows and children: it supports at present about 27 in-pensioners, at 28s. per month; 81 masters or their widows, out-pensioners, at 25s a year, and 37 seamen or their widows, at 26s a year. The Arcade in Pilgrim-street, one of Grainger's

erectations, though perhaps the least distinguished in point of taste, consists of an oblong pile of building, with a Corinthian frontage 94 ft. long and 75 ft. high. The N. of England joint-stock bank, and the savings' bank, occupy the front-rooms; and in other parts are the post, stamp, and excise offices, with auction-rooms, shops, and chambers for lawyers, engineers, &c. It was opened in 1832, and cost £40,000. The barracks on the N.W. side of the town, comprise an extensive range of building inclosed within a stone-wall, and accommodate nearly 1000 troops.

Markets.—The Corn-exchange, recently built, seems to be sufficiently capacious and convenient, as is the Fish market. A large butcher-market was built in 1808; but it has been removed; and the only great market now existing in Newcastle is that constructed by Grainger, the largest in England, 318 ft. in length, and comprising an area of 9056 sq. yds., exceeding that of St. John's in Liverpool by 9650 sq. yds. It has 14 entrances, and is lined with 247 shops, besides stalls.

Literary, Scientific Institutions, &c.—The Literary and Philosophical Institution (founded in 1793, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. W. Turner, a celebrated dissenting minister of Newcastle), occupies a building of Doric architecture in Westgate-street; and adjoining the library are the meeting-rooms and museums of the Natural History and Antiquarian Societies of Newcastle. A literary, scientific, and mechanical institution has an establishment in Blackett-street. A new Music-hall, beneath which is a large public lecture-room, has been built by Mr. Grainger, in Nelson-street. The old music-hall is now entered from Grey-street, and is occupied as an auction mart. The Newcastle Institution, for the promotion of the fine arts, in Black-street, a handsome building with a Corinthian front, comprises a saloon and octagon gallery well lighted from the top; the establishment is supported by a joint-stock company, and the annual exhibition is in June. Newcastle has six public libraries, and five weekly newspapers. A club, conducted in the modern style, called the Northern Counties' Club, has among its members the most distinguished nobility and gentry of that part of England. The principal places of amusement are the theatre, in Grey-street; the assembly-rooms, in Westgate-street; behind which is the racket-court, the riding-school in the public walk called the Forth, and the baths at the N. end of Northumberland-street. The theatre, built by Grainger in 1835, from designs by Mr. Green, an architect of Newcastle, instead of an older one that he had purchased and pulled down, has a front in Grey-street 120 feet in length, with a portico of six Corinthian columns, supporting a rich pediment; its interior shape is that of a flattened horse-shoe; and in point of size it is surpassed by few or no English theatres, except the Opera-house, and the patent theatres of the metropolis. Races are held in June on the Moor, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. the town; and a good stand has been erected for the accommodation of visitors.

Churches, &c.—Newcastle has four parish churches, the oldest of which is St. Andrew's, a Norman building, at the top of Newgate-street. By far the finest, however, is St. Nicholas (now the parent church) a cruciform structure in the decorated English style, with a choir and nave 230 feet in length, and 74 feet in width, the choir only being enclosed for service; a painted E. window, and a magnificent altar-piece of the Last Supper, decorate the interior; and at the W. end is a tower in the early perpendicular style, surmounted by a crocketed steeple resting on four flying buttresses, the whole being 301 ft. in height. This steeple is said, by Mr. Rickman, "to be as fine a composition as any of its date, and the lightness and boldness of the upper part can hardly be exceeded." St. Giles's in Edinburgh, the college tower in Aberdeen, and St. Dunstan's in the E. of London, are imitations of this steeple, but they all fall far short of the original. A very good library, though chiefly of old or theological books, is attached to this church; the rules of admission are very liberal; and it is, in fact, open to the public free of charge. All Saints' is a modern Grecian building, with an elegant spire 203 feet in height; the interior is of an elliptical shape, and richly fitted up with solid mahogany. St. John's, in Westgate, is a cruciform church, built in the 13th century, having a square embattled tower at its W. end. The chapels of ease are, St. Anne's, on the New road; and another at Barras-bridge, called St. Thomas', in the early English style, and surmounted by a light tower 140 ft. high. An endowed charity school is attached to each of the churches, and a fifth to the chapel of St. Anne. The dissenters here are numerous, and most respectable; out of 30 places of worship, 24 belong to different classes of Methodists, and other dissenters, including Roman Catholics, members of the Church of Scotland, and the Society of Friends. Few of these, however, have any claim to notice from their architectural beauty. Within the borough are numerous Sunday-schools, furnishing religious instruc-

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tion to upwards of 5000 children of both sexes. Two public cemeteries have been formed of late years in the suburbs.

Schools and Benevolent Establishments.—The Royal grammar-school of Newcastle was founded by Thomas Howley, in 1325. Among its pupils have been the late lords Eldon, Stowell, and Collingwood, the poet Akenside, and several other distinguished characters: Dawes, author of the *Miscellaneous Critica*, was one of its masters. A Lancastrian school, known as the "Jubilee-school," founded in 1809, has a handsome school-house, with a large library, and is liberally supported by subscription. A second Jubilee-school was founded, to commemorate the 50th year of the prelacy of the late Dr. Shute Barrington: it is on the national plan, and supported chiefly by the clergy and lay members of the established church. There are several other endowed and subscription schools, including two infant-schools. According to a report made to the British Association, the number of children receiving instruction of some kind or other, in 1838, amounted to 8239, or to about 51½ per cent. of the population between the ages of 5 and 15. The principal benevolent institutions are, the infirmary, which has accommodation for 800 in-patients; a dispensary; two blind asylums; a small lying-in-hospital; asylum for poor keelmen; Jesus' hospital, for decayed freemen; mendicity society; domestic-guardian institution; and several ranges of almshouses; besides which, there are several minor charities and religious associations. Newcastle has also a large union-workhouse; the expense of maintaining the poor of the borough in 1839 amounted to £13,355.

Coal Trade.—The importance, if not existence, of Newcastle is owing to its convenient situation as a place of shipment for the coal wrought in its neighbourhood. The pits lie on each side the Tyne, from within 2 m. of its mouth to 16 or 18 m. up the river; and it appears from the evidence before the committee of the house of lords on the coal-trade, that, in 1839, there were 23 working collieries on the N. side, and 18 on the S. side of the Tyne. Several more have since been opened, and at present upwards of 50 pits are at work in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, some within ¼ m. of the river, but others more than 8 m. distant. The coals are conveyed from the pits to the staiths in wooden or cast-iron wagons, brought along railways generally by means of successive inclined planes or locomotive engines. From such staiths (or coal-shipping wharves) as are above Newcastle-bridge, the coal is conveyed in keels (each capable of holding eight chalders or 32 tons) to Wallsend, Jarrow, or Shields, where it is delivered on board the ships; and the strength as well as activity of the Tyne keelmen, is proverbial in the N. of England. Within the last few years, however, the formation of the Brandling Junction, and other railways, to S. Shields, has caused a diminution of the keel navigation. The coal shipped at Newcastle is sent not only to the port of London, but furnishes a large portion of the supply for the E. and S. counties of England, and a considerable quantity is exported, chiefly to France, Holland, and Denmark, as will be seen from the following returns of coal, culm, and cinders, shipped at the port of Newcastle in 1838 and 1839:—

	London.	Other Ports of the United Kingdom.	Colonies, or Foreign Ports.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1838 . .	1,167,532	1,372,195	554,175	3,013,903
1839 . .	1,155,856	1,005,465	608,052	2,771,373

Owing to the circumstance of most of the vessels engaged in the coal trade with London and other British ports belonging to Newcastle, her registered tonnage is very nearly equal to that of Liverpool, having amounted, on the fifth of January, 1841, to 1330 ships, of the aggregate burden of 960,000 tons, manned by 13,500 seamen.

The principal exports of Newcastle, besides coal, comprise pig and sheet lead (from 6000 to 7000 tons of the former, and above 3000 tons of the latter) from the mines of Stanhope, glass, and other goods manufactured in the town, hams, grindstones from Gateshead-fell, &c. The gross customs' revenue of the port amounted, in 1840, to £242,951.

The salmon-fishery of the Tyne (once much celebrated) has greatly declined. About 90 steamboats belong to Newcastle, chiefly employed in towing ships up and down the river, or plying for passengers to and from Shields. Other and larger steam-packets ply between Newcastle and Stockton, Hull and Leith; and steamers of still greater size ply to and from London weekly, or even more frequently, during the summer months. The Tyne is navigable, from its mouth up to Newcastle bridge, for vessels of 250 tons, though in some intermediate places the depth, even in the middle of the stream, does not exceed 4 feet at ebb tide. Dredging machines, however, have been in use within the

last few years, and the navigation is said to have been much improved, though the bar at the mouth must always prove a great impediment to the entrance of large ships. It is high water at Newcastle about an hour later than at Tynemouth-bar, the average rise of spring-tides being 11 feet 7 inches, and that of neaps 7 feet 3 inches.

The principal manufactures are those of bottles and window glass, mostly carried on in the township of Byker, of mill-work, steam-engines, &c., and of leather and soap, of which last article 2,533,257 lbs. were made in 1839. Ship and boat building, rope and sail-making employ a considerable number of hands; besides which, there are several malthouses, breweries, iron foundries, lead mills, and chemical works. The gross excise duty collected at Newcastle amounted, in 1839, to £318,331. It has a branch of the bank of England, with the north of England Joint-stock Banking Company, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Joint-stock Banking Company, Northumberland and the Durham District Banking Company, Newcastle Commercial Banking Company, a private bank, and a savings' bank. The lateral communication is maintained not only by the coal-pit railways already mentioned, but by the Carlisle and Newcastle railroad (61 m. in length, opened in 1839). The Brandling Junction railway connects the last-mentioned railway with the towns of S. Shields and Sunderland on the S. side of the Tyne; on the N. side of which is the Newcastle and North Shields railway. It is probable, also, that Newcastle will soon be connected with the metropolis by the Great N. of England railway, which is already (1841) open as far as Darlington.

Newcastle was constituted a borough by William the Conqueror, and has received 36 charters from subsequent monarchs. It is divided by the Municipal Reform Act into seven wards, and is governed by a mayor and 13 other aldermen and 42 councillors, and has a commission of the peace under a recorder. Corporation revenue in 1838, £26,475, chiefly derived from ballast-dues, tolls, and rents. The assizes and Epiphany quarter-sessions for the county of Northumberland are held in the Moot-hall, besides which there is a mayor's court and sheriff's court for the recovery of debts to an unlimited amount, a court of conscience for debts under 40s., and a court of conservancy for the river. The town is well-paved, lighted, and cleaned by the corporation, and there is an efficient police. Newcastle has sent two members to the House of Commons since 27 Edward I., the election being vested, down to the Reform Act, in the free burgesses, both resident and non-resident. The electoral limits were enlarged by the Boundary Act, so as to include, with the old borough, the townships of Jesmond, Heaton, Byker, Elswick and Westgate; and in 1839-40 it had 4390 reg. electors. It is one of the polling-places at elections for the county. Markets extremely well supplied, especially with corn, on Tuesday and Saturday: fairs for woollen cloth, hardware, leather, horses, and cattle, Aug. 12, and Oct. 29, each lasting nine days.

The wall of Adrian passes through the town, which is proved, by the numerous antiquities discovered in it, to have been the site of a Roman station; but there is no proof, though a strong presumption, that it was the *Pons Ælii*, mentioned in the "Notitia." Before the conquest it was called Monchester, from its numerous monastic institutions (of which there are still rather extensive remains), and also from being the resort of pilgrims to the holy wall of Jesus' mount (now corrupted into Jesmond). A fortress was built here by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror; and it received the name of *Newcastle*, probably, to distinguish it from some more ancient building. In 1289 the walls on the E. side were rebuilt, and in the reign of Edward III. the town was unsuccessfully attacked by David Bruce. Newcastle, at this early period, had become one of the largest commercial ports of the kingdom. It is curious, however, that the first authoritative mention of coal occurs in a charter by Henry III., authorising the burgesses of Newcastle to dig for that mineral. In 1281, the town had a considerable trade in coal, which soon after began to be imported into London; and in 1325 coals were exported to foreign countries. The town furnished, in 1346, 17 ships and 314 mariners for the siege of Calais, a greater force than any port N. of the Thames, except Yarmouth. It continued steadily to increase in commercial importance and mining industry till 1638, when it was visited by the plague, which carried off 5000 of its inhabitants. In the parliamentary wars it warmly espoused the cause of Charles I. With respect to the progress of its coal-trade, it may be stated that in 1703 the masters of the Trinity house of Newcastle reported to the House of Commons that 600 ships, each carrying 80 Newcastle chalders, and navigated by 4500 men and boys, were required for the supply of other ports; and in 1772, 450 keels were employed on the Tyne, the quantity shipped amounting to 251,000 Newcastle chalders. The trade has thence been steadily increasing, and with greater rapidity since the introduction

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of gas. Lately, however, there has been a slight diminution, owing to the opening of extensive pits in S. Durham, whence large supplies of coal are sent to the ports of Hartlepool and Middlesbrough. (*Parl. Papers; Penny Mag., art. Improvements of Newcastle; Scott's R. Com., &c.*)

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, or LYME, a parl. and man. bor., market town, and par. of England, co. Stafford, N. div. hund. Firehill, 15 m. N.N.W. Stafford, and 135 m. N.W. London. Pop. of parl. bor., in 1831, 8192. The town, which is well paved and lighted, consists of two nearly parallel streets, entered from the London road, and crossed by several others of an inferior description. It is, on the whole, well built, though chiefly consisting of old houses; in the High-street is a large open market place. The guild-hall, a respectable-looking building, has good accommodation for the municipal and magisterial business. There are two churches, one of which, with the exception of its square tower, was rebuilt at the beginning of last century; the other, a district church, has recently been erected, the expense being defrayed chiefly by a grant of £4400, from the parliamentary commissioners, but partly, also, by private subscription. A handsome Roman Catholic chapel was built in 1834; and there are places of worship for Wesleyan and other Methodists, Independents, Baptists, and the Society of Friends. Six Sunday schools are attended by upwards of 1500 children; besides which, a national, Lancastrian, infant, and four subscription schools furnish daily instruction to about 800 boys and girls. Newcastle-under-Lyne has, also, a free grammar school, founded in 1602, and in trust of the corporation. The master's salary amounts to £63 a year; but though the sons of freemen may receive gratuitous classical instruction, the school is not much resorted to by the inhabitants of the town, and is seldom attended by more than 18 boys. (*Man. Corp. Rep.*) Almshouses for 90 aged women were established here in 1637, by the earl of Albemarle; and the town has several benevolent institutions, besides Bible, tract, and missionary associations, &c. A literary and scientific institution was founded in 1836, a public library has 9000 vols., and there is a small theatre, little patronized.

"The manufacture of hats is the chief business carried on at Newcastle, though there are three or four alk-mills and one cotton-mill at work." These mills, however, are not mentioned in the Report of the Factory Inspectors for 1838. "The town, a few years ago, was in some measure regarded as the capital of the pottery district, which includes several towns equal or even superior in population and importance to Newcastle itself. Lately, however, this connexion has been broken, and the town has suffered much in consequence. Trade has been very languid till within the last year or two, when it somewhat revived; and at present the labouring classes are in full employment." (*Man. Board. Rep.*)

Newcastle has more recently sustained a serious diminution of its traffic, from the removal of the great line of communication between London, Manchester, &c., to the Grand Junction railway, which passes upwards of 6 m. W. of the town. There is good reason, however, to believe that, on the completion of the Birmingham and Manchester, the Chester and Crew railways, which are intended to run close by it, the losses occasioned by the opening of the former will be more than compensated. Iron-works and collieries are seated in the neighbourhood, and there are considerable tanneries and maltings, with a paper-mill employed in making tissue paper for the potteries. The town is connected by a branch canal with the Grand Trunk navigation, and has access by a similar line of communication to the coalfield of N. Stafford. A branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District banking company, and a private bank, are established here, and there is a savings' bank. Markets on Monday and Saturday: five yearly cattle markets.

Newcastle-under-Lyne, which received its first charter in the 19 Henry III., was divided by the Municipal Reform Act into two wards, and placed under a mayor and five other aldermen, with 18 councillors; it has also a commission of the peace, under a recorder. The borough has returned two members to the House of Commons from 37 Edward III., the right of voting down to the Reform Act being in the resident freemen (by gift, birth, and servitude). The Boundary Act added to the old borough a small extra-parochial part of the Penkull-towship: registered electors, in 1839-40, 1031. It is also one of the polling-places for the N. division of county of Stafford.

The distinguishing name of Newcastle (*under Lyne, or Lyne*) is of doubtful origin; but the best authorities refer it to the fact of its standing near the woodlands, which formed a *line* (limit) or separating *line* between the county palatine of Chester, and the rest of England. Ashton-under-Lyne, Whitmore-under-Lyne, and Audlem, or Old Lyne, admit of similar explanations. It gives the title of duke to the Pelham-Clinton family. (*Parl. Rep., &c.*)

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NEW-DURHAM, p. t., Stafford co., N. H., 33 m. N.E. Concord, 514 W. Chartered in 1762. It contains Merry-meeting pond, which has an outlet in Merry-meeting bay of Winnipiseogee lake. It has a Free-will Baptist church, one store, five grist-mills, four saw-mills; 14 schools, 325 scholars. Pop. 1032.

NEW-ENGLAND, the name commonly given to the N.E. portion of the United States, or to the territory including the states of Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

NEW-FANE, chapter of Windham co., Vt., 12 m. N.W. Brattleboro', 100 m. S. Montpelier. Chartered in 1753 by New-Hampshire, charter returned in 1761. Chartered in 1772 by New-York. The land titles are held under this charter. Watered by West river and its tributaries, which afford water-power. The courthouse and jail are in Fayetteville village, in the E. part of the town. The church at the centre of the town is on elevated ground, from which some part of 50 towns may be seen, lying in Vermont, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts. It contains six stores, one fulling-mill, three grist-mills, 12 saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries; 11 schools, 434 scholars. Pop. 1402.

NEW-FANE, p. t., Niagara co., N. Y., 379 m. W. by N. Albany, 416 W. Watered by Eighteen Mile creek. It contains five stores, one furnace, one flouring-mill, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; 13 schools, 549 scholars. Pop. 3272.

NEWFIELD, p. t., York co., Me., 80 m. S.W. by W. Augusta, 531 W. Incorporated in 1794. Watered by Little Ossipee river. It contains one furnace, four grist-mills, two saw-mills; 566 scholars in schools. Pop. 1251.

NEWFIELD, p. t., Tompkins co., N. Y., 263 m. W. Albany, 410 W. Drained by Cayuta creek, and the inlet of Cayuga lake. It contains two churches, a Methodist and Presbyterian, six stores, two fulling-mills, three grist-mills, 26 saw-mills, two tanneries; 27 schools, 1069 scholars. Pop. 3567.

NEWFOUND, lake, Grafton co., N. H., is 6 m. long, and 2½ broad, lies between Hebron and Bristol, and has its outlet into Penesseewassee river.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island of N. America, near the gulf of St. Lawrence, and off the E. coast of Labrador, from which it is separated by the narrow strait of Belleisle, between lat. 40° 30' and 51° 40' N., and long. 59° 15' and 50° 10' W. Greatest length from N. to S. 350 m.; average breadth, 130 m. Area, 57,000 sq. m. Fixed pop. in 1836, 70,957, exclusive of those who visit the different stations during the fishing season. It may be generally described as of a triangular form, but is broken and indented with broad and deep bays, harbours, coves, rivers, and lagoons, which, besides numerous capes and projecting points of land, form two peninsulas, on one of which, called Avalon, at the S.E. corner of the island, is the town and harbour of Avalon. Its surface is wild and rugged, and its aspect from the sea far from prepossessing. The interior, which, till within the last ten years, was almost unknown, is much broken with water; and lakes, marshes, and scrubby trees, form its general character. The only large and navigable streams are the Humber and that called the river of Exploits. Its prevalent geological constitution is of granite, on which are superimposed in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay-slate, with secondary formations: coal and iron also occur in a few places. The E. half of the interior is generally a low, picturesque country, traversed by hills and lakes, the whole being diversified by trees of humble growth. The country westward is more rugged and mountainous, with little wood, except near the shore; but the mountains are not generally in ridges, each apparently having its own particular base. The highest part of the island is the N. peninsula, lying along the strait of Belleisle; near its centre are flats of considerable extent, swampy, unhealthy, and usually covered with peat or strong wiry grass. Spruce, birch and larch, are the principal forest trees. Pine seldom occurs, and never attains a large size; indeed, there is but little wood of any value, except for fuel and the building of small boats; so that it has scarcely timber enough for its own consumption, much less for exportation. Whortleberry bushes and *wisla capuca* (Indian tea) are the principal plants on high unwooded grounds. The best soil is along the rivers and at the heads of the bays fringing the island; but both the soil and climate generally are unfavourable to the raising of grain, though well adapted for pasturage and the cultivation of potatoes and other green crops. Vast herds of caribboe deer graze in the plains and woods of the interior, and their flesh constitutes nearly the whole food of the Mic-Mac Indians. Beavers are much scarcer than formerly; but foxes are still numerous along the rivers and seacoast. Among the other wild animals are wolves, and bears, hunted by the Indians from Labrador. Insects are numerous in swampy places, especially in hot weather. The best known and most celebrated of the animals belonging to Newfoundland are its dogs, famed for docility,

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obedience, and attachment to their masters. They are remarkably voracious, and are usually fed on salted fish; but like the aborigines of the country, they endure hunger for a very lengthened period. The true breed has become very scarce, and there are only a few specimens of it in England, the animal so called in this country, though equally sagacious, hardy, and fond of the water, being a breed crossed with the mastiff, or some other English dog. The E. and S. coasts, where the winds blow from the sea, are very humid; and during winter the cold is intense. The harbours on the Atlantic shore are not so long frozen over as those within the gulf of St. Lawrence, where the atmosphere is generally clear, and the climate not unlike that of Lower Canada. During the summer months the days and nights are commonly serene and pleasant; the temperature is very hot during summer, and in winter frequently falls as low as 30° below the freezing point. The island, however, is on the whole extremely healthy; and the inhabitants often attain a great age, attended with more than ordinary bodily as well as mental vigour. Agriculture is progressively increasing; but very few give it their exclusive attention, the population being principally employed in the fisheries. Almost every family, however, has a small quantity of land in cultivation, though tillage be very imperfectly understood.

Newfoundland has long been celebrated for its fisheries, on which, indeed, the inhabitants principally depend. The great bank, on the E. side of the island, is in some places about 300 m. in breadth, and 600 m. in length, the soundings being from 25 to 95 fathoms. There is also an outer bank, lying between lat. 44° 10' and 47° 30' N., and long. 44° 15' and 45° 35' W.; and a continuation of banks extends southward to Nova Scotia. Fog prevails almost without interruption on these banks, occasioned by the meeting of the waters brought thither by the gulf-stream from the tropics, with the waters carried by the influence of the winds from the polar regions. A counter-current from the N. sweeps, also, along the shore of Labrador, bringing with it large icebergs, and rendering navigation dangerous, especially during foggy weather. The best fishing-grounds on the great bank are between the 43d and 46th parallels; and the principal English settlement, besides St. John's, the capital, are Conception bay, Carbonier, Grace harbour, Trinity harbour, and Placentia, all on the E. side of the island.

The islands of St. Pierre and Mequelon, near the mouth of Fortune bay, on the S. coast, were ceded to France in 1814: the former has a harbour and town of its own name, and is the residence of a governor. The cod-fishery, which commenced a few years after the discovery of the island, attained so high an importance during the late war with France, that the exports of cod and cod-oil were valued, in 1814, at £2,604,000; but the English fishery has since rapidly declined, so that the average annual value of the fish exported during the years 1837-38-39, amounted only to £507,364. The number of ships employed in the fisheries cannot be ascertained; but, in 1839, there were 6159 boats. The cod-fishery commences early in June; and as the English have for some years abandoned the bank-shoals to the Americans and French, it is principally carried on close to the shore, in small boats, manned by two or four persons. Every fisherman is provided with two lines, each with two hooks, baited with herrings, mackerel, and fish-entrails. In some cases, *figgers*, or artificial fish, are used, provided with two strong hooks, by which cod swallows with the bait. *Seines* are also used, by which multitudes of cod are hauled ashore in coves on the coast of Labrador. So abundant are the fish occasionally, that a couple of cod are hooked on each line before it reaches the bottom; and while one line is running out, the fisherman has only to turn round and pull in the other, with a fish on each hook. As soon as the boat is loaded, which, under favourable circumstances, will be in three or four hours, they proceed to the stage on the shore, where the process of cutting up, salting, and drying takes place; and after having delivered their cargo, return immediately to sea. The cod-fishery, however, is truly precarious. Sometimes the fish is not equally abundant on all parts of the coast, and the fishermen are compelled to go far from the stations, and in some cases, to split and salt the cod in the boat. The incessant labour, also, which attends the curing leaves the shoremen scarcely time during the season to eat their meals, and allows them little more than four hours' sleep. (*M. Greville's Brit. America*, i., 200-207.) The seal-fishery is conducted in vessels varying from 80 to 130 tons, with crews of 30 or 30 men. The season commences early in April: it is principally conducted close to the shore of Labrador, and has become important only within the last 30 years. The cod fishery on the W. coast has been given up to the French; but there is still a small whale-fishery conducted in boats on the S. side of the island. There is likewise a pretty ex-

tensive salmon-fishery, the value of which, in 1839, amounted to £11,692.

The trade of Newfoundland consists in the exportation of the products of its fisheries (valued, in 1839, at £244,800), in exchange for manufactured goods, colonial produce, com, ship-biscuits and a variety of articles for the consumption of the inhabitants. The following table exhibits the number and tonnage of ships that arrived at, and departed from, Newfoundland in 1839:

Countries.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Ships.	Tonn.	Ships.	Tonn.
Great Britain . . .	168	19,460	136	15,338
British Colonies . .	255	87,084	419	49,217
United States . . .	4	5,307	20	1,082
Foreign	94	39,000	229	32,890
Total	461	91,851	604	90,526

The government of Newfoundland was long administered by naval commanders appointed to cruise on the fishing station, who returned to Britain in winter. Within the last century, however, it has been deemed more eligible to have a resident governor. In 1832, in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants, a representative government was granted, the election being by almost universal suffrage. This system has hitherto worked very laboriously, the popular body having been in a state of violent collision, both with the executive and the commercial interests. Great complaints have also been made of the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy in the elections; and the principal merchants have made representations to the government at home, to the effect that trade is injured, and property rendered insecure, by the proceedings of the assembly. The assembly comprises 15 members; and attached to it is a legislative and executive council. The laws are in English, and administered by circuit courts; but the police is neither numerous nor effective. The militia of the island consisted, in 1838, of 6430 men, including 358 commissioned officers. Five schools are supported by the government; and the Newfoundland School Society has established 15 others: but education is greatly neglected, and in 1839 there were not more than 3000 children receiving any kind of instruction. It is believed, however, that there will be some improvement in this respect, when the Education Act, passed in 1836, has come into full operation. There is no church establishment, all sects having equal privileges; but a titular Roman Catholic bishop resides at St. John's, and a vicar-general at Grace harbour. The Roman Catholics are the prevailing body; but there are also Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Wesleyan Methodists.

The inhabitants are honest and industrious, but often addicted to drunkenness, and superstitious to a degree almost beyond belief. Capital offences are exceedingly rare, and petty thefts are scarcely known. The people, consisting chiefly of Irish, Scotch, and the inhabitants of Jersey and Guernsey, or their descendants (the Indian aborigines having been long all but extinct), are employed either wholly or occasionally in the fisheries. The pasture of cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of small spots of land, are likewise partial sources of occupation. The women, besides assisting the men in catching and curing the fish, are engaged either in rural occupations, or spinning and knitting worsted stockings, mittens, and socks. In winter much time is occupied in bringing home fuel, building boats, and making or repairing the fishing implements. Marriages and christenings are commonly celebrated at the close of the fishing season, or in winter, and are always times of great festivity and merriment. St. Patrick's and Shrove Tuesday's days are celebrated with riotous mirth by the Irish; and Christmas is a universal holiday, marked by the observance of many customs that are not exploded in England. Celibacy is rare, and families of 10 or 12 children are very common. The fishermen's houses are one story high, built of wood, and covered with boards and shingles, imported from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. Their usual diet consists of ship-biscuit, potatoes and fish, salt pork and bobo tea, spruce beer being the common beverage for those living, as most of the people do, on fish and salt meat. Spirits are mixed with the beer, to make the mixture called *Calibogues*, and rum is so cheap, that the labouring classes are apt to acquire habits of intoxication, which, however, is somewhat obviated by the practice of *lagging*, somewhat similar to taking the temperance-pledge, either for one or more years, and occasionally for life.

Newfoundland was probably first discovered by the Navigators, at the beginning of the 11th century, but, if so, it was subsequently forgotten, till John Cabot visited it in the summer of 1497, and gave it its present name. As early as the year 1500 an extensive fishery was carried on, by the Portuguese and French, on the neighbouring banks; but, though Sir Walter Raleigh, and others, attempted to form a colony here, no successful settlement was made, till the

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G. Calvert, afterward Lord Baltimore, in 1633, established himself on the S.E. part of the island, called Avalon, and appointed his son governor. Ten years afterwards a colony was sent over from Ireland, and in 1654 a few English settlers came over, under the authority of a parliamentary grant. The French, who, very early in the 17th century, had formed a station at Placentia, were for many years a constant source of annoyance to the English; and though, by the peace of Utrecht, the possession of the island was confirmed to the English, the subject of fishery rights is still a *vacante questio* between the two nations. With respect to the fishery generally, it was chiefly carried on during the first half of the last century, by the English, Anglo-Americans, and French; but the capture of C. Breton, and other possessions in America, gave a severe blow to the fishery of the latter. The American war divided the British fishery: that portion of it that had previously been carried on from New-England being thereafter merged in that of the United States; but still the English contrived to preserve the largest share. The French were excluded from the fishery during the French war, in consequence of which the English had almost a monopoly of the business; but since the peace it has been carried on chiefly by the French and Americans, that of the English having declined fully three fourths since the peace. (See JOHN'S, ST., and ST. PIERRE.) (*M'Gregor's Brit. America*, i., 123-126; *Murray's Brit. America*, ii., 275-288; *Comm. Dict.*: *Perl. Papers* &c.)

NEW-HAMPTON, p. t., Belknap co., N. H., 29 m. N. W. Concord, 510 W. Incorporated in 1777. Bounded W. by Pemigewasset r. It contains four stores, two fulling-mills, two woollen factories, five cotton factories with 23,699 spindles, three grist-mills, five saw-mills, four tanneries; one academy, 363 students; 16 schools, 717 scholars. Pop. 1800.

NEW-HANOVER, county, N. C. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 995 sq. m. Drained by the N.E. branch of Cape Fear r. It contained in 1840, 11,665 neat cattle, 4789 sheep, 34,859 swine; and produced 460 bushels of wheat, 200,423 of Indian corn, 114,014 of potatoes, 1,476,000 pounds of rice, and 28,506 of cotton. It had two commercial and 11 commission houses in foreign trade, 58 stores, 49 grist-mills, 22 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one tannery, two distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; six academies, 216 students; 10 schools, 253 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6371; slaves, 6376; free coloured, 565; total, 13,312. Capital, Wilmington.

NEW-HARTFORD, p. t., Litchfield co., Ct., 30 m. W. by N. Hartford, 344 W. Watered by Farmington r. It contains three churches, two Congregational and a Baptist, six stores, two furnaces, four fulling-mills, one woollen factory, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one paper-mill; two academies, 61 students; 11 schools, 494 scholars. Pop. 1703.

NEW-HARTFORD, p. t., Oneida co., N. Y., 4 m. W. Utica, 95 W. N. W. Albany, 394 W. Drained by Baderquada creek, which affords good water-power. It contains four churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, and Universalist, six stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, five cotton factories, with 14,164 spindles, three grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one paper-mill; 16 schools, 960 scholars. Pop. 3619.

NEW-HAVEN, county, Ct. Situated in the S. part of the state, and contains 540 sq. m. Bounded S. by Long Island sound, S. W. and W. by Housatonic r. Watered by Naugatuck, Quinnipiac, Pomperaug, West Mill, and Menunkatuck rivers. It contained in 1840, 31,627 neat cattle, 41,392 sheep, 17,234 swine; and produced 7032 bushels of wheat, 129,391 of rye, 234,548 of Indian corn, 30,031 of buckwheat, 2731 of barley, 167,640 of oats, 481,941 of potatoes, 1901 pounds of sugar. It had two commercial and six commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$133,000, 343 retail stores, capital \$1,393,745, 14 lumber yards, capital \$149,000, three rope-walks, 30 fulling-mills, 14 woollen factories, four cotton factories with 3355 spindles, two flouring-mills, 49 grist-mills, 93 saw-mills, three paper-mills, 27 tanneries, 29 distilleries, one pottery, nine printing-offices, five binderies, one daily five weekly and one semi-weekly newspapers, and four periodicals; one college 561 students; 33 academies, 1020 students; 249 schools, 9339 scholars. Pop. 46,619. Capital New-Haven. The above statistics as in all cases, include the statistics of all places within the county, both cities and townships.

NEW-HAVEN, city and seaport, capital of New-Haven county, and semi-capital of the state of Connecticut, is beautifully situated round the head of a bay which sets up 4 m. from Long-Island sound, in 41° 18' 30" N. lat., and 73° 58' 45" W. long. from Greenwich, and 4° 4' 15" E. long. from Washington. It is 36 m. S. by W. Hartford, 32 m. W. New-London, 76 m. N.E. New-York, 134 m. W. S. W. Boston, 300 W. The population in 1810, was 5772; in 1820, 7147; in 1830, 10,180; in 1840, 12,900. Of these 180 were employed in agriculture, 474 in commerce, 1653 in manufactures and trades, 255 in navigating the ocean, 51 do. rivers and canals, 245 in the learned professions.

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It lies on a plain, with a gentle inclination toward the water, skirted in other directions by an amphitheatre of hills, two of which present, at their termination, bold bluffs of trap rocks, which rise almost perpendicularly to the height of from 330 to 370 feet, which constitute an imposing feature of the scenery. From the tops of these elevations is presented a beautiful view of the city, of Long Island sound, here about 20 m. wide, and of the surrounding country. The harbour of New-Haven is entered by three rivers, Quinnipiac river on the E., Mill river on the N., and West river on the W. The two latter are mere mill streams. Quinnipiac river rises in Farmington, and has a winding course of 35 m.; and towards its mouth furnishes an abundance of fine oysters and clams, the trade in which has principally built up the village of Fairhaven. The city extends about 3 m. from E. to W., and 2 m. from N. to S. It is laid out with great regularity, and consists of two parts; the old town, and the new township. The old town was laid out in the form of a square, half a mile on a side, divided into nine smaller squares, each 53 rods on a side, separated by streets 4 rods wide. These squares have been divided into four parts, by intersecting streets. The central square, however, was reserved for public purposes, and is only divided by Temple street, running northwardly and southwardly through it, and it constitutes one of the most beautiful public grounds in any city in the United States. The eastern part of this square is unoccupied by buildings, but shaded by lofty elms and other trees. Fronting on Temple street, and on its W. side, are three of the finest churches in the country, of various architecture. The Episcopal, or S. church in the row, is a beautiful Gothic structure of stone, and a fine sample of this style of building. North of it is the first Congregational church, built of brick, with a fine Doric portico, with carved oxen's skulls as an ornament of the cornice, and a lofty steeple. Back of the old church which stood on this spot, was a burying ground, containing the monuments of many venerable men, from the time of the first settlement of the place. For a long time the inhabitants refused to have it obliterated, though in the progress of events, it had become a mar to the beauty of the place; but at length the principal monuments were removed to the new burying ground in the outer part of the city, and the ground was levelled and smoothed over. North of the first, is the second Congregational church, a beautiful edifice, built of brick, with a handsome cupola. Near the centre of the western half of the public square is the statehouse, a large and splendid edifice of the Grecian Doric order of architecture, after the model of the Parthenon at Athens. On the N.W. corner of the public square, is the Methodist church, a plain building of brick. On the W. side of the public square, and facing to the E., is the fine row of buildings belonging to Yale college, remarkably symmetrical in their arrangement, with a pleasant yard in front, ornamented by trees. The public square affords a fine prospect, and an open airy situation for the college. The houses of the city are generally built of wood, two stories high, and neatly painted white, surrounded by court yards and gardens, ornamented by shrubbery and fruit trees. As a place for an elegant and quiet residence, it is unsurpassed. Many of the houses recently built are of brick, and generally constructed with elegance and taste. The new township, E. of the old, is regularly laid out, and finely built, and has a handsome public ground, containing 5 acres, called Wooster-square. At the N.W. corner of the old town is the public cemetery, so beautifully laid out and handsomely kept, that a foreign traveller has denominated it the Père-la-Chaise of the United States. It contains 17 acres of ground, intersected by avenues and alleys, at right angles with each other, and divided into family lots, 32 feet long, and 18 ft. broad. The avenues and alleys are bordered by railings painted white, with the names of the owners of the lots inscribed on them. The cemetery contains many elegant monuments, is beautifully ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and deservedly attracts much public attention. The city contains 6 sq. m.; the whole township contains 8; and the small village called Westville, at the foot of West Rock on the W., and about half the village of Fairhaven on the E., are within the town, but not within the limits of the city.

The harbour of New-Haven is safe, but shallow, and gradually filling up with mud. At the time when the first settlers arrived in this town, the northwestern part of the harbour was sufficiently deep for all the purposes of commerce. Ships were built and launched, where are now meadows, gardens, and buildings. In 1763, Long wharf only extended 30 rods from the shore, and yet there was a greater depth of water at its termination than there is now, when it has been extended to 3943 feet in length. There is another wharf which has a basin, in which, by means of flood-gates, the water is always kept at the elevation of high tide. The maritime commerce is extensive; its foreign and coasting trade being both considerable. The

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sealing business, connected with the China trade, formerly brought considerable wealth into the city. At present its foreign trade is chiefly with the West Indies. The registered and licensed and enrolled tonnage of the port in 1840, was 11,500 tons. A line of three steamboats connects it daily with New-York, and also several lines of packets. The Farmington Canal connects it with Northampton, Mass., and with Connecticut river near it; and a railroad connects it with Hartford. The town contains 20 churches, nine Congregational, three Methodist, three Episcopal, one Baptist, one Roman Catholic, two coloured Methodist, one coloured Congregational. There is also a custom-house, a jail, an almshouse, a museum, three banks and a savings' institution, a young men's institute, and an institution for the support of popular lectures, with a well selected library. The state general hospital was completed in July 1833, and consists of a centre building with two wings; its whole length is 118 feet, and its breadth 48 feet, and two stories high above the basement. It is built of stone, and stuccoed. It stands about half a mile S.W. from the centre of the city. But the most important public institution in the city is Yale college. This institution was founded at Killingworth in 1701, removed to Saybrook in 1707, and permanently established in New-Haven in 1717. There are four college halls, 104 by 40 feet, four stories high, each containing 33 rooms for students. North of these is another hall, devoted to the use of the theological students. Between the colleges are three buildings with the ends in front, finished with cupolas or steeples. These are denominated the chapel, the lyceum, and the Athenaeum. The chapel is devoted to religious worship and ordinary exhibitions; the lyceum contains the library and the recitation rooms; the Athenaeum containing rooms for academic purposes. These college buildings, which are all of brick, stand in a uniform row, in the whole 600 feet long, including narrow passage ways, with a spacious yard in front, ornamented with elm and maple trees. There are college buildings of more elegant architecture, but none in the United States which present so imposing a front. In the rear of these, is another range of buildings, consisting of a chemical laboratory, the commons' hall, in the second story of which is a spacious apartment devoted to the most splendid mineralogical cabinet in the United States, consisting of over 16,000 specimens, many of them rare; and a stone building stuccoed, containing a splendid collection of paintings by Col. Trumbull and others. A short distance from these are the buildings devoted to the law and medical departments, the latter of which has a library and anatomical museum. Yale college, with limited funds, has more students than any other college in the United States; in every part of which, its graduates may be found, filling the most important stations. It contained in 1843, 534 students, of whom 376 were undergraduates, 76 in the theological, 52 in the medical, and 30 in the law departments. It has a president and 31 professors, 5189 alumni, of whom 1550 have been ministers of the gospel, and 33,000 vols. in its libraries. The commencement is on the third Thursday in August. The library contains many old and rare, as well as many splendid modern works. A fine new stone building, of handsome architecture, has recently been erected, to contain its libraries.

New-Haven has many subordinate seminaries, both male and female, of high reputation; among which are 11 select schools for males, 10 female seminaries, one Lancasterian school for boys and one for girls, besides several district and common schools.

According to the census of 1840, there were six commercial, and two commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$132,000; 204 retail stores, with a capital of \$867,600; 10 lumber-yards, with a capital of \$126,000; 19 persons were employed in internal transportation, and with 17 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$46,800; 56 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$50,000; 66 persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$81,500; eight persons manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$7000; 52 persons manufactured various metals to the amount of \$63,000; 10 persons manufactured granite and marble to the amount of \$11,500; four persons produced brick and lime to the amount of \$3,300; one woollen factory employed 60 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$70,000, with a capital of \$20,000; 13 persons produced hats and caps to the amount of \$9500, with a capital of \$3700; five tanneries employed 632 persons, and produced 6000 sides of sole leather, and 9000 sides of upper leather, with a capital of \$50,000; 37 other manufactories of leather, as saddleries, &c., produced to the amount of \$383,300, with a capital of \$101,700; 11 persons produced 110,000 pounds of soap, and 144,000 pounds of tallow candles, with a capital of \$18,000; four persons produced turpentine and varnish to the amount of \$19,000, with a capital of \$31,000; one pottery employed three persons, producing \$3500 with a capital of \$3000; seven persons pro-

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duced confectionary to the amount of \$12,900, with a capital of \$7300; one rope-walk employed eight persons, producing cordage to the amount of \$4000, with a capital of \$3000; 311 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$234,031, with a capital of \$101,300; one grist-mill, employing two persons, produced to the amount of \$2500, with a capital of \$3000; vessels were built to the amount of \$30,000; 92 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$68,300, with a capital of \$29,900, nine printing-offices, five binderies, one daily, two weekly, and one semi-weekly, newspapers, and four periodicals, employed 89 persons, and cost \$119,000. The total capital employed in manufactures was \$221,300. There were one college with 561 students; 13 academies with 385 students; 27 schools, 1119 scholars. The above statistics are those of the city, exclusive of the township.

New-Haven was settled in 1633 by a colony under Theophilus Eaton, the first governor, and John Davenport, the first minister, whom Cotton Mather denominated the "Moses and Aaron of the settlement." Its original Indian name was Quinnipiac; and in 1640, it was decreed that the plantation at Quinnipiac should be called New-Haven. In 1639, it was ordered that a meeting-house be erected, of 50 ft. sq. In 1643, every planter was required to give in his name, the number of his family, and the amount of his estate; when there were found to be 419 persons in the colony, with a total estate of £33,126. In 1647, a ship of 150 tons was despatched for England, which was lost. The judges of Charles I. Goffe and Whalley, arrived at New-Haven, March 7th, 1661, and they were secreted, part of the time in a cave on West Rock, where the "judges' cave" is still shown. In 1672, they were joined by John Dixwell, another of the judges. In the old burying ground at New-Haven, there were stones supposed to mark their graves, inscribed with the initials of their names, and the date of their deaths, the last in 1688-9. In 1665, the colony of New-Haven was united by a royal charter to the colony of Connecticut. In 1667, Rev. Mr. Davenport removed to Boston, on a call from a church there, where he died, March 5th, 1670, in the 73rd year of his age. In 1696, Rev. James Pierpont was settled as minister of New-Haven, and continued there until his death in 1714. In 1718, Yale college was removed from Saybrook to New-Haven, which produced great excitement. It was named in honor of Elihu Yale, Esq., of London, who bequeathed to it £200 in money, and an equal amount in goods, the latter of which were never received. About this time the first college building was erected, 170 feet long, 23 feet wide, and three stories high, containing near 50 studies, besides the hall, library, and kitchen, and cost about £1000. In 1753, the building of the brick church, where the first Congregational church now stands, was commenced, which was completed before 1757. Difficulties having previously occurred in the church, in 1759 the White-Haven society was separated from the old church. This now constitutes the second Congregational church. About 1750, the Episcopal church was founded. On July 5th, 1779, New-Haven was entered by the British under Gov. Tryon, who in the short time in which they held the town, committed many outrages. They were at length driven off by the prompt gathering of the militia. The loss of property was estimated by commissioners, appointed by the general assembly for the purpose, at \$44,566, for which the sufferers were compensated by lands in the western part of the Connecticut Western Reserve, in the N. part of the state of Ohio.

NEW-HAVEN, p. t., Addison co., Vt., 60 m. W. Montpelier, 489 W. Chartered in 1761, first settled in 1760. Bounded W. by Otter creek. Watered by Little Otter creek and New-Haven rivers, which afford water-power. It contains a Congregational church, three stores, two fulling-mills, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, two tanneries, one pottery; 12 schools, 630 scholars. Pop. 1503.

NEW-HAVEN, p. t., Oswego co., N. Y., 10 m. E. Oswego, 161 m. W.N.W. Albany, 383 W. Bounded N. by Lake Ontario. Drained by Catfish river flowing into it. It contains one store, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; 10 schools, 605 scholars. Pop. 1738.

NEW-HAVEN, p. t., Huron co., O., 82 m. N. Columbus, 394 W. It has six stores; six schools, 282 scholars. Pop. 1270.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE, one of the Northern United States is bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by Maine; S.E. by the Atlantic, on which it has a sea coast of 18 miles; S. by Massachusetts; and W. by Vermont, from which it is separated by the western bank of Connecticut river. It is between 42° 41' and 45° 11' N. lat., and between 70° 46' and 72° 28' W. long. It is 168 miles long, and from 19 to 90 broad, containing 9491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres, of which 110,000 acres are computed to be water. The population in 1790, was 141,853; in 1800, 183,558; in 1810, 214,469; in 1820, 244,161; in 1830, 269,328; in 1840, 294,574. Of these, 139,004 were white males; 145,032 were white females; 968 were coloured males; 290 were coloured females. Employed

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In agriculture, 77,949; in commerce, 1379; in manufactures and trades, 17,936; in navigating the ocean 455; do. lakes, rivers and canals, 198; in the learned professions, 1640.

The state is divided into 10 counties, which, with their population in 1840, were as follows:

Counties.	Pop. 1840.	Counties.	Pop. 1840.
Rockingham,	44,771	Stratford,	23,166
Merrimack,	36,253	Bellamy,	17,988
Billsborough,	42,484	Cumtoll,	19,973
Cheshire,	36,439	Grafton,	12,231
Sullivan,	20,340	Coe,	9,649
		Total,	284,574

Concord, on Merrimack river, is the seat of government.

The shore of the sea coast in the S.E. part, is, in most places, a sandy beach, bordered with salt marshes, penetrated by creeks and coves, furnishing harbours for small craft, and affording but one harbour for ships, which is that of Portsmouth, at the mouth of Piscataqua r. This harbour is one of the best in the United States. For the distance of 20 or 30 miles back from the sea, the country is level, occasionally diversified with hills and valleys. Beyond this the hills increase in number, and in many parts of the state rise into lofty mountains, particularly in the N., where are situated the White mountains, which are among the highest in the United States, E. of the Rocky mountains; and others along the heights between Merrimack and Connecticut rivers. In different parts are some picturesque lakes, and fine waterfalls; and the beauty and grandeur of the scenery presented by its mountains and lakes has caused it to be denominated the Switzerland of America. The principal mountain peaks are Grand Monadnock, toward the S.W. part of the state, 3254 ft. above the level of the sea; Sunapee mountain, near Sunapee lake, Keenawee mountain between Sutton and Salisbury, 2461 feet; Carr's mountain in Ellsworth; Moosehillcock in Benton, 4636 feet high; and mount Washington, the highest peak of the White mountains, 5488 feet high. These mountains, though not a continuous range, are sometimes regarded as a continuation of the Allegheny range. The Notch in the White mountains is justly regarded as a curiosity, being in some places not more than 92 feet wide, with lofty precipices on both sides, affording some of the wildest and grandest scenery in nature. A road passes through this Notch, being the only place in which the mountain can be passed. By this road, the produce of the N. part of New-Hampshire, and the N.E. part of Vermont, finds a market at Portland, Me.; and so important is this communication regarded by Maine, that its legislature has at sometimes made grants for its improvement.

The soil of New-Hampshire is generally fertile, particularly on the margins of the rivers, and especially on Connecticut r. And the hills have a moist and warm soil, particularly adapted to grazing. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and flax are produced, and pork, beef, mutton, poultry, butter and cheese are annually exported. Apples, pears, plums, and cherries are produced in abundance. Among the natural growth are oak, elm, birch, maple, pine, and hemlock. Sugar is extensively made from the hard maple tree.

According to the census of 1840, there were 43,892 horses or mules, 575,569 neat cattle, 617,390 sheep, 121,671 swine. Foultry was raised to the value of \$107,069. There were produced 692,194 bushels of wheat, 308,148 of rye, 105,103 of buckwheat, 1,162,573 of Indian corn, 121,890 of barley, 1,264,114 of oats, 6,306,606 of potatoes, 1,930, 517 pounds of wool, 243,495 of hops, 1,162,368 of sugar, 406,107 tons of hay. The produce of the dairy was \$1,638,543, of the orchard, \$229,973, of lumber, \$433,917.

The climate is subject to great extremes of heat and cold, the thermometer ranging from 95° above to 15° below zero of Fahrenheit. Greater extremes occur very rarely. The air is salubrious, as is proved by the longevity of the inhabitants. In 90 years since 1732, 75 persons have died over 100 years of age, one of whom was 116, and another 190. In the month of November, the streams are generally frozen over; and snow commonly lies until April, and in the mountainous parts, until May.

Connecticut, the largest river, is made boatable to the fifteen mile falls in Bath, 250 m. above Hartford, Ct.; Merrimack river is boatable by means of locks and short canals to Concord. The Saco, Androscoggin and Piscataqua rise and run partly in this state. The other rivers are Upper and Lower Ammonoosuc, Sugar and Ashuelot, which are tributaries of the Connecticut, and Contoocook and Nashua which flow into the Merrimack. Among the beautiful lakes are Winnepesaukee, in the centre of the state, 33 m. long, and from 2 to 10 broad, Umbagog, which lies partly in Maine, Ossipee, Sunapee, Squam, and Newfound lakes.

Portsmouth is the largest and most commercial town in the state. Its harbour is unsurpassed in the world, being safe, easily defended, and having 40 feet of water at low tide. The other principal places are Dover, Concord, Na-

shua, Keene, Exeter, Manchester, Peterborough, Walpole, Claremont, Gilmanton, Meredith, Hanover, and Haverhill.

The recent geological survey of this state by Dr. Charles F. Jackson, has resulted in the discovery of extensive copper and iron mines. A copper mine in Coos co. yields an ore of 33 per cent. of pure copper, which can be transported to the Boston market for one cent per pound.

The exports for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1841, were \$10,394; and the imports were \$73,701. The tonnage entered was 11,132, and cleared was 3605. There were in 1840, 18 commercial and 33 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$1,330,600; 1075 retail dry goods and other stores, with a capital of \$3,662,422; 117 persons employed in internal transportation, who, with 28 butchers, packers &c., employed a capital of \$54,120; 626 persons employed in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$29,000; 399 persons employed in the fisheries, with a capital of \$59,680.

Home-made or family goods were manufactured to the amount of \$538,303. There were 66 woollen manufactories, and 159 fulling-mills, employing 693 persons, producing goods to the amount of \$795,784, with a capital of \$740,343; 36 cotton factories, with 195,173 spindles, employed 6991 persons, producing goods to the amount of \$4,142,304, with a capital of \$5,523,200; 15 furnaces produced 1320 tons of cast iron, and two forges produced 125 tons of bar iron, together employing 191 persons, and a capital of \$96,300; one smelting house, employing two persons, produced 1000 pounds of lead; 13 paper-mills produced articles to the amount of \$150,600, and other manufactories of paper to the amount of \$1500, the whole employing 11 persons, and a capital of \$104,300; hats and caps were manufactured, to the amount of \$190,526, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$6379, together employing 2048 persons, and a capital of \$48,852; 17 persons manufactured tobacco to the amount of \$10,500, with a capital of \$2100; 251 tanneries employed 776 persons, and a capital of \$386,492; 2131 other manufactories of leather, as saddles, boots and shoes, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$712,151, with a capital of \$350,649; five distilleries produced 51,244 gallons of distilled spirits, and one brewery 3090 gallons of beer, together employing seven persons, and a capital of \$15,998; three glass houses employed 85 persons, producing to the amount of \$47,000 with a capital of \$44,000; 14 potteries employed 39 persons, producing \$19,100, with a capital of \$6840; 30 persons manufactured 10,900 pounds of soap, 28,845 pounds of tallow candles, and 50,000 pounds of spermaceti or wax candles, with a capital of \$13,550; 191 persons produced machinery to the value of \$106,814; 47 persons produced musical instruments to the amount of \$36,750, with a capital of \$14,050; 197 persons manufactured hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$124,460; 35 persons produced granite and marble to the amount of \$31,918; 226 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$63,166; 450 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$232,940, employing a capital of \$114,762; seven powder-mills, employing 11 persons, produced 125,000 pounds of gunpowder, with a capital of \$58,000; mills of various kinds, employed 1996 persons, and produced articles to the value of \$758,360, with a capital of \$1,149,193; ships were built to the amount of \$78,000; 233 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$105,897, with a capital of \$59,084; 90 brick and 434 wooden houses were built by 935 persons, and cost \$470,715; 36 printing offices, 29 binderies, 27 weekly newspapers, and six periodicals, employed 256 persons, and a capital of \$110,850. The total capital employed in manufactures was \$2,232,448.

The principal literary institution of the state is Dartmouth college in Hanover, founded in 1770, to which is attached a flourishing medical department. The Gilmanton Theological seminary, at Gilmanton was founded in 1835, under the direction of the Congregationalists. In these institutions there were in 1840, 433 students. There were in the state, 68 academies, with 5799 students; 9127 common and primary schools, with 89,639 scholars. There were 942 white persons over 90 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

The principal religious denominations are the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists. In 1836 the Congregationalists had 159 churches, 142 ministers, and 18,962 communicants; the Baptists had 90 churches, 64 ordained ministers, and 6505 communicants; the Free-will Baptists had 100 congregations, and 81 ministers; the Methodists had 73 ministers. Besides these there are Presbyterians, Unitarians, Episcopalians, Universalists, and some Roman Catholics, and two societies of Shakers.

In June 1839 there were in the state 98 banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,939,508, having a circulation of \$1,439,519. The state has no public debt. There is an asylum for the Insane at Concord, which went into operation in October 1842. There is also a state prison at Concord.

The constitution was formed in 1784, and in 1792, was altered to its present form. The governor is elected annually by the people on the second Tuesday in March. He must have resided in the state for seven years next preced-

NEW-HOPE.

ing his election, be 35 years of age, and possess property to the amount of 500 pounds, one half of which must be a freehold within the state. The council consists of five members, chosen by the people, who must have resided in the state for seven years, and possess property to the amount of £500, and be 30 years of age. The legislature consisting of the senate and house of representatives, is denominated the general court of New-Hampshire. The senate consists of 12 members, elected annually by the people, who must be at least 30 years of age, have resided in the state for seven years preceding the election, and possess property within the state, to the amount of £300. The house of representatives consists of 80 members, elected annually by the people. A member must have resided two years in the state, next preceding his election, be 30 years of age, and possess property to the amount of £100, within the district which he represents, one half of which must be a freehold. All judicial officers are nominated and appointed by the governor and council, and hold their offices during good behaviour; but are removable by the governor, with the consent of the council, at the representation of both houses of the legislature. No judicial officer can hold office after he is 70 years of age. The secretary and treasurer are elected by the joint ballot of both houses of the legislature. Every male inhabitant of 21 years of age or over, excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, have the right of suffrage.

The navigation of Merrimac has been improved by dams, locks, and short canals. They are Bow falls, 3 m. below Concord three fourths of a mile long; Hookset falls, one eighth of a mile; Amoskeag falls, one mile; Union falls, nine miles; and Sewall's falls, one quarter of a mile. By means of the Middlesex canal, there is a boatable communication from Concord to Boston. The Eastern railroad extends from the Massachusetts line 15½ miles to Portsmouth, where it passes into Maine, and is continued to Portland. A railroad extends from Concord to Nashua, and connects with the Boston and Lowell railroad.

New-Hampshire was discovered by Capt. John Smith, an English navigator, in 1614. It was first granted to Ferdinand Gorges and John Mason in 1622. The first settlements were made at Dover and Portsmouth, in 1623. In 1630, Rev. John Wheelwright purchased of several sachems the country between Merrimac and Piscataqua rivers; and in 1638, with a small colony commenced the settlement of Exeter. In the same year Hampton was settled, and these were the first settled towns in the state. In 1641 all the settlements, by a voluntary act submitted to Massachusetts, but were made a separate province by an act of Charles II., in 1679. In 1689 it again united with Massachusetts, but revived and established a separate government, in 1693. It was several times afterward connected with Massachusetts, until 1741, since which it has remained a separate state. A temporary government was established in 1776 to continue during the war with Great Britain. The state constitution was established in 1784. In June 21st, 1788, the state in convention adopted the constitution of the United States, yeas, 57, nays, 46; majority 11.

NEW-HOPE, p. b., Solebury t., Bucks co., Pa., 110 m. E. by N. Harrisburg, 173 W. Situated on the W. side of Delaware r. It has six stores, two cotton factories with 7000 spindles, two flouring-mills, one saw-mill; one academy, 50 students; two schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 890. A covered bridge here crosses Delaware river, supported on nine piers, which cost \$160,000, built by a company who possess, by charter, banking privileges.

NEW-HUDSON, t., Alleghany co., N. Y., 14 m. W. Angelos, 970 W.S.W. Albany. Drained by Black cr. It has three stores, eight saw-mills; two schools, 44 scholars. Pop. 1502.

NEW-SPWICH, p. t., Hillsborough co., N. H., 47 m. S. S.W. Concord, 447 W. Chartered in 1762. Watered by Souhegan river and its branches. It contains three churches, a Congregational, Methodist and Baptist, four stores, three cotton factories with 3600 spindles, two grist-mills, six saw-mills; one academy, 186 students; 11 schools, 433 scholars. Pop. 1578.

NEW-JERSEY, one of the middle United States, is bounded N. by New-York; E. by Hudson river, separating it from New York, and by the Atlantic; S. by the Atlantic; and W. by Delaware bay and river, separating it from Delaware and Pennsylvania. It is between 39° 58' and 41° 21' N. lat., and between 73° 58' and 75° 39' W. lon., and between 19° 32' and 30° 3' E. lon. from W., containing 7,976 sq. m., or 4,656,330 acres. It is 164 m. long, and from 40 to 75 m. wide. The population in 1790 was 184,189; in 1800, 211,149; in 1810, 245,592; in 1820, 297,575; in 1830, 390,779; in 1840, 573,303. Of these 177,055 were white males; 174,533 were white females; 10,780 were free colored males; 10,964 were free coloured females. Employed in agriculture, 56,701; in commerce, 9,353; in manufactures and trades, 27,004; in mining, 366; in navigating the ocean, 450

NEW-JERSEY.

1,143; do. rivers and canals, 1,685; in the learned professions, 1,637.

The state is divided into 18 counties, which with their population in 1840, was as follows:

Counties.	Pop. 1840.	Counties.	Pop. 1840.
Atlantic,	8,736	Mercer,	21,262
Bergen,	13,225	Middlesex,	21,989
Burlington,	28,351	Monmouth,	26,970
Cape May,	5,234	Morris,	25,214
Cumberland,	14,574	Passaic,	16,734
Essex,	44,691	Salem,	15,682
Gloster,	25,438	Somerset,	17,426
Hudson,	9,528	Sussex,	31,770
Hunterdon,	84,780	Warren,	20,388
			273,300

Trenton on the E. side of Delaware river, 30 m. above Philadelphia, is the seat of government.

The southern part of the state is level and sandy, and naturally barren, excepting where it is fertilized by the use of marl, which is extensively found. The natural growth is shrub oaks and yellow pine; and the extensive use of the latter for steam boats and glass houses, has contributed to raise the value of this land, formerly considered of little value. In the swamps the white cedar is found, which is valuable for fencing. The central portion of the state has an undulating surface and a fertile soil, which produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats and potatoes, and excellent fruit, as apples, pears, peaches, plums and cherries. The northern parts of the state are hilly, and even mountainous; the Blue ridge, and other ranges crossing it. It is well adapted to grazing, and has a fertile soil. The mountainous region abounds with iron ore. The cities of New-York and Philadelphia on its eastern and western border, furnish an extensive market for its agricultural productions, and its fruits. The state exports wheat, flour, horses, cattle, hams, cider, lumber, flax-seed, leather and iron. There were in the state in 1840, 70,509 horses or mules, 328,282 neat cattle, 219,285 sheep, 261,443 swine, and poultry was produced to the value of \$336,953. There were produced 774,903 bushels of wheat, 1,665,890 of rye, 4,261,975 of Indian corn, 3,083,594 of oats, 12,501 of barley, 856,117 of buck-wheat, 2,073,069 of potatoes, 367,907 pounds of wool, 4331 of hops, 10,061 of wax, 1,966 of silk cocoons, 334,261 tons of hay, 2,165 of flax or hemp. The products of the dairy amounted to \$1,308,033; of the orchard to \$464,006; of lumber to \$371,501; 9,416 gallons of wine were made, and 2,300 barrels of tar, pitch, turpentine and rosin, were produced.

A large part of the state is open to the influence of the sea, and has a mild climate; but in the mountainous region in the N. part, the cold in the winter is severe. The extreme range of the thermometer at Trenton in 1843 was from 13° to 87° above zero of Fahrenheit.

Hudson river flows on the E. side of the state, and Delaware river on the W. side. Besides these, the Raritan enters Raritan bay at Perth Amboy, and is navigable 15 miles to New-Brunswick; the Passaic enters Newark bay, and is navigable 15 miles to the port of Acquackanock. It has several important falls, affording great water-power particularly at Paterson. The Hackensack river is from 35 to 40 miles long, affords good water power, and is navigable 15 miles from its mouth in Newark bay to Hackensack, where it meets the tide water. Great Egg Harbor river enters the Atlantic, and is navigable 90 miles for small vessels. The principal bays in this state are Newark bay, N. of Staten Island, 7 miles long and 9 wide; and Raritan bay, between Staten Island and Sandy Hook, 14 miles long and 9 miles wide at Amboy Point, but increases in width below. The principal entrance has from 34 to 28 feet of water. Perth Amboy, at the head of this bay, is the principal seaport in the state. Delaware bay lies partly in this state. The principal capes are Cape May, at the N. entrance of Delaware bay, and Sandy Hook, which is a low sandy island, about 3 miles long, S. of the outer harbor of New-York. The principal towns are Newark, New-Brunswick, Paterson, Trenton, Burlington, Bordentown, Elizabethtown, and Perth Amboy.

The commerce of the state is principally carried on through the two great cities on its borders. Its exports in 1841 were \$19,166, and its imports were \$2,315. The tonnage entered was 132; and cleared 2739. But this gives an imperfect view of the commerce of the state. It had in 1840 two commercial and eight commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$99,000; 1,504 retail dry goods and other stores, with a capital of \$4,113,947; 1389 persons engaged in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$460,572; 423 persons employed in internal transportation, who with 30 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$290,880; 179 persons were engaged in the fisheries, with a capital of \$93,375.

The home-made, or family manufactures amounted to \$201,625; 31 woollen manufactures, and 49 felling-mills,

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employed 27 persons, produced goods to the amount of \$449,710, with a capital of \$314,650; 43 cotton factories, with 63,744 spindles, employed 2,408 persons, manufactured articles to the amount of \$2,066,104, with a capital of \$1,722,810; 26 furnaces produced 11,114 tons of cast iron, and 80 forges produced 7,171 tons of bar iron, the whole employing 3,056 persons, and a capital of \$1,721,890; 41 paper-mills produced articles to the amount of \$562,900, and other manufactures of paper produced \$7,000, the whole employing 400 persons, and a capital of \$460,100. Hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$1,181,562, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$23,990, the whole employing 957 persons, and a capital of \$322,039; 150 tanneries employed 1080 persons, and a capital of \$415,738; 478 other manufactures of leather, as saddles, boots and shoes, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$1,362,746; 93 glass-houses and four glass cutting works, employed 1,075 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$504,700, with a capital of \$589,800; 22 potteries employed 192 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$256,507, with a capital of \$135,280; 922 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$755,050; 219 distilleries produced 234,017 gallons of distilled spirits, and six breweries produced 206,375 gallons of beer, the whole employing 204 persons, and a capital of \$20,870; 123 persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$37,575; 71 persons manufactured 2,010 small arms; 70 persons manufactured drugs, medicines and paints to the amount of \$127,400, and turpentine and varnish to the amount of \$43,000, with a capital of \$140,800; 1,834 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$137,149, with a capital of \$644,966; 64 flouring-mills manufactured 108,797 barrels of flour, and with other mills, employed 1,298 persons, and a capital of \$2,641,390; eight rope-walks, employed 60 persons, and produced cordage to the amount of \$63,075, with a capital of \$37,305; ships were built to the amount of \$334,340; 517 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$176,566, with a capital of \$130,525; 572 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$376,805; 905 brick or stone, and 861 wooden houses were built, employing 2,068 persons, and cost \$1,092,053; 46 printing offices, 30 binderies, four daily, one semi-weekly and 31 weekly newspapers, and four periodicals, employed 1,303 persons, and a capital of \$479,030. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures, was \$11,517,532.

The college of New-Jersey, or Nassau Hall, at Princeton, is one of the oldest and most distinguished in the country, and has educated many eminent men. At the same place is the Theological seminary of the Presbyterian church, more recently founded, but equally distinguished. Rutgers college, (formerly Queens college,) in New-Brunswick, was founded in 1770, and laterly has been flourishing. Connected with it is the Theological seminary of the Reformed Dutch church, founded in 1784, which is respectable. In these institutions there were in 1840, 433 students; there were in the state 66 academies, with 3,027 students, and 1,207 common and primary schools, with 58,583 scholars. There were 6,365 white persons over 20 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

In 1835 the Presbyterians had 100 churches, and 103 ministers; the Dutch Reformed had 48 churches, and 42 ministers; the Episcopalians had 35 churches, one bishop and 29 ministers; the Methodists had 64 ministers, and about twice as many congregations; the Baptists in 1832, had 61 churches and 54 ordained ministers; the Friends had 67 meetings; the Roman Catholics had four ministers. There are also some Congregationalists, Universalists, and others.

There is a state prison at Lambertson, whose income exceeds the expenses.

There are several important works of internal improvement. The Morris canal proceeds from Jersey city opposite New-York westwardly 101½ miles to Easton, Pa., and cost \$3,100,000. The Delaware and Hudson canal commences at Bordentown, proceeds N.W. to Trenton, and thence N.E. and E. to New-Brunswick, on the Raritan river. It cost \$2,500,000. The Camden and Amboy railroad commences at Camden, opposite to Philadelphia, and proceeds N.E. to Amboy, 61 miles. It has a branch from Bordentown eight miles to Trenton, and another from Amboy Creek, 13 miles to Jobstown. The Paterson and Hudson railroad proceeds from Jersey city 16½ miles to Paterson. The New-Jersey railroad proceeds from Jersey city through Newark, 34 miles to New-Brunswick, and cost \$2,000,000. Here it joins the New-Brunswick and Camden railroad, which connects the two places, 97 miles tant. The Morris and Essex railroad extends from Newark, 22 miles to Morristown. A railroad extends from Elizabeth Port 25 miles to Somerville. The Camden and Amboy railroad had in 1841 a net income of \$372,682, and the Raritan canal a net income of \$39,034, equal to about 7½ cent. interest on the capital stock.

The government consists of a governor, council, and

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house of assembly. The governor is elected annually, by the joint ballot of the council and the assembly. The council consists of 18 members, elected annually by the people. A councillor must have resided one year in the state, and possess personal and real estate of £1000 in the county for which he is chosen. The council elects from its body a president, who performs the duty of a lieutenant governor in the other states. The assembly is composed of 58 members, elected annually by the people. A member must have resided one year in the state, and possess property to the amount of £500, within the county for which he is elected. The judges of the supreme court are elected for seven years, and of the inferior courts for five years, by the joint ballot of the council and assembly. All persons of the age of 21 years, who are worth £50 proclamation money, and have resided in the state one year, immediately preceding an election, enjoy the right of suffrage.

The settlement of New-Jersey was commenced by the Dutch from New-York between 1617 and 1620, in Bergen county. In 1638, a colony of Swedes and Finns settled on the Delaware, and purchased of the Indians the land on both sides of the river to the falls. In 1664 Charles II. granted to his brother the Duke of York, all the territory between Connecticut and Delaware rivers, which included New-Jersey; and the same year sent a squadron, which conquered it from the Dutch, and the duke conveyed the territory of New-Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The two proprietors formed a constitution of government, and appointed Philip Carteret, Esq., governor, who came over in 1665, and fixed the seat of his government at Elizabethtown. In 1673 the people assumed the government, and appointed James Carteret, son of Philip, their governor. In 1675 Lord Berkeley disposed of his property, and shortly after the territory was divided by the proprietors into East and West Jersey, and the eastern portion was assigned to Carteret. In 1681 the governor of West Jersey summoned a general assembly, and several laws were established, securing the rights of the people, and defining the power of rulers. In 1682, East Jersey passed from Carteret to William Penn and 23 associates, mostly Friends; and Robert Barclay, author of the "Apology for the Quakers" was appointed governor. Active measures were taken to promote emigration, and many people came over, particularly from Scotland. Many disputes arose between the settlers and the proprietaries, and in 1702, the government was surrendered to the crown, and East and West Jersey were united; and the governor of New-York was appointed governor of New-York and New-Jersey. In 1708 the inhabitants, by petition, requested of the English government that they might have a separate government, which was granted, and a governor was soon after appointed. The constitution of this state was formed in 1776. The state for several years, during the Revolutionary war, was occupied by the American and British armies, and several important battles were fought in its territory, particularly those of Trenton, of Princeton, and of Monmouth, and the inhabitants bore their full share of toil and suffering during that memorable period. On the 19th of December, 1787 this state in convention adopted the constitution of the United States by a unanimous vote.

NEW-KENT, county, Va. Situated toward the E. part of the state, and contains 925 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Pamunkey r., S.W. by Chickahominy r. It contained in 1840, 4130 neat cattle, 2518 sheep, 9379 swine; and produced 92,131 bushels of wheat, 136,784 of Indian corn, 51,907 of oats, 8496 of potatoes, 4139 pounds of cotton. It had 10 states, 19 grist-mills, one tannery, 16 distilleries; 12 schools, 287 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2473; slaves, 3365; free coloured, 373; total, 6230. Capital, New-Kent, C. H.

NEW-KURT, C. H., capital of New-Kent co., Va., 30 m. E. Richmond, 147 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, six stores, and about 15 dwellings.

NEW-LEBANON, p. t., Columbia co., N. Y., 23 m. S.E. Albany, 368 W. It contains the village of New-Lebanon Springs and a large Shaker settlement, and has 11 stores, three falling-mills, five woolen factories, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, three tanneries; one academy 75 students, 16 schools, 819 scholars. Pop. 2536. The springs are warm, having a temperature of 73° Fahrenheit, and are useful for rheumatism, salt-rheum, and cutaneous affections. The spring emits nitrogen gas. The country around is beautiful and picturesque, and the springs are much frequented. The Shaker settlement contains 600 inhabitants, in a state of celibacy, inhabiting 10 large dwellings, occupied by the society in common. They have also 3000 acres of land, held in common, and highly cultivated. They have a large church 30 by 61 feet, with a portico, and a domical roof covered with tin, and shops for many manufactures of things useful, in which they are distinguished for peculiar neatness.

NEW-LIBSON, p. t., Otsego co., N. Y., 90 m. W. Albany, 345 W. Drained by Butternut and Otsego creeks. It contains four stores, two falling-mills, one woolen factory,

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one cotton factory with 110 spindles, three grist-mills, six saw-mills; 14 schools, 515 scholars. Pop. 1908.

New-Lisbon, p. v., Centre t., capital of Columbiana co., O., 150 m. E.N.E. Columbus, 35 m. S.W. Warren, 280 W. Situated on the Middle fork of Little Beaver river, and on the Sandy and Beaver canal. It contains a courthouse, jail, a bank, six churches, 10 stores, three printing offices, 300 dwellings, mostly of brick and about 2000 inhabitants. A number of the streets are paved or Macadamized, and the side walks are laid with brick. In the immediate vicinity are one furnace, four flouring-mills, four saw-mills, one paper-mill, one fulling-mill, and one carding machine, and an abundance of bituminous coal. It is a flourishing and growing village.

NEW-LONDON, county, Ct. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 600 sq. m. Bounded S. by Long Island sound. Watered by Thames river, formed by the junction of Shetucket and Yantic rivers, which afford extensive water-power in Norwich. The Shetucket receives the Quinebag, as large as itself, in the N. part of the co. Hawcutt r. bounds it on the E., and separates it from the state of R. Island. It contained in 1840, 27,441 neat cattle, 62,395 sheep, 14,356 swine; and produced 10,138 bushels of wheat, 37,633 of rye, 186,587 of Indian corn, 16,966 of buckwheat, 21,875 of barley, 122,335 of oats, 394,301 of potatoes. It had one commission house in foreign trade, with a capital of \$30,000, 247 retail stores, capital, \$770,450, 11 lumber-yards, capital, \$76,500, capital invested in the fisheries \$1,190,000, 24 fulling-mills, 23 woolen factories, 16 cotton factories with 29,013 spindles, 57 grist-mills, 64 saw-mills, three oil-mills, five paper-mills, seven rope-walks, 90 tanneries, two potteries, four printing-offices, three binderies, three weekly newspapers; 17 academies, 747 students; 231 schools, 10,790 scholars. Pop. 44,463. Capitals, New-London and Norwich.

New-London, city, port of entry, and semi-capital of New-London co., Ct., is situated in 41° 29' N. lat., and 73° 9' W. long. from Greenwich, and 4° 53' E. long. from W.; 44 m. S.E. Hartford, 52 m. E. New-Haven, 55 m. S.W. Providence R. 1, 353 W. The population in 1810, was 3238; in 1830, 3330; in 1850, 4356; in 1840, 5519.

It stands on the W. bank of Thames river, 3 m. from its mouth, and is built on a declivity, which descends to the S. and E. Back of the city the ground rises to a considerable height, presenting, from its more elevated parts, a delightful view of the harbour, of Long Island sound, of the Atlantic, and of the surrounding country. The site of the city is uneven and rough, and overpread with granite rocks. The difficulty of laying it out with much regularity prevented the attempt, but it affords many commanding sites for dwellings, and is generally well built. Some of the houses recently erected are neat and elegant.

The county courts are held alternately in this city and in Norwich. It contains a courthouse, jail, a custom-house, three banks, an almshouse, two markets, nine churches, two Congregational, two Methodist, two Baptist, one Episcopal, one Universalist, and one Roman Catholic, 83 stores, one grist-mill, three manufactories of hardware, three sperm candle and oil manufactories, two tanneries, three printing-offices, two binderies, 750 dwellings, and about 7000 inhabitants, in the year 1844.

The harbour of New-London is the best in the state, and one of the best in the United States, easy of access, spacious and safe, having a depth of water of 30 feet, entirely sufficient for the largest ships of war. It is rarely obstructed by ice, and serves as the port of Connecticut river, which is not navigable for vessels of a large class, and, for some months of the year, not at all. This in some measure compensates for the limited back country which naturally flows to New-London for a market.

New-London became a place of considerable importance even before the Revolutionary war, when a large amount of shipping was employed in the European and West India trade, consisting of 130 vessels. The commerce, however, dwindled away, and was entirely extinguished by the last war with Great Britain. A few years after the peace, the merchants of this place turned their attention to the whale fisheries, which are now very extensively carried on. There are belonging to this place 50 ships, besides some smaller vessels, employed in this business, employing over 1600 seamen, and a capital of \$1,500,000. Besides these, there is a considerable number of vessels employed in the shore fisheries, which supply the market of New-York, and most of the neighbouring cities, with fish. There are also a few vessels employed in the coasting trade, some of which visit the southern states. The tonnage of the port in 1840, registered, licensed and enrolled, was 44,822, which is more than that of any other port in the state. The harbour is defended by two forts. Fort Trumbull is situated on a point projecting from the W. side of the harbour, about a mile below the city, and is generally garrisoned by soldiers of the United States. The other fortification is fort Griswold, on

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an eminence on the opposite side of the river, in Groton. The lighthouse is on a projecting point of land, which divides the harbour from Long Island sound, 3 m. below the city.

There were in the city according to the census of 1840, 40 retail stores, with a capital of \$320,000; three lumber-yards, with a capital of \$30,000; capital employed in the fisheries \$830,000; machinery was produced to the amount of \$30,000; hardware and cutlery, to the amount of \$61,000; one tannery employed a capital of \$3000; three rope-walks employed a capital of \$10,000; one printing office, one bindery, one weekly newspaper. Total capital employed in manufactures \$61,300. It had four academies, 121 students; 14 schools, 787 scholars.

The first settlement of New-London was made in 1646, and the township was laid out into lots in 1648. The Indian name of the place was Nameaug. It was the seat of Sassacus, grand sachem of Long Island, a part of Connecticut and Narragansett, and belonging to the Pequot tribe of Indians. It is the smallest town in the state, being only 4 m. long, and at an average three fourths of a mile wide. On the 16th of September, 1781 a large portion of the place was burned by the British, under the traitor Benedict Arnold, and fort Griswold on the Groton side was captured, and the greater part of the garrison, consisting of militia hardly collected, was barbarously put to the sword, mostly after they had surrendered. A granite obelisk, 125 ft. high erected near the spot, commemorates the event; and on a tablet are inscribed the names of those who fell on that occasion. The loss of property by the burning of New-London was ascertained by commissioners appointed by the general assembly of the state in 1783, to be \$485,980; as a compensation for which, the sufferers received a grant of land in the Connecticut Western Reserve, in the state of Ohio. During the last war, a British squadron, under the command of Commodore Hardy, chased two American frigates into the harbour of New-London, which they blockaded for a considerable time. But the fortifications were strengthened and well garrisoned, and the British never ventured to attack the place, but made an assault upon Stonington, a much weaker place in the vicinity, and were repulsed.

New-London, L. Chester co., Pa., 36 m. W. Philadelphia. Bounded W. by Elk cr. Watered by Clay cr. It contains two churches, seven stores, two woolen factories, one forge, six grist-mills, seven saw-mills; one academy, 80 students, five schools, 131 scholars. Pop. 1553.

NEW-MADRID, county, Mo. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 1625 sq. m. The surface is level, and in some parts liable to be overflooded. Bounded E. by Mississippi r. It contained in 1840, 6635 neat cattle, 1603 sheep, 21,408 swine; and produced 9503 bushels of wheat, 461,110 of Indian corn, 11,055 of oats, 9227 of potatoes, 1164 pounds of cotton. It had 15 stores, four grist-mills, four saw-mills; two academies, 25 students, four schools, 90 scholars. Pop.: Whites, 3748; slaves, 801; free coloured, 5; total, 4554. Capital, New-Madrid.

New-Madrid, p. v., capital of New-Madrid co., Mo., 271 m. S.E. Jefferson city, 911 W. Situated on the W. bank of Mississippi river, which here has a bend, placing it on the N.W. side. The bank of the river, somewhat elevated, has been undermined by the current of the river. The place was visited by earthquakes in 1811-12. It contains a court-house, jail, Roman Catholic church, a nunnery, a female seminary, 10 stores, and about 500 inhabitants. It has extensive exports of corn and lumber. About 75,000 bushels of corn are shipped annually. It is well situated for shipping produce, at all seasons of the year.

NEWMARKET, a market town of England, celebrated for its races, partly in hund. Chevely, co. Cambridge, and partly in hund. Lackford, co. Suffolk, 13 m. E.N.E. Cambridge, and 55 m. N. by E. London. Area of its two parishes, 570 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2948. It comprises one large and wide street, lined with respectable shops, handsome private residences, numerous hotels and inns for the accommodation of the nobility and others who flock thither during the races. It has some handsome public buildings, among which may be specified the new rooms belonging to the Jockey Club. The stables are most extensive, and are fitted up with every convenience. Of the two parish churches, that of St. Mary's is by far the most handsome, and has a tower and steeple that form a prominent feature when seen from a distance. The Wesleyan Methodists and Baptists have also their places of worship, with attached Sunday schools. A subscription charity school is attended by 72 boys and 53 girls, the number on Sunday amounting to 176 children of both sexes. There are numerous other small charities.

Horse-racing, though now so favourite a diversion, is of rather late origin in England, and does not appear to have been much practised till the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the following reign, however, James I. was a distinguished patron of the turf, and imported Arabian horses for the improvement of the native breeds. In this

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early part of the reign of Charles I. Newmarket became celebrated for its races; and Charles II., who was still more assiduously attached to this new resort of the sporting world, regularly attended its races, and repaired and enlarged the house in the town that had been occasionally occupied by his father and grandfather. From this epoch Newmarket has been the racing metropolis of the empire, and has always had to boast of the most distinguished patronage. "Newmarket fame and judgment in a bet" being an object of the highest ambition with many nobles and wealthy commoners of our own day, as well as with those of the days of Pope. The racecourse, on the heath to the W. of the town, is probably the finest in England. It is apportioned into different distances, corresponding with the ages and supposed powers of the horses, the longest course being 4 m. 1 furlong and 198 yards, and the shortest 2 furlongs and 47 yds. The grand stand has every accommodation for spectators, with a betting-room, coffee-room, &c. There are seven race meetings during the year, instituted at different periods, each lasting three days: the earliest is the Craven meeting, on Easter-Monday; then follow the two spring meetings; a fourth takes place in July; and there are three others in October, the last being called "the Houghton meeting." The sovereign gives three plates annually; one is provided from a fund left for the purpose, and others are given by the nobility or subscribed for by the members of the turf. The training-ground, on a slope S. of the town, is considered superior even to the course for trying the mettle, wind, and speed of the horses. About two thirds of the adult male population are trainers, stable-keepers, grooms, &c.; and, in fact, the town is wholly dependent for support on the races, and the training of horses. Markets on Tuesday: fairs, Whit-Tuesday and Nov. 8, chiefly for horses and sheep. Newmarket was nearly burnt down in 1683, and again at the commencement of last century. (*Blaine's Encyclopedia of Rural Sports*, p. 336, 373.)

NEW-MARKET, p. L. Rockingham co., N. H., 38 m. S.E. Concord, 486 W. Bounded N.E. by Lamprey river, S.W. by Exeter r. Incorporated in 1737. It contains four churches, two Methodist, a Free-will Baptist, and a Universalist, 30 stores, three cotton factories, with 14,000 spindles, one furnace, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 46 students; 13 schools, 764 scholars. Pop. 9730. Vessels of 80 or 100 tons come up to the village on Lamprey r.

NEW-MARKET, p. v. Shenandoah co., Va., 139 m. N.W. Richmond, 119 W. Situated a mile E. of the N. fork of Shenandoah r. It contains three churches, a Lutheran, Methodist and Baptist, an academy, five stores, a variety of manufacturing establishments, 190 dwellings, and about 800 inhabitants.

NEW-MARLBOROUGH, p. t., Berkshire county, Mass., 131 m. S.W. by W. Boston, 90 m. E. by E. Lenox, 364 W. Granted in 1736, incorporated in 1750. Watered by Koonapet river and its branches. It contains a Congregational church, and some Methodist, four stores, one fulling-mill, one forge, four grist-mills, 15 saw-mills, one powder-mill, three paper-mills; 11 schools, 430 scholars. Pop. 1669.

NEW-MILFORD, p. t., Litchfield co., Ct., 51 m. W.S.W. Hartford, 306 W. Watered by Housatonic river and its tributaries. It contains nine churches, two Congregational, two Episcopal, two Methodist, two Baptist and one Friends, seven stores, one cotton factory with 1500 spindles, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, five tanneries; 23 schools, 679 scholars. Pop. 3974. Marble is found here. Two bridges cross Housatonic r.

NEW-MILFORD, p. t., Susquehanna co., Pa., 185 m. N. Harrisburg, 399 W. Drained by Mitchell's and Salt Lick creeks. It contains an Episcopal church, three stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, four saw-mills, one oil-mill, two tanneries; eight schools, 940 scholars. Pop. 1148.

NEW-ORLEANS, city, port of entry, and capital of Louisiana, in the parish of Orleans, is the fourth in population, and the third in commerce in the United States; and is in 29° 57' 30" N. lat., and 90° 8' W. long. from Greenwich, and about 13° 7' W. long. from W. It is 100 miles from the mouth of the river, following its course, by not more than 90 in a direct line, 953 below the mouth of the Ohio, 1149 below the mouth of the Missouri, 1397 S.W. New-York, 1612 S.W. Boston, 1173 by post-road from Washington. The population in 1810 was 17,943; in 1820, 37,178; in 1830, 46,310; in 1840, 102,193; of whom 23,448 were slaves. Employed in agriculture, 1,430; in commerce, 7,392; in manufactures and trades, 4,593; in navigating the ocean, 1,315; do. rivers, lakes, &c., 985; in the learned professions, 438.

It is situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river, which by a singular bend causes the city to be on its N.W. side, facing the S.E. The city is built on an inclined plane, descending gently from the river towards the swamp in the rear; so that when the Mississippi is full, the streets are three or four feet below the surface of the river. To pre-

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vent inundation an artificial embankment called the *Levee*, has been raised at a great expense, extending from fort Plaquemine, 43 miles below the city, to 120 miles above it, which is 15 feet wide and 4 feet high. Directly in front of the city, it affords a very pleasant walk. The position of New-Orleans as a vast commercial emporium is unrivalled; for the Mississippi, with its numerous tributaries, brings to it for a market, the products of 30,000 miles of navigation, and the immense resources of the great valley are yet but partially developed. The city proper is in the form of a parallelogram, running along the river 1320 yards, and extending back 700 yards. This portion of the city is traversed by 22 streets, forming 84 principal and 14 minor squares. The whole extent of the city, including its incorporated faubourgs, is not less than five miles parallel with the river, and it extends perpendicularly to it, from a quarter to three quarters of a mile; and to the Bayou St. John, two miles. The houses are principally of brick, except some of the ancient and dilapidated dwellings in the heart of the city, and some new ones in the outskirts. The modern buildings, particularly in the upper parts of the city, or Second Municipality, are generally three and four stories high, with elegant and substantial granite fronts. Many of the houses in the outer parts are surrounded with gardens, and ornamented with orange trees. The view of the city from the river, in ascending or descending, is beautiful; and on entering it, the stranger finds it difficult to believe that he has arrived at an American city. This remark applies especially to the central and lower parts, where the older buildings are ancient and of foreign construction, where the manners, customs and language are so various; the population being very nearly equally made up of Americans, French, Creoles and Spaniards, with a mixture of almost every nation on the globe. During the business season, extending from the first of November until July, the *Levee*, in its whole extent, is crowded with vessels of all sizes, from all quarters of the world; with hundreds of large and splendid steamboats, and numerous barges and flat boats, &c. Nothing can present a more busy, bustling scene than the levee at this time, the loading and unloading of vessels and steamboats, with 1500 drays transporting tobacco, cotton, sugar, and the various and immense produce of the far west. In 1836 the legislature passed an act dividing the city into three municipalities, ranking them according to their population. The first includes the city proper, extending, with that width, from the river back to lake Pontchartrain, and occupying the centre; the second adjoining it above, and the third below, both extending from the river to the lake. Each municipality has a distinct council for the management of its internal affairs, which do not encroach on the general government.

Among the public buildings, the Cathedral or Church of St. Louis on the Place d'Armes or Parade-square, strikes the stranger forcibly by its venerable and antique air. It was founded in 1793, and to a certain extent completed in 1794. The lower story is of the rustic order, flanked at each of the front angles by hexagonal towers, projecting one half of their diameter, crowned by low spires. The second story is of the Roman Doric order. Above, on the apex of the pediment of this story, rises the principal turret, square below, about 30 feet high, and hexagonal above, with a belfry with apertures on each side to let out the sound, with an elevated pinnace above. Every Saturday evening, by the conditions of its erection, masses are offered for the soul of its founder, Don André, and at sunset on that day, the tolling of its bell recalls his memory to the citizens. On the right of it, looking from the square, is a large building of the Tuscan and Ionic orders, two stories high, occupied by various offices in the lower stories, and in the second story by the court-rooms of the parish, district and criminal courts, with the offices for their clerks. On the left of the cathedral is a building, corresponding to the one last described, the lower story containing the city guard room and the police prison, and above the offices of the mayor, the city treasurer, the comptroller, and the common council room. The second Presbyterian church is finely located, fronting on La Fayette-square, the handsomest public place in the city. It is of the Grecian Doric order, with a fine portico. The basement is of granite, the remainder of brick, plastered to imitate stone. It was completed in July, 1835, and cost \$55,000. In the court in front, is a neat obelisk, erected to the memory of Rev. Sylvester Larned, the first Presbyterian pastor in the city, who died in 1830, at the early age of 24, deservedly lamented. The new Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, is of the Grecian Doric order, copied from the temple of Theseus at Athens. It has a fine portico, and a steeple rising from an octagonal obelisk, resting on a lofty pedestal of Egyptian architecture combining novelty, grandeur and beauty. The steeple is 170 feet high from the side-walk, and the building was completed in 1837, at an expense of \$50,000. The first Congregational church is a plain brick

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edifice in the Gothic style of architecture, finished in 1819, at an expense, including the cost of the ground, of \$70,000. Rev. Sylvester Larned, its first pastor, died of the epidemic in 1820. St. Antoine's or the Mortuary chapel, at the corner of Conti and Rampart streets, was erected as a place for the exhibition of the bodies of the dead, and the performance of the funeral ceremonies according to the Roman Catholic ritual. It is a neat edifice of the Gothic composite order, and cost \$16,000. All the funeral ceremonies of the Roman Catholics are performed here. The Ursuline chapel, is a building in the quaint old style of architecture, erected, according to a Spanish inscription on a marble tablet, in 1787, and is an interesting monument of former times. The State-house, formerly the Charity hospital, was purchased by the state in 1834. It consists of a centre building and two detached wings. It occupies a whole square between Canal and other streets. The entrance from Canal-street is through ground laid out and ornamented as a pleasure-ground, and neatly kept. The principal building is occupied by the chambers for the senate and house of representatives, and offices for the clerks and others. The wings are occupied with offices for the governor, the secretary of state, the treasurer, and other public officers. The new Charity hospital is a large building, completed in 1834, at an expense, including ground, of \$149,571. The old Charity hospital (now the State-house) was purchased by the state for \$125,000, for bonds payable in 50 years at five per cent interest. The new Charity hospital is 290 feet long and three stories high, and is entered from Common-street under a Doric portico. The cupola presents a magnificent view of the city and its environs. The lower story is occupied by the library, the physicians' and surgeons' rooms, a lecture room for the Medical college, &c., and the second and third stories are divided into wards for the patients, and rooms for the accommodation of the Sisters of Charity, who devote themselves to an attendance on the indigent sick. It is calculated to contain 540 patients. The grounds around it are handsomely improved and neatly kept. It is a noble charity, rendered peculiarly necessary by the sickness, which often prevails at certain seasons in New-Orleans, particularly among strangers, who are often cured in this place, while others are carried from it to their long home. The Franklin Infirmary is a private hospital, fronting on the Pontchartrain railroad. It is a beautiful building, 65 by 55 feet, and two stories high, with an imposing portico in front, surrounded by handsome shrubbery, having attached to it a variety of buildings, and can accommodate 100 patients. Several of the markets are large and commodious structures. Poydras-street market is 402 feet long and 42 feet wide. The vegetable market is 172 feet long, and cost \$25,800. The meat market is built of brick, on the levee, and extends from Ann to Main streets, is a striking object as the city is approached by water, and cost about \$30,000. St. Mary's market is in the rusticated Doric style, in the second municipality, built of brick and plastered to imitate granite, 430 feet long and 43 wide, and cost \$47,000. It was rented in 1838 for \$64,650. Washington market, in the third municipality, is designed to be a fine structure, and is but partially completed. The theatres are among the prominent buildings of New Orleans. The most magnificent of these is St. Charles theatre, completed in Nov. 1835, 132 feet long by 175 deep. In the centre of the dome is suspended a magnificent chandelier, 12 feet high and 36 in circumference, weighing 4900 pounds, lighted by 176 gas lights. It contains 23,300 cut glass drops, which weigh about 900 pounds. The interior and exterior of this building have a corresponding magnificence. It cost \$350,000, and stands on the E. side of Charles-street. It is said to be now converted to other uses. The Orleans theatre is a spacious edifice, of the Roman Doric, and a mixture of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and cost \$180,000. The performances are in the French language. The Camp-street, or American theatre is 60 feet wide and 160 deep, and cost, with its ground and furniture \$120,000. It is in the second municipality, and can accommodate 1100 persons. Several cotton presses are among the imposing structures of the city. The Orleans Cotton Press is on ground 632 feet long and 308 wide, which is nearly covered with buildings. It contains a centre building three stories high, surmounted by a cupola, which affords a fine view of the city. The wings are two stories high, and very extensive. It presses on an average 150,000 bales of cotton annually, but its capacity is much greater. There are other cotton presses. Several of the banks have fine buildings, and some of the hotels are magnificent. Two of these hotels, one of which contains the exchange, cost \$600,000 each. The United States Branch Mint has an edifice 282 feet long and 108 feet deep, with two wings 39 by 81 feet, the whole three stories high, which cost \$183,000. The city is supplied with water raised by a steam engine from the Mississippi river, into a reservoir, constructed on an artificial mound, 21 feet high at its base. The reservoir is 250 feet

square, built of bricks, and plastered with hydraulic cement. It is divided into four compartments, to allow the water to settle before it is distributed over the city in cast iron pipes, which are laid to the aggregate length of 18 miles. The Water-works belong to the Commercial bank, and cost \$732,004. The City Water-works have a pipe a mile long, to furnish running water in hot weather, through the gutters of the city, and cost \$110,000. A draining company, with a capital of \$640,000 has two steam engines for draining the marshes of 35 square miles in extent between the city and lake Pontchartrain. There are in the city a custom house, a U. S. branch mint, a U. S. land-office, 16 banks with an aggregate capital of over \$40,000,000, some of which are not in good credit, and 12 insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of \$3,600,000. There are fewer churches than in most large American cities. There are three Roman Catholic, two Episcopal, and a Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, one each, and a Mariner's church. There are packet lines to several large cities; to New-York of nine ships, one sailing weekly; to Boston of five ships, sailing twice a month; to Philadelphia, seven vessels, sailing once a week; to Baltimore, four vessels, sailing twice a month; to Charleston, four vessels, twice a month; and one steam-packet to Texas, twice a month.

New-Orleans is often familiarly called the Crescent city, from its form; for though the streets are straight, those which follow the river have two turns at large angles, giving it something of this form. The river opposite to the city is half a mile wide, and from 100 to 160 feet deep, and it preserves the same width to near its entrance into the gulf of Mexico. On the bar at its mouth it has a depth of from 134 to 16 feet of water, with a soft muddy bottom. Large and powerful steam tow-boats, some of which will tow six large vessels, are constantly employed to facilitate the passage of vessels to and from the gulf. A canal 44 miles long leads from a basin within the city to lake Pontchartrain, through the bayou St. John. Through this canal the trade of the country bordering on lake Pontchartrain and Borgne, and all the coast of the N. part of the gulf of Mexico as far as Florida, comes to the city, and a considerable fleet of sloops is often seen in the basin. A railroad also, 44 miles long, connects the city with lake Pontchartrain, which will probably supersede the use of the canal. A harbour is formed in the lake at the termination of the railroad, and a considerable village is there springing up. The facilities for trade are great, and well improved. The exports, including the foreign and coasting trade, are not less than \$40,000,000, which are greater than those of any other American city, except New-York; but its imports are vastly less. Much of the western country, which exports its produce by the way of New-Orleans, imports its goods from New-York. In 1843, 740,367 bales of cotton were exported to foreign ports, and coastwise. New-Orleans is growing rapidly, but will never probably equal New-York; though it is very likely to become the second city in the Union. The licensed and enrolled tonnage in 1840, was 126,613. Its unhealthiness is against it, though this has often been exaggerated; and the same is true of its morals. It is said to be an orderly and peaceable city, and its inhabitants are distinguished for their politeness, hospitality, and kindness to the distressed.

According to the census of 1840, there were eight commercial and 375 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$16,400,000; 1881 retail stores, with a capital of \$11,018,225; 32 lumber yards, with a capital of \$67,800; six furnaces, with a capital of \$355,000; hardware was manufactured to the amount of \$30,000; one cotton factory with 700 spindles employed a capital of 30,000; tobacco manufactures employed a capital of \$60,000; one tannery had a capital of \$50,000; two distilleries employed a capital of \$56,000; three sugar refineries produced to the amount of \$700,000; three steam saw-mills had a capital of \$175,000; 18 printing-offices, 5 binderies, 9 daily, 6 weekly, and 2 semi-weekly newspapers employed a capital of \$162,200; 301 brick or stone houses, and 210 wooden houses were built, at a cost of \$2,334,300. The total capital employed in manufactures was \$1,774,900. There were two colleges with 105 students; 10 academies, with 440 students; 35 schools with 975 scholars.

In 1718, Bienville, then governor of Louisiana, selected a spot for the chief settlement of the province, which had hitherto been at Biloxi, and fixed on the present site of New-Orleans, and left 50 men to clear the ground, and erect the necessary buildings. In 1719 the Mississippi rose to an extraordinary height; and as the company were not able to erect dykes the spot was overflowed, and it was for a time abandoned. In 1721, De Pauget completed a survey of the passes of the Mississippi. He found a bar at its mouth consisting of a deposit of mud, 300 feet wide, and twice that in length, having about 11 feet of water. In Nov. 1722, Delorme removed the principal deposits to New Or-

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teams, pursuant to orders. The next year, Charlevoix reached New-Orleans from Canada by the way of the river, and found at New-Orleans 100 cabins without much order, a large wooden warehouse, two or three dwelling houses, a miserable store-house, which had been used as a chapel, a shed being converted into a house of prayer, and a population not to exceed 300. A negro was at this period sold for \$136; rice at \$3 the barrel; and brandy at \$30 the quarter cask. A company of Germans, disappointed by the failure of the financier Law, descended the river to New-Orleans, with a view to return to France, but were induced to remain on small allotments of land made to them at what is now called the German coast, and supplied the city with vegetables. Their descendants still cultivate the land on a larger scale. In September of this year a terrible hurricane leveled the church, hospital, and 30 houses, drove three vessels which were in the harbour, ashore, destroyed the crops and gardens, and produced a scarcity of provisions, and several of the inhabitants thought of abandoning the colony. In 1727 the Jesuits and Ursuline nuns arrived, and were accommodated on a tract of land in the lowest part of the faubourg St. Mary. The nuns removed to a house erected for them, in 1730. The property became in time very valuable, and was sold; and the nuns removed to a new convent in 1824, two miles below the city. In 1763, Clement XIII. expelled the Jesuits from the dominions of the kings of France, Spain and Naples, and they were obliged to leave Louisiana, and their property was seized and sold for about \$180,000. The same property, with its improvements, is now worth 15,000,000. In 1764 British vessels began to visit the Mississippi. They would sail past the city, make fast to a tree opposite the present city of Lafayette, and trade with the citizens. The exports during the last year of its subjection to France was \$250,000, and the population of the city was 3190. The commerce suffered by the restrictions of the Spanish. In 1765 the population of the city, exclusive of the settlements in the vicinity, was 4980. A more liberal course of the Spanish government revived the trade of New-Orleans, and French, British and American vessels began to visit New-Orleans. In 1788 a fire consumed 900 houses. In 1791 the first company of French comedians arrived from Cape Francois, having fled from the massacre at St. Domingo; other emigrants opened academies, the education of youth having been previously in the hands of priests and nuns: In 1793 Baron Carondelet arrived. He divided the city into four wards, and recommended lighting it, and employing watchmen. The revenue of the city did not amount to \$7000, and the lighting it required a tax of 1.124 cents on every chimney. He erected new fortifications, and had the militia trained. In 1794, the first newspaper was published in Louisiana. In 1795, permission was granted by the king to the citizens of the United States to deposit their merchandise at New Orleans, during a period of ten years. In 1796 the canal Carondelet was completed. In March 21st, 1801, Louisiana was ceded by Spain to the French republic, and in April 30th, 1803, Bonaparte, as first consul, sold it to the United States, for about \$15,000,000, and it was taken possession of on the 30th of November. The population of the city did not then exceed 8,056, and of the province but 49,473; 42,000 of whom were within the present bounds of Louisiana. The duties of the custom-house the year preceding the cession, amounted to \$117,515, which would have been greater, but for the corruption of the officers. The Roman Catholic religion was the only one publicly allowed. The revenues of the city in 1803, were \$19,978. There entered the Mississippi this year 256 vessels, of which 18 were public armed vessels; of American, 48 ships, 63 brigs, 50 schooners, and nine sloops; of Spanish, 14 ships, 17 brigs, 4 polacres, 64 schooners, and 1 sloop; of French 1 brig. In 1804 New-Orleans was made a port of entry and delivery, and the bayou St. John, a port of delivery. A city charter was granted New-Orleans in 1805. Jan. 10th, 1812, the first steamboat arrived at the city from Pittsburg, having descended in 259 hours. In August, a hurricane did great damage to the houses and shipping, which has not been an unfrequent occurrence.

Early in December 1814, the British approached New-Orleans with about 8000 men by the way of lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain. Their passage into the lake was opposed by a squadron of gun-boats, under Lieut. Jones. After a spirited conflict, in which the killed and wounded of the enemy exceeded the whole American force, he was compelled to surrender to superior numbers. Dec. 21st, 4000 militia arrived from Tennessee. On the 22nd, the enemy, having previously landed, took a position near the main channel of the river, eight miles below the city. On the evening of the 23rd, Gen. Jackson made a furious attack upon their camp; they were thrown into disorder, but rallied; and Gen. Jackson withdrew his troops, and fortified a strong position four miles below the city, supported by batteries on the W. side of the river. These fortifications

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were unsuccessfully assailed on the 28th of Dec. and the 1st of Jan. In the meantime both armies received reinforcements; and on the 8th of Jan. the British prepared to storm the works. In the night, a regiment was transported across the river to storm the works on the western bank. Early in the morning, the main body of the British, consisting of 7 or 8000 men, marched from their camp to assault the American works. Many were killed by grapeshot as they approached. When they came within musket shot, a stream of fire burst forth from the American lines. Gen. Jackson had placed his troops in two lines, where those in the rear loaded for those in front, which caused the fire to be incessant, which from Kentucky and Tennessee marksmen, must have been deadly. While leading to the walls the regiment which bore the ladders, Gen. Packenham, the chief in command, was killed; Gen. Gibbs, the second in command, was mortally wounded; and Gen. Keene, severely. Without officers to direct them, the troops halted, fell back, and soon fell in disorder to their camp. In a little more than an hour, 3000 of the British lay prostrate on the field, while only seven Americans were killed and six wounded; a disproportion unparalleled in the history of warfare. The men on the west side of the river fled before an inferior force, but the events on the east side caused the British to cross the river and retire to their entrenchments. Gen. Lambert, upon whom the command devolved, despairing of success, retired with his troops on board the fleet; and Gen. Jackson, being resolved to hazard nothing, suffered him to retreat unmolested. Immediately after the event, news arrived of peace having been concluded between the United States and Great Britain, which had in fact taken place a short time before the battle, though the news of it did not arrive till after.

In May 1816, the levee, nine miles above New-Orleans, broke through, and inundated the back part of the city, from three to five feet deep, and destroyed several plantations. The levee was finally closed, principally by the exertions of Gov. Claiborne, by sinking a vessel in the breach.

NEW-PALTZ, p. t., Ulster co., N. Y., 74 m. S. by W. Albany, 306 W. Watered by Wallkill r. Bounded E. by Hudson r. It contains two Dutch Reformed churches, seven stores, three fulling-mills, one woollen factory, three grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 35 students; 26 schools, 1109 scholars. Pop. 5408. The inhabitants are mostly Dutch descent.

NEW-PHILADELPHIA, p. v., Goschen t., capital of Tuscarawas co., O., 115 m. E.N.E. Columbus, 313 W. Situated on the E. bank of Tuscarawas river opposite the mouth of Sugar creek. It is on a beautiful plain, and contains a court-house, jail, several stores, a printing office, and various mechanic shops, 80 dwellings, and about 500 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, a pari. bor., market-town, and par. of England, in the centre of the Isle of Wight, of which it is the cap., on the Medina (crossed here by an old stone bridge), 14 m. S.E.E. Southampton, and 75 m. S.W. London. Pop. of pari. bor., which comprises, with the old bor., a portion of the par. of Carisbrooke, in 1831, 6700. The town has one principal street, with two or three others meeting it at right angles, and forming spacious market-places. The best streets are well built, paved, and lighted with gas; but there are several inferior houses on the N. side of the town and along the river. The market-house is an old building, open in the lower part, the upper story being formed into apartments for the corporation business, &c. The church is a large edifice, having three aisles, divided from each other by pointed arches, and an embattled tower at its W. end; the living is a vicarage, subordinate to Carisbrooke. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians, and the Society of Friends have their respective places of worship; and there are three Sunday-schools. A grammar-school was founded in 1619, by James I. In its school-room, a venerable-looking structure of gray stone, Charles I. and the parliamentary commissioners carried on the negotiation which ended so fatally for the former. There is also a girls' charity school. The Literary institution, assembly-rooms, and theatre are the other principal public establishments. Within the borough is a jail, built at the joint expense of the borough and the island generally: it has rooms for the separate confinement of male and female tried and untried prisoners; but there is little further classification. The old castle of CARISBROOKE (which see), occupies an eminence, about 14 m. S.W. the town. About 1 m. N. is a workhouse for the poor of the entire island, and near it is Parkhurst military depot and hospital, erected in 1780, and furnishing accommodation for upwards of 3000 troops. "The town formerly derived much benefit from the presence of a large military force; but the barracks have been all but deserted since 1825, and the withdrawal of the stimulus has been seriously felt. There is a lace manufactory close to the town, employing from 600 to 700 hands, and another of less consequence at the distance of about 2 m. The present importance of New-

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port depends principally on its being a market-town in the centre of the island, which is an active agricultural and grazing district. The markets are said to be somewhat injured by the existence of the tolls; but the general prosperity of the town seems to be neither increasing nor diminishing to any material extent." (*Mun. Corp. Rep.*)

The bor. of Newport is supposed to have been incorporated in the reign of Henry II. but its principal charter was granted by James I. Under the Mun. Reform Act it is divided into two wards, and is governed by a mayor, five aldermen, and 18 councillors: it enjoys, also, a commission of the peace, under a recorder. Corporation revenue, in 1839, £552. An ancient court, the *Curia militum*, consisting of freeholders, is held once in three weeks at the town-hall, and exercises jurisdiction over all the island, except the borough. Newport has sent two members to the House of Commons, since the 23 Edward I. A portion of the parish of Carlebrooke was added to the old borough, by the Boundary Act: registered electors in 1839-40, 660. Newport is also the election-town for the Isle of White, which, under the Reform Act, sends one member to the House of Commons. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday; fairs on Whit-Monday and two following days. (*Parl. Papers; Corp. Rep., &c.*)

NEWPORT (Welsh, *Castell-newydd*) a parl. bor., market town, and river port of England, hund. Wentloog, co. Monmouth, on the W. bank of the Usk, crossed here by a stone bridge of five arches, and about 4 m. from its mouth. 90 m. S.S.W. Monmouth, and 124 m. W. by N. London. Pop. of parl. bor., in 1831, 7097. The town comprises a narrow and crooked main street, bifurcating at its S. extremity, and crossed by others still manner and more irregular. On an eminence S. from the town is the old parish church of St. Woollos, with a square tower, apparently of Norman architecture, though much altered at different periods; the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the bishop of Gloucester. There are places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, Calvinists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics. National and Lancasterian schools are established here, and the Sunday-schools are attended by about 900 children. Near the bridge are some interesting remains of a baronial castle, said to have been erected by Robert Fitzroy, son of Henry I.; and not far off are the ruins of an old monastery. "Newport is extensively engaged in the iron and tin trade, and in the export of coals. It is connected with Pontypool and Crumlin by the Monmouthshire canal. Iron and coal are brought from the former, coals only from the latter. Tram-roads also connect Newport with the Romney, Tredgar, Sirhowy, Ebbwvale, and Beaufort iron-works. It may, indeed, be considered a very thriving place: new docks and wharfs are building, or in contemplation, and the town is rapidly increasing." (*Mun. Bound. Rep.*) In 1839, 453,855 tons of coal were shipped from this port, of which, 13,653 tons were sent to foreign countries. The gross customs' revenue in 1839 amounted to £18,250, but in 1840 it fell off to £10,530. The river is navigable for sea-going ships close up to the town, and ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. Between 60 and 70 ships belong to the port. The iron-foundries are on a large scale, and there are nail factories, roperies, breweries, and a pretty extensive pottery.

Newport, which received its earliest charter in the reign of Edward III., was divided by the Municipal Reform Act into two wards; its municipal officers being a mayor, and five other aldermen, with 18 councillors. It has also a commission of the peace, under a recorder. Corporation revenue, in 1839, £617. In conjunction with Monmouth and Usk, Newport has sent one member to the House of Commons since the 27th Henry VIII., the right of election down to the Reform Act being vested in the resident burgesses. The electoral limits were enlarged by the Boundary Act, so as to include, with the old borough, additional portions of the parishes of St. Woollos and Christ-church. Registered electors for the united boroughs, in 1839-40, 1304. It is also one of the polling-places at elections for the county, and the principal town of a poor-law union, comprising 30 parishes and townships. Markets on Saturday; cattle markets the 3d Monday in each month; fairs, Holy Thursday, Whit-Thursdays, 15th Aug., and 6th Nov. (*Parl. Mun. Bound. Rep., &c.*)

NEWPORT, a market town and par. of England, S. Bradford, hund. co. Salop, near its E. limit, 164 m. W.N.W. Shrewsbury, and 128 m. N.W. London. Area of parishes 800 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3745. It consists principally of a main street, on the road between Shrewsbury and Stafford, in the centre of which stands the parish church: the living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the lord-chancellor. A grammar-school, founded in 1565, is endowed with lands producing about £1000 a year, and funded property to the amount of £19,450: it has eight exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge, and is conducted by two masters. An English school is supported out of the funds of the same charity, and there are two sets of almshouses. The town com-

prises also an old, but well-built market-hall. The chief business of Newport is its retail trade for the supply of the neighbourhood. Malting is carried on pretty extensively; and it derives some advantages from its situation on a branch canal connecting the Shrewsbury canal with the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction canal. A private bank and savings' bank are established here. Markets on Saturday; cattle and sheep fairs, first Tuesday in February, Saturday before Palm Sunday, May 28, July 27, Sept. 25, and Dec. 10.

NEWPORT, a decayed bor. and market town of England, co. Cornwall, N. div. hund. East, separated from Launceston, of which it is a suburb, by a small rivulet. Though it had for many years been quite insignificant, this borough sent, from the reign of Edward VI., two members to the House of Commons (nominees of the Duke of Northumberland) down to the passing of the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised.

NEWPORT, county, E. I. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains, exclusive of water, 136 sq. m. It consists of several islands in Narragansett bay, and a portion of the main land. The principal island is Rhode Island, from which the state takes its name, which is 15 m. long, and 24 broad. It also contains Conanicut, and Prudence islands in Narragansett bay, Block Island is the Atlantic islands in Narragansett bay, and Little Compton lantic, and the townships of Tiverton and Little Compton on the main land. It possesses great facilities for navigation, and especially for the fisheries. It contained in 1846, 6633 neat cattle, 39,230 sheep, 5679 swine; and produced 408 bushels of wheat, 3500 of rye, 96,059 of Indian corn, 33,005 of barley, 62,607 of oats, 142,318 of potatoes. It had seven houses in foreign trade, 133 retail stores, five lumber yards, capital invested in the fisheries \$301,537, two falling-mills, five woollen factories, 10 cotton factories with 81,290 spindles, one dyeing and printing works, 24 grist-mills, four saw-mills, three rope-walks, four tanneries, one distillery, one brewery, three printing-offices, two bookbinders, three weekly newspapers; three academies, 100 students; 62 schools, 2471 scholars. Pop. 16,874. Capital, Newport.

NEWPORT, p. t., Penobscot co., Me., 54 m. N.E. Augusta, 649 W. It has four stores, one grist-mill, one saw-mill; eight schools, 471 scholars. Pop. 1138.

NEWPORT, p. t., capital of Sullivan co., N. H., 30 m. W. by N. Concord, 474 W. Chartered in 1761. Watered by Sugar river and its branches, which afford water-power. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Baptist, Free-will Baptist, and Universalist, seven stores, two falling-mills, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, 10 saw mills, two tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 19 schools, 650 scholars. Pop. 1858. It has a courthouse, jail, and an academy.

NEWPORT, p. t., capital of Newport co., and semi capital of the state of Rhode Island. Situated on the S.W. side of Rhode Island, 30 m. S. by E. Providence, 75 m. S.W. Boston, 55 m. E. by N. New-London, 408 W. It is in 41° 29' N. lat., and 71° 19' W. long. The harbour is enclosed by Brenton's point on the S.W., and Goat Island in front, and is spacious, safe, and well defended, having a depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. The harbour is defended by three forts. Fort Green is on the S.W. of the town; fort Adams is on Brenton's point, 2 m. S.W. of the town; and fort Woolcott is on Goat Island, in front of the town. On this island there is a military hospital belonging to the United States. Newport is finely situated for commerce. It has some trade with the East Indies, and the north of Europe, and considerable with the West Indies, particularly the island of Cuba. The coasting trade, particularly with the middle and southern states, is considerably extensive; and the fisheries have been successfully prosecuted. In the whaling business seven ships, and three brigs are employed. Of merchant vessels, there are two ships, two barques, 19 brigs, 16 schooners, and 19 sloops. Packet lines ply to New-York, and to other places on the coast. The site of the town is beautiful. The ground rises by a gentle acclivity from the shore, causing the place to appear finely from the water. The principal street is over a mile in length, and there is a public square called Washington square, on which the state house stands. The houses are neatly built, and those which are old are kept in good repair. The beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its climate, have made it a favourite place of summer resort, particularly from the southern states. Its fish market is unrivalled, having nearly 60 different kinds of scale and shell fish, and in great abundance. It contains a state house, a jail, seven banks, with an aggregate capital of \$715,000, 12 churches, three Baptist, a Congregational, Methodist, Friends, Moravian, two Episcopal, two Unitarian, and a coloured, besides a Jews' synagogue, 120 dwellings, and 8333 inhabitants. The Redwood library was founded in 1747, has a neat edifice, and contains 4000 volumes, many of them rare old folios. There is also a Mechanics' library, and a Marine society. The place has

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several cotton manufactories. The Coddington mills have 10,300 spindles, 244 looms, and employ 170 hands; the Newport manufacturing company have 5000 spindles, 116 looms, and employ 140 hands; the Perry manufacturing company have 8000 spindles, 230 looms, and employ 217 hands. According to the census of 1840, Newport had five commercial and two commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$126,700; 104 retail stores, with a capital of \$346,515; three lumber yards, capital \$98,800; one fulling-mill, two woolen factories, four cotton factories, with 90,290 spindles, seven grist-mills, three tanneries, one distillery, one brewery, three printing-offices, two binderies, three weekly newspapers. Total capital in manufactures \$736,983; two academies, 100 students; eight schools, 265 scholars. The registered, and licensed and enrolled tonnage of the district in 1840, was 10,924.

NEWPORT, p. t., Herkimer co., N. Y., 86 m. N.W. Albany, 405 W. Watered by West Canada creek. It contains one Episcopal and Baptist church, seven stores, two fulling-mills, two cotton factories with 1636 spindles, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries, two distilleries; 10 schools, 469 scholars. Pop. 3090.

NEWPORT, L., Luzerne co., Pa., 8 m. S.W. Wilkesbarre. Watered by Nanticoke river. Anthracite coal and bog iron ore abound. It has two stores, three flouring-mills, four saw-mills; five schools, 325 scholars. Pop. 1099.

NEWPORT, p. v., capital of Campbell co., Ky., 66 m. N.N.E. Frankfort, 493 W. Situated on the S. side of Ohio river, immediately above the mouth of Licking river, directly opposite to Cincinnati. It contains a courthouse, jail, a market-house, an academy endowed by the state with 6000 acres of land, and a United States arsenal. It occupies an elevated plain, which commands a fine view of Cincinnati.

NEWPORT, p. v., capital of Cocke co., Tenn., 323 m. E. by S. Nashville, 465 W. Situated on the S.W. side of French Broad river. It contains two churches, a Methodist and Presbyterian, an academy, and 150 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, p. t., Washington co., O., 118 m. E.S.E. Columbus, 293 W. Bounded S.E. by Ohio river. It has a church, two stores, 10 schools, 464 scholars. Population 1236.

NEWPORT, p. v., capital of Vermillion co., Ia., 78 m. W. Indianapolis, 650 W. Situated on the S. side of Vermillion river, 2 m. above its junction with Wabash river. It contains a courthouse of brick, a jail, four stores, two tanneries; one school, 30 scholars. Pop. 192.

NEW-PORTLAND, p. t., Somerset co., Me., 56 m. N.N.W. Augusta, 650 W. It has seven stores, one fulling-mill, three grist-mills, three saw-mills; 17 schools, 597 scholars. Pop. 1620.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a market-town and par. of England, at the N. extremity co. Buckingham, hund. of its own name, near the junction of the Ouse and Ousel (crossed here by two stone bridges, and one of iron), 13 m. E.N.E. Buckingham, and 48½ m. N.W. London. Area of par., 3290 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3569. The town is straggling, ill-built, and only occasionally lighted with gas. The church, which has lately been thoroughly repaired, is a large building of considerable antiquity, occupying an eminence which commands an extensive view of the surrounding rich country: the living is a vicarage, valued at £330 a year, and in crown patronage. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyan Methodists, and Independents have also their respective places of worship, with attached Sunday schools. National, Lancasterian, and infant schools are supported by subscription; and there are two endowed charity schools for girls. A mechanics' institute was established here a few years since; and there is a theological academy for training Independent ministers. Rev. St. alms-houses provide lodging, clothes, fuel, and a stipend of £10 a year to seven aged persons, and Queen Anne's hospital (founded by Anne, consort of James I.) is appropriated to the maintenance of six poor men and women, an allowance, also, of £10 a year being made to the vicar as its master. There are several other minor charities and bequests belonging to the parish, and in trust of the vicar and churchwardens. Newport-Pagnell had formerly a very extensive manufacture of bone-lace, which, though greatly injured by the competition of the machine-lace of Nottingham, still forms the staple trade of the town. The petty sessions for the hund. are held here. Markets well supplied with corn on Saturday: cattle and lace fairs, April 22, June 32, and October 22.

NEW-RICHMOND, p. v., Ohio t., Clermont co., O., 116 m. S.W. Columbus, 487 W. Situated on the N. bank of Ohio river. It contains two churches, a Methodist and Presbyterian, 10 stores, a large steam grist and steam saw-mill, 130 dwellings, and about 900 inhabitants.

NEW-ROCHELLE, p. t., Westchester co., N. Y., 18 m. N. E. New-York, 145 m. S. Albany, 244 W. Bounded S. by Long Island sound, on which is a pleasant village. It was early settled by the Huguenots, from Rochelle in

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France. It has two academies, 38 students; one school, 50 scholars. Pop. 1816.

NEW ROSS, a pari. bor. and river port of Ireland, co. Wexford, prov. Leinster, on the declivity of a steep hill, on the E. side the Barrow, 13 m. N.E. Waterford. Pop. in 1831, 6284. It is in general pretty well built, but its appearance does not indicate prosperity: this, however, is said to be owing to the difficulty that has existed of late years in obtaining land from the proprietor, Mr. Tottenham, on leases of sufficient length to encourage building. (*Boundary Report*.) Its public buildings are the parish church, a chapel of ease, a Roman Catholic chapel, a friary, and a nunnery, with a chapel to each; meeting-houses for Quakers, Methodists, and the Christian brethren; several endowed schools, an infirmary, a fever hospital, and dispensary, a lying-in hospital, the Trinity hospital, and other almshouses, with several minor charitable institutions; a market-house, and corn-market; a barrack, the borough courthouse, sessions-house, and bridewell. A wooden bridge, 500 feet in length, with a drawbridge for the passage of vessels, leads across the river to the suburb of Rossercon, in the county Kilkenny. The corporation, which received its first charter in the reign of Edward I., consisted of a sovereign, burgesses, and commonalty. It returned two members to the Irish House of Commons till the union, since which it has sent one member to the Imperial House of Commons. The electoral limits, as fixed by the Boundary Act, comprise about 336 acres. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 339. General sessions are held at Easter and Michaelmas; petty sessions every fortnight. The town is a constabulary station, and it has three breweries and distilleries. Markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays; fairs, 10th Jan., 10th Feb., 17th March, Easter Monday, 3d May, Whit-Monday, 10th June, 10th July, 10th Aug., 10th Sept., 18th Oct., 10th Nov., and 8th Dec.

New Ross is extremely well situated for trade: vessels of 900 tons reach it at all times of the tide, and those of 600 tons at high springs: the river is also navigable for barges to Athy, where it unites with the Grand canal, communicating with Dublin on the one hand, and the Shannon on the other. In 1835, its exports, consisting principally of grain, provisions, and live stock, were valued at £59,074. It imports fish from Newfoundland, and timber from N. America and the Baltic. Postoffice revenue in 1830, £365; 1836, £1035. Branches of the Agricultural and National banks were opened in 1835. (*Boundary Rep.*; *Railway Rep.*)

Though called New, Ross is really an old town. A sanguinary conflict took place here on the 4th of June, 1798, between the insurgent Irishmen and the military. The former repeatedly forced their way into the town; but were in the end repulsed with great loss.

NEWRY, a pari. bor., river-port, and town of Ireland, prov. Ulster, on the Newry Water, about 6 m. above where it falls into Carlingford bay, and on the line of the Newry canal, which gives it a navigable communication with the bay on the one hand, and with Lough Neagh on the other, 34 m. S.W. Belfast, and 56 m. N. Dublin. Area of pari. bor., 2500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 13,369. It is divided by the river into two unequal portions, the largest of which, on its W. side, is in the county Down, and the other in Armagh; the communication between them being kept up by four bridges, two of which are handsome structures.

It is a well-built thriving town. (*Man. Bound. Rep.*) Its more ancient part, on the declivity of a hill, has narrow and ill-arranged streets; but the modern portion, on the low ground along the river and canal, has wide airy streets, with good houses, mostly of granite. The principal public buildings are two Protestant Episcopal churches; St. Patrick's, originally built in 1578, and rebuilt after the revolution, and St. Mary's, a handsome structure, erected in 1819, with a spire 190 feet in height. It has also two Roman Catholic chapels, one of which, of large dimensions, in the Gothic style of architecture, is regarded as the cathedral of the see of Down. A convent of the order of St. Clare has also a chapel attached to it. The Presbyterians have three places of worship, the Methodists two, and the Independents and Kilyites one each. The institutions for education comprise a preparatory seminary for Maynooth college, a school attached to the convent of St. Clare, and three schools connected with the board of national education, in which and in other minor schools, about 1700 pupils are instructed. Some of the apartments of a suite of assembly-rooms, erected in 1794, are now used as public offices and for a savings' bank. It has also a mendicancy association, and some almshouses; a hospital, with accommodation for 40 patients; a good custom-house; and barracks for 700 men.

The environs, which are very beautiful, are studded with numerous seats, surrounded by well-wooded demesnes. The town is paved, cleaned, lighted with gas, and watched, under the management of a board of commissioners: the

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assessment for these purposes amounts to about £1100 a year. The supply of water is wholly derived from numerous private springs.

The *Lordship of Newry*, of which the town forms part, extends over about 21,000 acres. It formerly was attached to a monastery, and enjoyed very extensive privileges, which, after the dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII., were vested in the Bagnal family, of which the Earl of Kilmorey is the present representative; his lordship being lay rector and improprisor of the tithes. The borough was incorporated by James I. in 1613; but the corporation under this charter having, from some cause or other, been extinguished, the sea-marshal, appointed by Lord Kilmorey, became the ruling officer in the town, holding a manor-court every third Wednesday for sums not exceeding £10, and a weekly court of record on Mondays for pleas to the amount of £3 6s. 8d. Irish. The general sessions for the county of Down are held here twice a year, as are those for the W. division of Armagh, in which the town is partly situated. Here is a bridge, in which prisoners are confined until transmitted to the county prisons at Downpatrick or Armagh. The borough returned two members to the Irish House of Commons; and since the union it has returned one member to the Imperial House of Commons. The charter restricted the right of voting to the provost and 12 burgesses; but on its extinction the franchise came to be enjoyed by the inhabitants at large. It was, however, confined by the act 35 G. 3, cap. 29, to the occupiers of houses rated at the annual value of £3. The Boundary Act did not change the limits of the borough. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 1600.

Though not distinguished by its manufactures, it has two foundries, a flint-glass factory, a distillery, three breweries, and some large corn-mills; and in its vicinity are two large flax-mills and a cotton-mill. The opening of the Newry canal connecting Carlingford bay with Lough Neagh, has been of great advantage to the town, having made it the entrepôt of a very considerable district, and the seat of an extensive commerce: it is the principal port in the kingdom for the shipment of butter. Vessels of small burden come up to its quays, but those of larger burden road and unload at Warren's point, about 4 m. lower down. Subjoined is

An Account of the Quantity and Value of the Principal Articles shipped from Newry in 1835.

Articles.	Quantity.	Estimated value.
Corn, meal, and flour	cwt. 497,247	204,387
Provisions	— 21,223	54,620
Proteins	— 5,340	333
Flax and tow	— 85,940	77,380
Feathers	— 34	840
Tobacco	lbs. 8,785	1,288
Spirits	gallons 5,380	595
Linen	yards 2,680,260	184,811
Wool	number 2,228,000	682
Bees	— 3,551	17,765
Cows and oxen	— 688	8,830
Horses	— 30	9,300
Sheep	— 15,585	15,525
Swine	— 15,585	16,500
Other articles	— value	—
Total	—	616,336

Exclusive of its cross-channel trade with Great Britain, especially that with Liverpool and Glasgow, which is by far the most extensive, it has some trade with North America, the ports on the Baltic, and other foreign countries. The gross customs' duty received at the port amounted, in 1840, to £44,040; and it has about 180 ships of the aggregate burden of about 9000 tons, exclusive of two or three steamers. A general market, and a market for linens, which are extensively produced in the neighbourhood, are held every Thursday; and a market for grain on Tuesdays, and for meat on Saturdays. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £2841; do., in 1836, £2736.

Newry was early of considerable importance, and had a castle. It suffered in the war of 1641; and was nearly destroyed by the Duke of Berwick in 1689. It is now one of the most thriving towns in the N. of Ireland.

NEW-SALEM, p. t., Franklin co., Mass., 73 m. W. N. W. Boston, 403 W. Bounded N. by Miller's river, by a branch of which it is watered. Incorporated in 1753. It contains three churches, two Congregational, and a Baptist, four stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 103 students; 12 schools, 360 scholars. Pop. 1306.

NEW-SCOTLAND, p. t., Albany co., N. Y., 9 m. W. Albany, 379 W. Drained by Coeyman's creek, and a branch of Normanskill river. It contains a Presbyterian church, three stores, two grist-mills, four saw-mills. Population 2612.

NEW-SEWICKLY, t., Beaver co., Pa., 5 m. E. Beaver. Watered by Beaver river, which affords extensive water-power. It has one store, two grist-mills, two saw-mills, 459

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one tannery, one distillery, one pottery; four schools, 123 scholars. Pop. 1740.

NEW-SHARON, p. t., Franklin co., Me., 96 m. N. W. Augusta, 621 W. Watered by Sandy river, which flows into Kennebec river. Incorporated in 1794. It contains four stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, two saw-mills; 17 schools, 799 scholars. Pop. 1869.

NEW-SHOREHAM, p. t., Newport co., R. I., 15 m. S. S. W. Point Judith, 13 m. N. E. Montauk-point, Long Island. It comprises Block Island in the Atlantic, 8 m. long, and from 2 to 4 broad. About one seventh part of the surface is covered with ponds. The only fuel is peat, as there are no forests. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cod and mackerel fisheries. It has no ship harbour, and the boats are hauled ashore in bad weather. It contains a Baptist church, four stores, one grist-mill; four schools, 374 scholars. Pop. 1069.

NEWSTEAD, a village of England, co. Nottingham, being a liberty of the par. of Papewick, in the N. div. wap. Broxtow, 8 m. N. by W. Nottingham. Pop. in 1831, 159. This village would be wholly unworthy of notice were it not for its proximity to Newstead Abbey; a structure, the fame of which will be as immortal as the English language. The abbey was formerly a priory of Black Canons, founded by Henry II., and granted at the dissolution to Sir John Byron, the ancestor of the illustrious poet, to whom it is wholly indebted for its celebrity. The part now inhabited consists principally of the rooms and offices of the priory, the church, except the S. aisle, having fallen entirely into decay. The front has a noble and majestic appearance, being built in the form of the W. end of a cathedral, adorned with rich carving and lofty pinnacles. The cloisters exactly resemble those of Westminster Abbey, only on a smaller scale, but possessing, if possible, a more venerable appearance. The cloister-court has a basin in the centre; and many of the ancient occupants of this noble pile lie under its flagged pavement. The chapel is still entire. The abbey stands

"— embosomed in a happy valley,
Crowned by high woodlands —."

And the ivy-covered ruins of the Gothic church, with its "mighty window" and tower, strikingly contrast with the castellated mansion and its offices.

"Before the mansion lies a verdant lake,
Broad as transparent, deep, and freshly fed
By a river," —

with woods sloping down to its banks. The apartments are spacious and superbly furnished in the old style; and the venerable fabric, with its remnants of monastic and baronial magnificence, its sombre appearance and sequestered situation, seems to have harmonized well with the moody mind of the "noble Child." An antique cross of red sandstone stands in the courtyard, and a Gothic greenhouse leads into a beautiful garden, formerly the cemetery of the priory, where is a pedestal of white marble erected by the poet over a Newfoundland dog that had saved his life. The remains of Lord Byron are interred in Hucknall churchyard, a few miles from the abbey, which has passed from the family.

NEWSTEAD, p. t., Erie co., N. Y., 30 m. N. E. Buffalo, 396 m. W. Albany, 396 W. Bounded N. by Tonawanda creek. It has four stores, two fulling-mills, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, two tanneries; 15 schools, 702 scholars. Pop. 9653.

NEWTON, county, Ga. Situated N. W. of the central part of the state, and contains 460 sq. m. Drained by branches of Ocmulgee river. It contained in 1840, 6031 neat cattle, 4212 sheep, 17,983 swine; and produced 46,322 bushels of wheat, 901 of rye, 465,339 of Indian corn, 25,373 of oats, 13,990 of potatoes, 747 pounds of tobacco, 4,115,635 of cotton. It had 26 stores, one cotton factory, with 308 spindles, four flouring-mills, 13 grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two tanneries, three distilleries; one academy, 85 students; one school, 30 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7890; slaves, 3739; free coloured, 18; total, 11,693. Capital, Coveinton.

Newton, county, Miss. Situated a little S. E. of the centre of the state, and contains 540 sq. m. Drained by head branches of Chickasawha river. It contained in 1840, 9376 neat cattle, 1387 sheep, 14,190 swine; and produced 1894 bushels of wheat, 95,751 of Indian corn, 10,312 of potatoes, 1670 pounds of rice, 273,892 of cotton. It had six grist-mills, six saw-mills; one college; two schools, 48 scholars. Pop.: whites, 1860; slaves, 546; free coloured, 1; total, 2527. Capital, Decatur.

Newton, county, Mo. Situated in the S. W. corner of the state, and contains 1150 sq. m. Drained by branches of Neosho river. It contained in 1840, 6924 neat cattle, 3721 sheep, 17,390 swine; and produced 6151 bushels of wheat, 264,116 of Indian corn, 5918 of oats, 9561 of potatoes, 9179 pounds of tobacco, 1589 of cotton, 1752 of sugar. It had 12 stores, six grist-mills, four saw-mills, four tanneries, four distilleries; six schools, 114 scholars. Population: whites,

NEWTON FALLS.

2616; slaves, 169; free coloured, 5; total, 3790. Capital, Newbo.

Newton, p. t., Middlesex co., Mass., 7 m. W. Boston, 433 W. It is bounded on three sides by Charles river, which, by two considerable falls, affords extensive water-power. The Boston and Worcester railroad passes through it. It contains the Newton Theological seminary, under the direction of the Baptists, founded in 1825, has three professors, 33 students, 137 who have completed the course, and 4000 vols. in its library. It has a brick edifice 85 feet long, 49 wide, and three stories high above the basement, which cost \$10,000. There are also houses for the professors, and a mansion house for boarding the students. The township contains five churches, two Congregational, two Baptist, and an Episcopal, 15 stores, one cotton factory, with 5712 spindles, two grist-mills, three paper-mills; four academies, 114 students; 11 schools, 509 scholars. Pop. 3351.

Newton, p. t., capital of Sussex co., N. J., 70 m. N. Trenton, 238 W. The borough is on Paulinckill river, has several streets, and a large public square in the centre, on which stands the courthouse, jail, and county offices. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist, an academy, a high school, a bank, a lyceum, a public library, eight stores, two printing-offices, each issuing a weekly newspaper, 150 dwellings, and 900 inhabitants. The township contains 15 stores, one furnace, one fulling-mill, two woolen factories, five grist-mills, seven saw-mills; three academies, 91 students; 15 schools, 537 scholars. Pop. 3857.

Newton, t., Gloucester co., N. J., 6 m. N.E. Woodbury. Watered by Cooper's and Newton creeks. It contains nine stores, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, three grist-mills, one tannery, one pottery; three academies, 155 students, five schools, 245 scholars. Pop. 1863.

Newton, t., Cumberland co., Pa., 16 m. W. Carlisle. Watered by Yellow Breeches creek. It has two commission houses in foreign trade, two stores, one furnace, two fulling-mills, two woolen factories, three flouring-mills, six saw-mills, two distilleries; seven schools, 317 scholars. Pop. 1469.

Newton, p. t., Muskingum co., O., 60 m. E. Columbus, 345 W. It contains three churches, and has several salt works. It has 15 schools, 593 scholars. Pop. 2568.

NEWTON FALLS, p. v., Newton t., Trumbull co., O., 162 m. N.E. Columbus, 311 W. Situated at the junction of two branches of Mahoning river, and on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. It possesses a good water-power, and contains two churches, four stores, three warehouses, two woolen factories, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, one paper-mill, and about 450 inhabitants. Iron ore is found in the vicinity.

NEWTON-IN-THE-WILLOWS, otherwise called *Newton-in-Marefield*, a bor., market-town, and township of England, W. Derby, hund. co. Lancaster, 15 m. W. by S. Manchester, and 168 m. N.W. London. Area of township, 3101 acres. Pop., in 1831, 2130; but probably much increased, owing to the recent erection of iron-foundries, engine-manufactories, and glass-works. It comprises one main and rather long street, conveniently situated near the point where the Manchester and Liverpool railway unites with the Grand Junction and Union railways: it has also a large depot and station. Two episcopal chapels have been built here within the last seven years, and there are two or three Sunday schools. A free school, founded in 1609, is endowed with £35 a year. Horse-races take place annually on the common N. of the town. Its market, long disused, was re-established in 1836, and is held on Saturday. Fairs, May 17 and 18, August 11 and 12. Newton returned two members to the House of Commons, nominees of the lord of the manor, from 1st Eliz. down to the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised. (*Butterworth's Stat. of Lancashire*.)

NEWTON-LIMAVADY, an inland town of Ireland, co. Londonderry, prov. Ulster, near the Roe, about 14 m. E. from Lough Foyle, and 15 m. N.E. Londonderry. Pop., in 1831, 2428. "It is agreeably situated on the E. bank of the river Roe, in a fertile and well-cultivated district. The town is rapidly increasing and improving, arising from the impulse which of late years has been given to husbandry in its vicinity. Wheat is now raised in considerable quantities, though not many years ago it was imported for home consumption. But the great increase in the culture of flax is the principal cause of its prosperity; and such has been the extent of this produce, that it was found expedient to open a market in the town for its disposal within the last twelve months, where the average weekly sales now amount to from 15 to 17 tons, and to the value of £1000 sterling; and it is now considered that this amount will rather increase than diminish. Since the municipal commissioners visited the town, two banks, or branches of banks, have been established, with a fair proportion of business." (*Municipal Bound. Rep.*) The public buildings

NEWTOWN.

comprises the parish church, three Presbyterian meeting-houses, and one Methodist do.; a dispensary sessions-house, a market-house, and a bridewell.

The corporation, under a charter of James I., in 1613, consisted of a provost, 12 burgesses, and a commonalty, and returned two members to the Irish House of Commons till the union, when it was disfranchised. General sessions are held in June and December; petty sessions on alternate Tuesdays. The town is a constabulary station.

Markets for corn are held on Tuesdays and Fridays, and for general sales on Mondays. Fairs on the second Monday in February, 29th March, 13th June, 12th July, and 29th October. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £478; in 1836, £469. The banks referred to above were the Belfast and Northern banks opened in 1835.

NEWTOWN-STEWART, a market-town of Scotland, co. Wigtown, beautifully situated in the vale of the Cree, mostly on level ground, on the banks of that river, and on the high road from Dumfries to Portpatrick, 36 m. W. the former, and 25 m. E. by N. the latter, direct distance. Pop. of town, 2241; or, including the parish, 3461. It chiefly consists of one main street along the road. A suburb, called Cree Bridge, on the opposite side of the river, and in the stowery of Kirkcudbright, is connected with the town by a handsome granite bridge.

A large cotton-mill was erected here about 45 years ago, but the speculation not succeeding, the premises were sold in 1836, for a fifth part of the original cost, and have since been pulled down. A few hand-loom weavers are employed by the Glasgow manufacturers; and it has a brewery and tan-work. But the inhabitants are chiefly dependent for support on its retail trade with the surrounding country and its markets. Pork, of the value of about £6000 a year, is cured here, chiefly for the English market. Vessels of 70 or 80 tons come up the Cree (which falls into Wigtown bay) to Carty, within 1 m. of the town.

The parish church, designed by Mr. Burn, architect, Edinburgh, and now (1841) about being finished, is the handsomest Gothic edifice for religious purposes in the S. of Scotland. It occupies an elevated situation on the outskirts of the town, has a fine light spire, and is altogether extremely elegant, and in the best taste. It cost nearly £7000. Here are also chapels belonging respectively to the Associate Synod, the Relief, and the Roman Catholics. There are nine schools in the parish, of which the most important is the Douglas school, founded and endowed by a gentleman of that name, a native of the parish, who died in Jamaica in 1799. The teacher has a salary of £80 a year, and is allowed to charge school fees. Dr. Alexander Murray, the celebrated orientalist, was born (1775) in the neighbourhood, where a granite monument, 89 ft. in height, has recently been erected to his memory. Adjoining the town is Kircubtree, the seat of the Heron family. (*New Stat. Account of Scotland, & Wigtownshire*, 167-195.)

NEWTOWNARDES, a town and seaport of Ireland, co. Down, at the N. extremity of Lough Strangford, 10 m. E. Belfast. Pop., in 1831, 4442. It has a large square and several good streets, in which are the parish church, a small Roman Catholic chapel, three Presbyterian meeting-houses, two for Methodists, and one each for Seceders and Covenanters, a large school on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, a spacious town-hall, a courthouse, and a house of industry. "It is increasing very much in extent; many houses have been built within the five years ending with 1835; and others are building, but they are generally of a small description." (*Mem. Bound. Report*.) The corporation, which, under a charter of James I., in 1613, consisted of a provost, 12 burgesses, and a commonalty, returned two members to the Irish House of Commons till the union, when it was disfranchised. A manor court sits every third Saturday for the recovery of debts to the amount of £10. General sessions are held in June and December, and petty sessions on the first and third Saturday of every month. A constabulary force is stationed here. The weaving and embroidery of damask muslins are carried on to a considerable extent for the Glasgow manufacturers; and there is a large brewery. Markets on Saturdays; fairs on the second Saturday of every month, and on the 23d January, 14th May, and 23d September. Postoffice revenue, in 1830, £220; in 1836, £252. A branch of the Belfast bank was opened here in 1836.

NEWTOWN, a parl. bor., manufacturing and market-town, and par. of N. Wales, hund. of Newton, co. Montgomery, on the Severn, crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, close to the upper end of the Montgomery canal, 294 m. S.W. Shrewsbury, and 152 m. N.W. London. Pop. of par., in 1831, 4550; in 1841, 3990. The town consists of a number of small streets, lined with mean-looking houses of lath and plaster. The town-hall is of brick, and there is a handsome modern cloth-hall. The church, an ancient structure in the English style, has a low square tower, surmounted by a wooden belfry; and another church is at present in the course of

NEW-UTRECHT.

being erected. There are also several places of worship for dissenters, and numerous Sunday-schools. "There is not a single day-school, however, in which the rising poor can receive gratuitous instruction." (*Hand-loom Weavers' Report*, v. 359.) "Newtown is one of the most considerable towns in Montgomeryshire; and appears, indeed, to be more flourishing, and rising into greater importance, than any other town in N. Wales, owing to the number of flannel manufactures carried on in the town and its neighbourhood. The greater quantity of the Welsh flannel is made here; and the peculiar quality of the water is one of the causes assigned for the excellence of its woollen articles. Land in the neighbourhood lets at a high rent." (*Bousd. Rep.*) "The flannel markets (removed thither from Welshpool in 1832) are held on alternate Thursdays, and the quantity in the mart averages 400 pieces, valued at £10 each, every market-day. The supply comes from every part of the country, except Llanidloes; and from many districts the flannel is sent in the rough, and finished or dressed at Newtown, where there are greater facilities of machinery and water. There are about 700 hand-looms in the town. The labour is performed principally by male weavers, but also by women and children, the average net wages amounting to 9s. 6d. per week. The best weavers are never out of employ; but a great number of the midding hands are thrown out of work by the slightest depression of the trade. Considerable distress prevailed a few years ago among the weavers, owing to the failure of numerous small manufacturers, but the trade has now returned to a wholesome channel." (*Hand-loom Weavers' Report*.)

In 1839, Newtown had four woollen-mills, employing 91 hands. Machinery is made on a considerable scale, and there are foundries, potteries, tanyards, and malthouses, besides two joint-stock banks. From the extent of its trade, it is designated "the Leeds of Wales." Its communications are facilitated by the Montgomery canal, which comes close up to the town, and connects it with the internal navigation of the central and northern districts. The Reform Act made Newtown a parliamentary borough, contributory with Llanidloes, Welshpool, Machynlleth, and Llanfyllin, to Montgomery. The Boundary Act included with the parish the townships of Hendidley and Gwestydd. Registered electors of Newtown, in 1839-40, 394; and of the united boroughs, 1031. Provision markets on Tuesday and Saturday; fairs, first Tuesday in February, last Tuesdays in March and August, June 24, October 24, and December 16. (*Hand-loom Weavers' and Bousd. Reports; Nicholson's Camb. Guide*, &c.)

Newtown, a decayed bor. and town of England, in the Isle of Wight, on the river of the same name, 3 m. W. by N. Newport, and 100 m. W.S.W. London. Pop. in 1831, 68. It was anciently called Frankville, and is supposed to have been of some importance previously to its being burnt down by the French in the reign of Richard II. Notwithstanding its decayed condition, it sent two members to the House of Commons from the 37th Elizabeth down to the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised.

Newtown, p. t. Fairfield co., Ct., 63 m. S.W. Hartford, 293 W. Incorporated in 1708. Bounded N.E. by Housatonic river. Watered by Powattuck river, a tributary of the Housatonic. It contains five churches, two Episcopal, a Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist; 16 stores, three woollen factories, one cotton factory with 300 spindles, six grist-mills, three saw-mills, three tanneries; two academies, 45 students; 18 schools, 583 scholars. Pop. 3169. The Housatonic railroad passes through it.

Newtown, p. t., Queens co., N.Y., 9 m. E. New-York, 152 m. S. Albany, 329 W. Bounded W. by East river, N.E. by Flushing bay, S.W. by Newtown creek, which receives several branches from the township. Peat is considerably used for fuel, taken from an extensive bog near the village. The village contains four churches; a Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Dutch Reformed; a town-house, 80 dwellings, and about 500 inhabitants. The township contains 10 stores, one woollen factory, two grist-mills; one academy, 55 students, 10 schools, 466 scholars. Pop. 5054.

Newtown, p. t., Bucks co., Pa., 20 m. N.E. Philadelphia, 118 m. E. Harrisburg, 160 W. Newtown creek, a branch of Neshaminy creek, affords water-power. It contains a Presbyterian and a Friends' church; one store, two grist-mills, one saw-mill; one academy, 50 students; six schools, 436 scholars. Pop. 1414.

NEW-UTRECHT, p. t., Kings co., N.Y., 7 m. S. New-York, 151 S. Albany, 231 W. It occupies the extreme W. end of Long Island. The "Narrows" bound it on the W. It contains the "Bath house," a celebrated watering-place. It has one Dutch Reformed church, four stores; one academy, 35 students; two schools, 107 scholars. Pop. 1233.

NEW-WINDSOR, p. t., Orange co., N.Y., 86 m. S. by W. Albany, 288 W. Bounded E. by Hudson river. It contains nine schools, 641 scholars. Pop. 2429.

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NEW-YORK, the most northern of the middle United States, and the most populous in the union, is bounded E. by lake Ontario, the river St. Lawrence and Lower Canada; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; S. by the Atlantic, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; W. and N.W. by Pennsylvania, lake Erie and Niagara river. It is between 40° 30' and 45° N. lat., and between 71° 35' and 79° 35' W. long.; and between 39° 05' E., and 2° 35' W. long. from W. Exclusive of Long Island, it is 340 miles long and 210 broad, containing, in the whole state, 46,000 square miles, or 11,040,000 acres. The population in 1790, was 346,120; in 1800, 586,050; in 1810, 959,049; in 1820, 1,372,810; in 1830, 1,913,508; in 1840, 2,428,921. Of these 853,999 were white males; 816,276 were white females; 6435 were coloured males; 6428 were coloured females. Employed in agriculture, 455,954; in commerce, 23,408; in manufactures and trades, 173,193; in mining, 1898; in navigating the ocean, 5511; do. rivers lakes and canals, 10,167; in the learned professions, 14,111.

The state is divided into 59 counties, which, with their population in 1840, were as follows:

Counties.	Pop. 1840.	Counties.	Pop. 1840.
Northern District.		Rensselaer,	6,355
Albany,	68,583	Saratoga,	46,453
Albany,	40,375	Schenectady,	17,367
Cattaraugus,	22,328	Schoharie,	3,338
Cattaraugus,	28,572	Seneca,	61,374
Cayuga,	64,826	St. Lawrence,	65,795
Chautauque,	47,975	Steuben,	46,400
Chemung,	30,752	Tioga,	25,371
Chemung,	49,926	Tioga,	27,548
Clinton,	38,167	Warren,	15,428
Columbia,	24,807	Washington,	44,880
Delaware,	35,266	Wayne,	2,827
Erie,	62,455	Yates,	5,944
Essex,	63,824	Total,	1,468,085
Franklin,	15,518		
Fulton,	19,049	Southern District.	
Genesee,	56,547	Columbia,	43,092
Hamilton,	1,907	Dutchess,	23,395
Herkimer,	37,477	Greene,	29,465
Jefferson,	60,394	King's,	7,043
Lewis,	17,830	Orange,	52,779
Livingston,	35,140	Oriskany,	46,710
Madison,	40,003	Pulaski,	12,320
Monroe,	64,922	Rockland,	14,825
Montgomery,	35,910	Saratoga,	22,000
Niagara,	31,132	Schoharie,	11,976
Oswego,	55,310	Sevier,	22,000
Oneida,	67,211	Sullivan,	14,800
Ontario,	59,201	Ulster,	6,800
Orleans,	85,137	Washington,	6,800
Cayuga,	48,618	Total,	745,520
Seneca,	49,026		

Wyoming county has been formed since the taking of the census and is not included in the above. The counties are divided into 835 townships, nine cities, and include 145 incorporated villages.

Albany, on the W. bank of Hudson river, 145 m. N. of New-York, is the capital. The surface is various. Two principal chains of high lands rising to mountains cross the eastern part of the state. One of these comes from New Jersey and crosses the Hudson at West Point, where on each side of the river the mountains, in places coming to the water's edge, and rising to the height of from 1800 to 1680 feet, constitute some of the grandest and most interesting scenery in the country, known as the "Highlands." These mountains are from 15 to 30 miles wide, and after crossing Hudson river proceed in a northerly direction, but not in a continuous range, form in the N. part, the Tug-hkannic mountains, which divide the waters which fall into Hudson river from those which flow into Housatonic river, and thence into Long Island sound. Another range comes from the N.W. part of New Jersey and constitutes the Shawangunk mountains. A third range comes from Pennsylvania, and proceeding N. through Sullivan, Ulster and Greene counties, constitutes the Catskill or Katskill mountains, having in their highest parts an elevation of 3800 feet, and proceeding N. at a less and varied elevation, crosses the Mohawk river at Little Falls. The Adirondack mountains in the N.E. part, and S.W. of lake Champlain, are the loftiest mountains in the state, mount Marcy, the highest peak, being 6460 feet high, and little inferior to the White mountains in N. H. These mountains are exceedingly rich in iron ore of the best quality. The country in the eastern part of the state is generally hilly, where it is not mountainous. In the western part of the state it is generally level, excepting on the S. towards Pennsylvania, where it is uneven and rough. The soil is generally good, and in some parts exceedingly fertile. The eastern part is best adapted to grazing, and the western part to grain. It produces wheat, Indian corn, grass, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley and potatoes. Beef and pork, butter and cheese, hares and cattle, pot and pearl ashes, fow, flaxseed, pease, beans and lumber, are extensively exported. Apples, pears, plums and peaches, are the most common fruits. The produce

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of the state will be best understood by the following statistics. There were in the state, according to the census of 1840, 475,543 horses or mules, 1,911,944 neat cattle, 5,118,777 sheep, 1,900,065 swine; poultry to the value of \$1,153,413. There were produced 19,286,418 bushels of wheat, 2,979,323 of rye, 10,972,286 of Indian corn, 2,530,060 of barley, 2,387,885 of buckwheat, 30,193,614 of potatoes; 9,845,295 pounds of wool, 447,250 of hops, 1735 of silk cocoons, 10,048,109 of sugar, 3,127,047 tons of hay, 1130 of hemp or flax. The products of the dairy amounted to \$10,496,031, of the orchard to \$1,701,935, of lumber to \$3,891,302. There were produced 6799 gallons of wine, 7613 tons of pot and pearl ashes, 469 barrels of tar, pitch or turpentine.

The climate of New-York is various. In the S. part the winters are mild, but changeable. In the N.E. part they are severe, but more uniform. In the level country W. of the mountains, the climate is more mild than in the same latitude in the E. part. The extremes of temperature at Albany, are 10° below and 90° above zero of Fahrenheit; at Flatbush, Long Island, 4° below and 87° above zero; at Canandaigua 8° below and 87° above zero. These may be regarded as representing the northern, southern and western divisions of the state, with some exceptions.

The principal rivers are the Hudson, 324 miles long, which enters New-York bay, and is navigable for sloops 151 miles to Troy; the Mohawk, 135 miles long, which enters the Hudson a little above Troy; the Genesee, 125 miles long, which enters lake Ontario, with falls at Rochester of 236 feet in three miles, having three perpendicular falls of 90, 76, and 20 feet, affording a vast water-power; Black river, 120 miles long, which flows into lake Ontario; Saranac, 65 miles long, which enters lake Champlain at Plattsburg; the Ausable, which after a course of 75 miles, enters lake Champlain; the Oswegatchie which flows 100 miles, and enters the St. Lawrence; the Oswego which proceeds from Oneida lake, 40 miles to lake Ontario. The St. Lawrence forms a part of its N.W. boundary.

Lakes Erie, Ontario and Champlain lie partly within the state. Of the lakes which lie wholly within it, are lake George, 33 miles long, with an average breadth of two miles, having its outlet into lake Champlain, and surrounded by much picturesque scenery; Oneida lake, 30 miles long and 34 wide; Skaneateles lake, 15 miles long, and from 1 to 1½ m. broad; Oswego lake, 11 m. long, and from one to two m. in width; Cayuga lake, 38 m. long, and from one to four broad; Seneca lake, 35 m. in length, and from two to four broad; Crooked lake, 18 m. long, and from 1 to 1½ m. broad; Canandaigua lake, 14 miles long, and one broad. Excepting lake George, all these small lakes discharge their waters into lake Ontario. In the extreme W. part of the state is Chautauque lake, 18 miles long, and from one to three broad, situated within a few miles of lake Erie, but discharging its waters S. into Alleghany river.

There are several important islands in New-York. Long Island is 190 miles long from E. to W., with an average breadth of 10 miles, and contains the counties of Kings, Queens and Suffolk; Staten Island, S.W. of New-York harbour, is 18 miles long and eight wide, and contains the county of Richmond; Manhattan or New-York island is 15 miles long, with an average breadth of 1½ miles, and contains the city and county of New-York. At the E. end of Long Island are Fisher's island, Shelter island, and Robbins's island, all, excepting the first, small. Grand Island in Niagara river is 19 miles long, and from two to seven wide, and extends within 14 miles of Niagara falls.

The harbours are New-York, one of the finest in the United States, which extends eight miles above the Narrows, and is 25 miles in circumference, which is safe, spacious, well defended, and accessible at all seasons of the year, and has from 91 to 97 feet of water on the bar at its entrance. The Hudson river which enters this harbour, is navigable for large ships, about 130 miles to Hudson. Brooklyn on the W. end of Long Island has a good harbour, as has Sag Harbour, at its E. end. Sacetta harbour on lake Ontario is a good natural harbour, and Oswego harbour has been made good by artificial means. Buffalo and Dunkirk have good harbours on lake Erie.

New-York is the chief commercial city in the state, and in the United States, its facilities for commerce are unrivalled, and next to London, it is the greatest commercial city in the world. Brooklyn, opposite to New-York on Long Island, is an appendage of the larger city, and the second place in population in the state. Albany, Rochester, Troy, Buffalo and Utica are large and flourishing cities. Foughkeepsie, Newburgh, Hudson, Catskill and Lansingburgh on the Hudson; Schenectady on the Mohawk; Geneva, Syracuse, Auburn, Lockport, and Ithaca in the W., and Pittsburgh in the N. part of the state, are flourishing places.

The commerce of the state of New-York greatly surpasses that of any other state in the union. The exports of 1841 were \$23,129,632, and the imports were \$75,713,466; the

tonnage entered was 1,111,680; the tonnage cleared was 965,548.

In 1840, there were 460 commercial, and 1044 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$49,583,001; 13,907 retail dry goods and other stores, employing a capital of \$42,130,795; 9592 persons engaged in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$2,604,170; 7593 persons engaged in internal transportation, and 804 butchers, packers, &c., the whole employing a capital of \$2,833,916; 1228 persons employed in the fisheries, with a capital of \$949,250.

The manufactures of the state of New-York are also extensive. Home-made or family manufactures amounted to \$4,636,547; 393 woolen manufactures, with 890 fulling-mills, employed 4636 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$3,537,337, with a capital of \$3,460,349; 117 cotton-factories, with 211,659 spindles, employed 7407 persons, and a capital of \$4,900,772; 332 persons produced 2,867,864 bushels of salt, with a capital of \$5,601,000; 186 furnaces produced 29,088 tons of cast iron, and 190 forges, produced 53,693 tons of bar iron, consumed 123,677 tons of fuel, employed 2456 persons, and a capital of \$2,103,418; nine smelting houses produced 670,000 pounds of lead, employing 333 persons, and a capital of \$221,000; 77 paper-mills produced articles to the amount of \$673,131, and other manufactures of paper produced \$96,637, the whole employing 749 persons, and a capital of \$703,550; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$2,914,117, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$180,348, the whole employing 3660 persons, and a capital of \$1,676,539; 1216 tanneries employed 5579 persons, and a capital of \$3,907,346; other manufactures of leather, as saddles, boots and shoes, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$6,323,924, with a capital of \$2,743,765; 13 glass houses, and 11 glass cutting works employed 496 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$411,571, and employed a capital of \$604,700; 47 potteries employed 197 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$159,393, with a capital of \$58,450; machinery was produced to the amount of \$2,885,517, employing 3631 persons; 662 persons produced hardware and cutlery, to the value of \$1,566,974; 112 cannon and 8308 small arms were made by 303 persons; 1713 persons manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$1,106,303; 1447 persons manufactured granite and marble to the amount of \$66,390; 459 persons made 11,939,534 pounds of soap, 4,039,763 pounds of tallow candles, and 533,000 pounds of spermaceti or wax candles, with a capital of \$618,573; 669 persons manufactured tobacco to the amount of \$631,370, with a capital of \$365,530; 919 distilleries produced 11,973,815 gallons of spirits, and 33 breweries produced 6,059,182 gallons of beer, the whole employing 1488 persons, and a capital of \$3,107,066; 4710 persons manufactured carriages and wagons to the amount of \$2,364,461, with a capital of \$1,485,682; 338 flouring-mills produced 1,861,385 barrels of flour, and with other mills, produced articles to the amount of \$1,693,980, employing 10,807 persons, and a capital of \$14,648,814; vessels were built to the amount of \$797,317; 3660 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$1,971,776, with a capital of \$1,610,810; 3160 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$1,198,597; 1233 brick or stone houses, and 5198 wooden houses were built by 16,768 persons, and cost \$7,985,844; 391 printing-offices, 107 bideries, 34 daily, 13 semi-weekly or tri-weekly, and 198 weekly newspapers, and 57 periodicals, employed 2331 persons, and a capital of \$1,876,540. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$55,252,779.

This state has several important literary institutions. Columbia college, formerly King's college, was founded in New-York city in 1754, and is under the direction, though not exclusively, of the Episcopalians; Union college at Schenectady was founded in 1795; Hamilton college in Clinton, was founded in 1819; Geneva college, conducted by the Episcopalians, was founded in Geneva in 1823; the University of the city of New-York was founded in 1831. The Hamilton literary and theological seminary was founded by the Baptists in 1819; the Theological Institute of the Episcopal church was founded in 1819, in the city of New-York, by the Episcopalians. The New-York theological seminary, connected with the University, was founded in 1836; the theological seminary at Auburn was founded by the Presbyterians in 1831; the Hartwick seminary was founded at Hartwick, in Otsego county, by the Lutherans, in 1816; the theological seminary of the Associate Reformed Church was founded at Newburgh, in 1836; the college of physicians and surgeons in the city of New-York was founded in 1807; the Albany medical college was founded in 1839. In the above named institutions, there were in 1840, 1985 students. There were in the state 505 academies, with 34,715 students, and 10,539 common and primary schools, with 508,367 scholars. There were 44,452 white persons over 20 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

In 1838, the Presbyterians, with a few Congregationalists,

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had 564 ministers, and 86,000 communicants; the Dutch Reformed had 142 ministers, and 15,800 communicants; the Methodists had 501 ministers, and 30,700 communicants; the Baptists had 483 ministers and 67,183 communicants; the Episcopalians had 307 ministers, and about 10,000 communicants; the Associate Reformed had 30 ministers; the Lutherans had 37 ministers; the Roman Catholic had 33 ministers; the Universalists had 25 ministers; the Unitarians had eight ministers; and there were a few others.

There were in the state, Jan. 1st, 1843, 85 chartered and 46 free banks, with an aggregate capital of \$43,950,137, and a circulation of \$14,520,843. The state debt, over available funds in hand for its redemption, was, in Sept. 30th, 1843, \$23,330,083. The valuation of real estate in 1842, was \$504,254,029, and of personal estate was \$116,595,233, making a total of both of \$620,849,262.

There are two penitentiaries in the state, one at Auburn, 77 m. W. of Utica, which is considered as a model for all similar institutions; the other at Sing Sing on Hudson river, 35 m. above the city of New-York, on a similar plan.

New-York has taken the lead in the United States in works of internal improvement. The Erie canal extends from Albany 363 miles to Buffalo. It was commenced in July, 1817, and completed in 1825, and cost \$7,143,780. The widening of the Erie canal has progressed considerably, but is at present suspended. If completed, it would more than double the expense. The Champlain canal, extending from its junction with the Erie canal at Waterford, 64 m. to Whitehall, on lake Champlain, cost \$1,257,804. The Oswego canal extends from its junction with the Erie canal at Syracuse, 36 m. to Oswego on Lake Ontario, and cost \$365,437. The Cayuga and Seneca canal extends from Geneva, at the outlet of Seneca lake, 21 m. to Montezuma, part the way by Seneca river, and cost \$236,805. The Chenung canal connects the head of Seneca lake with Elmira on Chenung river, is 39 m. long, and cost \$331,694. Crooked lake canal connects Crooked lake, near Penn Yan, with Seneca lake at Dresden, is 8 m. long, and cost \$156,777. Chenango canal extends from the Erie canal at Utica to Binghamton on Susquehanna river, is 97 m. long, and cost \$2,270,605. These canals are all completed. The Genesee Valley canal is to extend from Rochester 106½ m. to Olean on Alleghany river, below which it is navigable to Ohio river. It is finished 58 m. to Danville, and has cost \$1,300,392. Most of it is under contract, and the whole, it is estimated, will cost not far from \$5,000,000. Black river canal is to extend from the Erie canal at Rome, to the High falls on Black river, 35 m., whence the navigation of the river is to be improved for 42½ m. A navigable feeder of 10 m. extends from Black river to the canal at Boonville. The canal, with the feeder, is completed to the summit level, 14 m., and cost \$446,841. The whole expense of the canal, aside from the river navigation, is estimated at \$1,760,046, a small part of which is under contract. The Delaware and Hudson canal is the work of a private company, but the state loaned \$800,000 to the company, for which it took stock. It extends from Rondout on Rondout creek in Ulster county, to Delaware river, 84 m., and thence extends 25 m. to Honesdale, and 16½ m. by railroad, to the coal mines at Carbondale. The whole length is 125½ m., part of which lies in Pennsylvania. The cost of the whole work was \$1,675,000.

A line of railroads, under different names and companies, extends from Albany to Buffalo. A railroad extends from Buffalo to Niagara falls, and is extended to Lewiston, where it connects with a steamboat line to Oswego. A branch of this railroad extends to Lockport. A railroad extends from Schenectady to Ballston spa. Another extends from Troy to Saratoga, and another from Troy to Schenectady. A railroad of 16 m. is New-York and of 24 m. in Pennsylvania, extends from Corning in Steuben county, N. Y., to the Blossburg coal mines in Pa., with a total length of 40 m.; and more than 40,000 tons of bituminous coal are transported on this railroad annually, which, according to the demand, may be indefinitely increased. The New-York and Erie railroad is designed to extend 446 m., from Piermont on Hudson river, to Dunkirk on lake Erie. It is finished 46 m. to Gothen; and though something has been done on other parts, it is, at present, suspended for want of funds. The Harlem railroad extends from the city hall, New-York, to Bronx river, 14½ m.; and it is designed to extend it to the Housatonic railroad in Connecticut, unless it can be continued directly to Albany. Unless a railroad can be extended from the city of New-York to Albany, much of the trade of the west will be diverted to Boston, which is connected by a railroad with Albany.

The governor is elected biennially by the people. He must be 30 years of age, be a native-born citizen of the United States, and have resided five years in the state. The lieutenant is elected in like manner, and must possess similar qualifications. He is president of the senate; and in case of the impeachment, removal, death, or absence, of

the governor, discharges the duties of the office. The senate consists of 32 members, who are chosen for five years, one fourth of whom are elected every year. The assembly consists of 128 members, elected annually by the people. The governor nominates all judicial officers, except justices of the peace, and has the power of appointment, with the consent of the senate; and the judges hold their offices during good behaviour, or until they are 60 years of age. Every male white citizen of full 21 years of age, who has resided for one year in the state, and for six months preceding the election, in the county where he offers his vote, enjoys the right of suffrage. Persons of colour are allowed to vote, who have resided five years in the state, and who possess a freehold of £350, and have held it for one year previous to the election, and paid a tax upon it.

Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch East India company, discovered Hudson river, and Manhattan island, in 1609. He entered the river, and sailed with his ship above the highlands, and sent a party of men in a boat to explore the river farther, who ascended above Albany. The Dutch merchants sent a company to trade with the natives, who in 1614 built a fort on Manhattan island, and another called fort Orange, on an island, just below Albany. These establishments were made for the purpose of trade with the Indians. In 1621 the Dutch West India company was incorporated, and directed their attention to forming settlements for the purpose of trade, and they laid claim to the country from Delaware to Connecticut river, on both of which they built forts, which involved them in controversy with the Swedes and the English. They also had severe contests with the Indians. Peter Stuyvesant, the most intelligent of the Dutch governors, established, in 1650, with commissioners of the New-England colonies, the boundaries between the Dutch and English colonies. The former relinquished all claim to Connecticut, excepting the lands which they actually occupied, and the latter retained the eastern part of Long Island. In 1664, Charles II. granted the country to his brother, the Duke of York, and the English, under Col. Robert Nicolls, took possession of the country. Manhattan assumed the name of New-York, and fort Orange that of Albany, in honor of James, Duke of York and Albany. In 1674, an expedition from Holland captured the country from the English, but it was restored in 1674, by the treaty of Westphalia. From this time to the American Revolution, it was under governors appointed by the crown of Great Britain, with whom the people were often in controversy, and whose measures, when arbitrary, they were prepared to resist. The inhabitants bore an important part in the French and revolutionary wars. In September, 1776, after the disastrous battle of Flatbush on Long Island, the city fell into the hands of the British, who held it until the peace of 1783, when Washington marched the American army into it, in triumph. On the 26th of July, 1788, this state in convention adopted the constitution of the United States,—yeas 30, nays 25, majority 5.

NEW-YORK, city, the principal city of the state of New-York, and in population, wealth, and commerce, the largest city in the United States, deserves to be designated the London of America. The city hall is in 40° 42' 46" N. lat. and 74° 1' 31" W. long. from Greenwich, and 39° 0' 16" E. long. from W. It is 86 m. N.E. Philadelphia, 210 m. S.W. Boston, 285 m. N.E. Washington, 670 m. N.E. Charleston, 145 m. S. Albany, 378 m. S. Montreal, 1370 m. N.E. New-Orleans. The population in 1790, was 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1810, 98,373; in 1820, 132,706; in 1830, 208,339; in 1840, 312,710. Employed in commerce, 11,365; in manufactures and trades, 43,380; in navigating the ocean, 376; do. rivers and canals, 716; in the learned professions, 2237. The compact part of the city is situated on the S. end of New-York or Manhattan island, at the confluence of Hudson or North river, with a strait called East river, which connects Long Island sound with the harbour of New-York. The chartered limits of the city embrace the whole island, which is of the same extent with the county. The island extends from the Battery, on the S. point of the island, 1½ m. to Kingsbridge, in its N. part; and has an average breadth of 1 m. and three-fifths. The greatest breadth is on the line of 98th street, where its breadth is about 2½ m., and it contains about 14,000 acres. It is bounded on the N. by Harlem river or strait, the western part of which, from Kingsbridge to the Hudson, was named by the Dutch Spuyten Duyvel creek; on the E. by East river or strait, which separates it from Long Island; on the S. by the harbour; and on the W. by Hudson river, which separates it from New-Jersey. It is connected with the main land on the N. by three bridges, Harlem bridge, Macomb's bridge, and King's bridge. It is connected with Long Island by six ferries, four of which proceed to Brooklyn, and three to Williamsburg. Of the ferries to Brooklyn, the South ferry from Whitehall, New-York, to Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, is 1300 yards wide; the Fulton ferry, from Fulton-street, New-York,

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to Fulton-street, Brooklyn, is 731 yards wide; the Catherine ferry, from Catherine-street, New-York, to Main-street, Brooklyn, is 736 yards wide; the Navy Yard ferry connects Walnut-street, New-York, with Jackson-street, Brooklyn, and is 707 yards wide. Of the three ferries to Williamsburg, one is about 950 yards wide, and another, crossing East river obliquely, is about a mile and a half in length. Three ferries connect the city with New-Jersey, one to Jersey city, which is about a mile wide, and two to Hoboken, which are wider. On two ferries, boats are continually plying to Staten Island. Thus the insular situation of New-York proves no serious disadvantage. The ferries to Brooklyn are by far the most important, as many persons who do business in New-York reside in that city. These ferries are crossed in from four to six minutes, and at the charge of two cents, which most persons would prefer paying, to walking over a bridge.

The harbour is spacious and safe, the inner harbour extending 8 m. from the Narrows to the city, and several miles farther up both the North and East rivers, but particularly the latter. It is about 25 m. in circumference, and the largest vessels come to its wharves. Besides this, it has an outer harbour, extending from the Narrows to Sandy Hook, consisting of Raritan bay. Sandy Hook, on which is a light house, is 18 m. from the city; and at this point, there are 27 feet of water on the bar at high tide, and 31 feet at low tide. Within Sandy Hook, there is a good anchorage. The harbour is entered not only from the ocean at Sandy Hook and through the Narrows, but on the N.E. from Long Island sound, and on the S.W. through the Kills and Staten Island sound. By an accurate enumeration made March 16th, 1844, there were found to be 1011 vessels in the harbour of New-York, viz., 121 ships, 43 barques, 101 brigs, two gallies, 206 schooners, and 536 ordinary sloops and schooners, all of which are licensed at the custom-house, lying at a total extent of about 7 m. of wharves. To these should be added, when the Hudson river opens, about 80 steamboats, 75 low boats of from 100 to 400 tons burden, and 150 canal boats; making a grand total of 1316 vessels of different descriptions, which will be increased as the season opens. Several islands within the inner harbour are attached to the city, which are Governor's, Bedlows, and Ellis's islands, on all of which are strong fortifications; and Blackwell's, Great Barn, and Randall's islands, in the East river. Governor's island is 3300 feet distant from the city at the Battery, and includes 70 acres of ground. It contains fort Columbus, in the form of a star on the S. side of the island, and castle Williams on the N.W. point, which is a round tower, 600 feet in circumference and 60 feet high, with three tiers of guns. There is also a battery on the S.W. side, commanding the entrance through Buttermilk channel. At the Narrows, on the eastern shore of Long Island, are fort Hamilton and fort Lafayette, the latter of which (formerly called fort Diamond) is built on a reef of rocks, 300 yards from the shore. The Narrows, here about one third of a mile wide, has on Staten Island, on its W. side, fort Tompkins and fort Richmond, which are strong fortifications. The entrance from the sound on East river is defended by fort Schuyler, on Throg's neck. On Governor's island are houses for the officers, and barracks, which are occupied by a considerable garrison. On the whole, the harbour of New-York must be considered as well defended, and in a very different state from what it was during the last war with Great Britain. If even then they did not venture to approach New-York, much less would they do it now, in case of war, which it is hoped may not occur. After passing the bar at Sandy Hook, the channel to the city has a depth of water of from 35 to 60 feet. The average tide at the wharves is from 6 to 7 feet. Steamboats are constantly employed in towing vessels to and from the ocean. The safest and best portion of the harbour, and where the vessels chiefly lie, is along East river, where there is rarely any obstruction from ice. The tide sweeps through this part with a strong and rapid current; and in the winter of 1844, when the harbour of Boston, and the W. part of Long Island sound were much obstructed by ice, no inconvenience was felt at New-York. The excellence of its harbour, and other great natural advantages, have contributed to make it the second commercial city on the globe.

The surface of the island was originally uneven and rough, as is now the case in the northern parts, with occasional low valleys and marshy swamps; but the hills in the southern part of the island have been leveled, and the swamps and marshes filled up. Many creeks and inlets on the margins of the rivers have also disappeared, and the large ledge of rocks which occupied the site of the Battery, has long since been buried beneath the made ground which constitutes that beautiful promenade. The water line has been materially altered from what it originally was. A large part of Water, Front, and South streets on the East river, and of Greenwich, Washington, and West streets on the Hudson river in the S. part of the city, occupy ground

which has been made by filling in these rivers. The most elevated ground on the island is 238 feet above tide water. The city which is built, extends over 3 m. on each river, and the compact part has a circumference of over 9 m. But its limits are continually extending, and will soon greatly surpass these boundaries. The streets were originally laid out according to the make of the ground, and some of them were crooked; and in imitation of European cities, many of them were narrow. But in later times, they have been widened and improved, at a great expense. It seems a little barbarous at the time, to cut off 20 feet from valuable houses by the row; but when these improvements have been effected, the proprietors themselves find occasion to be well satisfied with the change. By these improvements, many fine streets have been made of those which before were unsightly and inconvenient. As instances of this among others, John-street and West Broadway may be particularly mentioned, as well as many others. Had the forecast of William Penn been concerned in originally laying out the city of New-York, millions of dollars might have been saved. But it should be recollected that he had a more smooth and even surface to work upon. He expected that he was laying out a great city for posterity; but the first inhabitants of New-York never expected that it would be what it now is, and is likely to become. In latter times care has been taken to lay out the streets straight, and of an ample width. This is particularly true of all the N. part of the city, which was laid out under the direction of Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton, and others, commissioners appointed by the legislature for this purpose, and surveyed by Mr. John Randall, Jr., completed in 1831, after having occupied ten years. No city can exhibit a more beautiful plan than this portion of the city of New-York, which extends to 154th street, about 10 m. N. of the battery.

Broadway extends from the Battery nearly 3 m. to Union-square, where it joins the fourth-avenue. It is 80 feet wide, perfectly straight, occupies the height of land between the two rivers, and has generally, particularly in its S. part, an excellent drainage. It is well built, with many fine houses and large retail stores. It is the great promenade of the city, and much resorted to in pleasant weather by the gay and fashionable. Pearl-street, between Broadway and the East river, is in a crescent form, over a mile long, and is the principal seat of the wholesale dry goods and hardware business, which has also extended into Cedar, Pine, and other adjacent streets. Water and Front streets, between Pearl-street and the East river, is occupied chiefly by wholesale grocers, commission merchants, and mechanics connected with the shipping business. South-street, extending along the margin of East river contains the warehouses and offices of the principal shipping merchants. In front of it is, at all times, a dense forest of masts. Wall-street extends from Broadway to the East river, and is occupied by banks, insurance offices, newspaper and broker's offices; has Trinity church at its head, the Custom-house and Merchant's exchange, and many fine granite buildings, which has caused it to be sometimes denominated the granite street; and is the centre of the heaviest money transactions in the United States. The Bowery is a wide and extensive street E. of Broadway, running N. and S., connected with the third avenue, which is Macadamized to Harlem, and forms the principal entrance to the city from the N.E. East Broadway, and parallel to it Madison, Henry, and Monroe streets, running a little N. of E. and S. of W., are broad and straight streets, and handsomely built. Bleeker, Bond, and other streets in the N. part of the city are beautifully built, and have become a fashionable place for residences. Canal-street, half a mile N. of the City-hall, and now much below the centre of the population, is a wide street with a large covered canal under it, is occupied extensively by stores, and is the seat of an extensive retail business. It crosses Broadway, nearly at right angles, and extends to Hudson river. In the year 1800, the site of this street was extensively occupied by a large pond, called Fresh Water, or the Collect, which received the drainage of 400 acres of ground. This was the northern limit of Broadway in 1801, and much beyond the thickly settled part of the city. There are other streets which deserve a particular notice, especially Greenwich-street, a long, wide, and nearly straight street, extending N. from the battery nearly two miles and a half, parallel to Hudson river, which has many stores and fine buildings; and Hudson-street, W. of it, and parallel to it which is wide and straight, extending from Chambers-street to the ninth avenue, over a mile from Chambers-street, and well built in many of its parts. Chatham-street, named in honour of the Earl of Chatham, extending from Broadway to Chatham-square, at the commencement of the Bowery, is a great thoroughfare, and particularly distinguished for its numerous clothing stores. Grand, Broome, and Houston streets are extensive and important streets N. of the centre of the city. But it is impossible to notice all the important streets. In the harbour of New-York may be found vessels not

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ealy from all parts of the United States, but from the principal commercial nations on the globe. Although it has a great extent of harbour, the vessels usually lie at the wharves along South-street, several tiers deep. The tonnage for the port entered in 1853, was 494,493; cleared 398,426. The imports in 1841 were \$75,998,015; the exports were \$30,731,519; and the duties paid at the port were \$10,802,119. The imports and exports in 1843 were less, and the duties were more. In 1843 the imports were \$50,308,520; the exports were \$23,440,330; and the duties collected were \$11,300,407. There is a line of steam-packets to Liverpool, consisting of the Great Western, to which will be added the Great Britain, a large iron steamer, in the spring of 1844. There are besides these, in several lines, 24 ships of the largest class, with a great capacity for freight, and elegant accommodations for passengers, one vessel of which sails for Liverpool every five days. Two lines of 12 large ships sail for London, one vessel every ten days. Two lines, one of 19 and the other of four large ships, making 16 in the whole, sail for Havre, France, every eight days. Lines are also established to all the principal ports of the United States, the West Indies, and South America. There are also steam-boat lines to Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport, Norwich, and New-London, Stonington, and Providence, besides the numerous steamboats to Albany, Troy, and the various places on Hudson river. The arrivals from foreign ports in 1843 were 1832. Of these 408 were American ships, 153 barques, 515 brigs, and 388 schooners; eight were British ships, 18 barques, 184 brigs, and 56 schooners; 16 were Bremen ships, 25 barques, nine brigs, and three schooners. The remainder were from Sweden, Hamburg, France, and various other countries, making in the whole six steamers, 439 ships, 239 barques, 789 brigs, eight galliots, 355 schooners, and three sloops. The number of passengers in 1843 was 46,309, of whom 341 were Americans returning to their own country. In addition, there were in 1843, 4737 arrivals of coasters, which, added to 1832 arrivals from foreign countries, makes the whole number of arrivals in the year to be 6566; which is 801 more than in the year 1842.

The city must be considered somewhat deficient in public grounds or places, but it has several important ones. In addition to several triangular areas, as Hanover-square, Franklin-square, and Chatham-square, as they are denominated, with some others of a like description, there are several more important public places. *The Battery*, at the south-eastern end of the island, is situated at the junction of Hudson and East rivers. It is in the form of a crescent, and contains about 11 acres of ground, beautifully laid out with grass-plats and gravelled walks, and shaded with trees. On the side next to the city, is an iron-railing, and from this ground is a fine view of the bay, with its islands, and the adjacent shores of New-Jersey, and Long and Staten islands; and this view is generally enlivened by shipping under sail. *Castle Garden* is built on a mole, and connected with the battery by a bridge. It was originally erected as a fortification, and having become unnecessary for this purpose, was ceded by the United States to the corporation of the city, in 1823. Within its walls, 10,000 people can be accommodated in a great amphitheatre; and it is used for public meetings and exhibitions.

The Bowling Green, at the southern termination of Broadway, is an elliptical area, 220 feet long and 140 broad, enclosed by an iron fence. It was established before the American Revolution, and formerly contained a leaden statue of George III., which was converted into bullets at that period. It contains in its centre a public fountain, supplied by the Croton Waterworks. In the centre of a large basin, a rude pile of huge flat stones, in a somewhat circular form, about 15 feet in diameter, and as many feet high, has a jet from its centre, and small jets around it; and when it is in action, presents, by the water pouring down its sides, a wild and picturesque appearance.

The Park, called in early times the *Commons*, is a triangular area of about 10½ acres, lying between Broadway, Chatham, and Chamber streets, is laid out with walks, and planted with trees, and surrounded by an iron fence, which cost over \$15,653. It contains the City-hall, the New City-hall or old Almshouse, and the Postoffice. It has also toward its S. part, a public fountain, within a basin about 100 feet in diameter, which has a variety of jets, which are occasionally changed. When the water is thrown in a single stream, it ascends to the height of about 70 feet, presenting a majestic and interesting appearance. It is designed to be made yet more ornamental.

Hudson-square, or *St. John's Park*, is private property, belonging to Trinity church, which, however, has been reserved as a permanent public square. It is between Beach, Laight, Varick, and Hudson streets, is encompassed by elegant buildings, beautifully laid out with walks, and shaded with trees, and surrounded by an iron fence, which cost \$28,000. It contains about four acres of ground, and has on its E. side St. John's Episcopal church, of beautiful propor-

tions, with a lofty spire. It has a public fountain, and is, perhaps, the most ornamental spot in the city.

Washington-square, a mile and a half N. of the City-hall, between Wooster and McDougal streets, contains about ½ acre of ground. Two thirds of this area was the Potter's field until 1827, and the remainder was purchased by the city for about \$78,000, and the whole was enclosed by a wooden fence, which cost nearly \$2000, laid out in walks, and planted with trees. On the E. side it has the fine building of the New-York university, and an elegant Dutch church, both handsome specimens of Gothic architecture. On the N. and S. sides it has blocks of fine buildings, and is destined, when the trees shall be fully grown, to be a highly ornamental ground.

Union-place, at the northern termination of Broadway, is in an elliptical form, enclosed with a fine iron fence, having a public fountain in the centre, with ornamental jets; and when the vicinity shall be more densely settled, will be a delightful breathing place to the inhabitants. All these public grounds are much frequented in the summer season. Farther up the city are other public squares, as Madison-square, Hamilton-square, and others, not yet regulated. On the E. are Tompkin's-square and Bellevue, the latter the seat of the new almshouse.

The city of New-York has some superb public buildings. The most splendid of these is the *Merchant's Exchange*, which covers the whole space between Wall, William, Exchange, and South William streets. It has a somewhat confined situation, and shows to less advantage than if it were surrounded by open grounds. It is built in the most substantial form of fine Quincy granite, and is 300 feet long by 171 to 144 feet wide, 77 feet high to the top of the cornice, and 194 to the top of the dome. The front on Wall-street has a recessed portico of 18 massive Grecian-Ionic columns, 38 feet high and 4 feet 4 inches in diameter, each formed from a solid block of stone, and weighing 43 tons. It required the best application of the mechanical powers, aided by horses, to raise these enormous masses. Besides numerous other rooms for various purposes, the Exchange in the centre is in a circular form, 80 feet in diameter, with four recesses, making the length and breadth each 100 feet, the whole 80 feet high, surmounted with a dome, resting in part on eight Corinthian columns of Italian marble, 41 feet high, and lighted by a skylight, 35 feet in diameter. On the S. side of the roof is a telegraph, which communicates with another on Staten Island; and an hourly report is sent down from the telegraph to the newroom, for public inspection. When it is recollected that this fine building has been erected in the place of an elegant exchange building burned in the great fire in 1835, it is a matter of congratulation that this building is absolutely incombustible, having no wood but the doors and window frames used in its construction. The cost of this building, including the ground, is estimated at \$1,800,000.

The Custom-house is a splendid building, constructed in the Doric order of Grecian architecture. It is built in the most substantial manner of white marble, something after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, at the head of Broad-street, on the corner of Nassau and Wall streets. It occupies the site of the old Federal Hall, in the open gallery of which General Washington was inaugurated; and nearly over the front door is the place where he stood, when the oath of office, as first president of the United States, was administered to him by Chancellor Livingston, April 30, 1789. Would not this be a fine spot in which to place a group of statuary, representing this interesting transaction? The building is 200 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 80 feet high. At the S. end on Wall-street, is a portico of eight purely Grecian-Doric columns, 5 feet 8 inches in diameter and 23 feet high; and on the N. end on Pine-street, is a corresponding portico of similar columns. The front portico is ascended by 18 marble steps, and the rear portico on Pine-street by only three or four marble steps. It is two lofty stories high above the basement story. The great business hall is a splendid circular room, 60 feet in diameter, with recesses and galleries, making it 80 feet in diameter, surmounted by a dome, supported by 16 beautiful Corinthian columns, 30 feet high, ornamented in the dome with stucco, and at top with a skylight. On each side, on the outside, are 13 pilasters, in perfect keeping with the pillars on the two floors. The cost of the building and its furniture was \$950,000; and including the ground, \$1,175,000. It has other large apartments than those specified, for various purposes connected with the business of the Custom-house. It is absolutely incombustible, and may be expected to stand to a late posterity, an honour to the commercial capital of the nation.

The City-hall, heretofore regarded as much the finest building in the city, and one of the finest in the United States, has a commanding situation in the middle of the Park, though somewhat in the rear, and shows to greater advantage than either of the fine buildings already described. It has more ornament than either the Exchange or

The Custom-house, but less simple grandeur; though with its furniture, it is, perhaps, the most interesting building in the city. It is 216 feet long and 105 wide. The front and ends are constructed of white marble, and the rear of brown freestone. It is two stories high above the basement, with a third or attic story in the centre building; and there rises a circular lofty cupola, containing a city clock, of fine workmanship, and on the top, a colossal statue of Justice. In the upper part of this cupola is a room occupied by a man whose business it is to give alarm in cases of fire; and from this elevated position, he is able to overlook the whole city. Behind this is another less elevated cupola, with eight beautiful ionic columns, which contains the City-hall bell, weighing 6910 pounds, whose deep and solemn tones often sound the knell of property, and by the different number of strokes, indicate the district of the city in which a fire occurs. The front of the City-hall is ornamented with columns and pilasters of the ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, rising above each other in regular gradation. The building is entered in front by a flight of 19 marble steps. In the centre is a double staircase, ascended by marble steps, at the top of which is a circular gallery, floored with marble, from which 10 marble columns of the Corinthian order ascend to the ceiling, whereas a handsome paneled dome ornamented with stucco, and a skylight, which gives light to the interior of the building. There are halls which lead from the centre to each end of the building in each story. In the basement and the stories there are 28 offices and other public rooms, the most conspicuous of which are the Governor's room, and the chambers of the common council and assistant aldermen. The Governor's room is appropriated to the use of the governor of the state when he visits the city, and has been used as a reception room for other distinguished men who have occasionally been here. It is 52 by 30 feet. The walls of the room are hung with a fine collection of portraits, including the governors of the state, the mayors of the city since the Revolution, some of the Dutch governors, and the principal military and naval heroes of the late war, all which are regarded as excellent likenesses, and many of them are full-length portraits. The Common Council room is 43 by 30 feet, and the president occupies the identical chair occupied by General Washington when he presided over the first American Congress, which assembled in New-York. It is surmounted, as is meet, by a canopy. The seats of the aldermen are ranged in a semicircular form, in the centre of which is a table for the clerk. The room contains several fine full-length portraits painted by Trumbull, of which that of Washington is thought to be the best in existence, when he was in the prime of life. The room of the assistant aldermen is handsomely fitted up. The Superior Court room is very neat and convenient, 43 by 30 feet, and neatly fitted up for its purpose. But he who looks over the several apartments of this building will obtain a higher idea of it, than he can from any concise description. The building was commenced in 1803, and completed in 1812, and cost \$538,734. To the E. of the City-hall, in the park, is the Hall of Records, two stories high, with a lofty portico of four ionic pillars on each front; and in the rear of it is the New City-hall, which was the old almshouse, and contains 15 offices, besides the Marine Court-room, and the rooms of the American Institute, the latter containing a valuable library and various interesting models of machines.

The Hall of Justice occupies the whole space between Centre, Elm, Leonard, and Franklin streets, and is a unique and beautiful building of the Egyptian architecture. It is 253 feet long and 200 feet wide, the front of which is occupied by the main building, and other outer portions of which consist of lofty walls, with apartments in some of their parts. Within this enclosure, and toward its back part, is the house of detention or prison, 143 feet long and 45 feet wide, which is entirely separate from the outer wall and building, and consists of 148 cells for different classes of prisoners. The court of sessions occupies a part projecting back from the front building, the roof of which is supported by lofty Egyptian columns, and it has a gallery. The front of the building is entered by eight steps, leading to a portico of four massive Egyptian columns. From this there is an ascent by twelve steps, between two massive columns, to an open area of 50 feet square, which has eight large columns supporting the ceiling above. From this area there is an entrance to the various offices and apartments of the building. The windows, which extend to the height of two stories, have massive frames, and cornices ornamented with the winged globe and serpents. The two fronts on Franklin and Leonard streets have each two entrances, with two massive columns each; and the back entrance forms a carriage way, for taking prisoners to and from the house of detention. This building, though handsome of its kind, has a heavy and gloomy aspect, which has acquired for it the name of the *Egyptian Tomb*. It is constructed of a light coloured granite, from Hallowell, Me.

Among the churches, some deserve to be particularly noticed, on account of their architecture. The new Trinity Episcopal church will, when completed, be one of the finest buildings of the city, and the most complete Gothic structure in the United States. It stands at the head of Wall-street, which it fronts. It is in the finest style of English church architecture, built of a light-brown freestone, with much beautifully ornamented sculpture in its various parts; is 193 feet long upon the outside, 84 feet wide, and the steeple, when completed, will be 264 feet high, built of stone to the top. Above the first story is a roof which considerably narrows the building in the second story, as is common in the old churches of England. The inside will be even more imposing than the outside. The situation is fine, and it is only to be regretted that it could not have stood farther back from the street. St. Paul's Episcopal chapel is situated on Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey streets, and the burying ground extends W. to Church-street, and thus includes the whole block, 400 by 180 feet, surrounded by a handsome iron railing. The body of the church is 80 by 70 feet, with a beautiful spire, 200 feet high, painted and overcast with lead to resemble brown freestone. The church was erected in 1765, and the steeple in 1794. It has a beautiful portico of four Roman ionic fluted columns of brown stone, supporting a pediment with a niche in the centre, containing a statue of St. Paul, painted white. St. John's Episcopal chapel is situated on Varick street, directly opposite the centre of St. John's-square, is a building of fine proportions and beautiful appearance, was finished in 1810, and cost over \$500,000. It is 111 feet long and 73 wide, built of stone, and has an admirably proportioned steeple, 230 feet high, at present the finest in the city. It has in front a splendid portico of four Corinthian columns. St. Thomas's Episcopal church in Broadway, corner of Houston-street, is a large and imposing building, 63 feet wide by 113 feet deep, built of stone. It is in the Gothic style, and has two octagon towers, one on each of the front corners, 80 feet high, with pointed turrets, and an immense Gothic window in front between them. One or two other Episcopal churches, recently erected in the upper part of the city, deserve particular notice. Of the Presbyterian church, though many of them are peculiarly neat and convenient, few of them have anything imposing in their external appearance. The Scotch Presbyterian church, corner of Grand and Crosby streets, is a stone building, 95 feet long and 67 broad, with a fine ionic portico of six stone columns, and cost \$114,000. The venerable brick church, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, built in 1767, has been recently and thoroughly repaired, at a great expense, and has a lofty and well-proportioned steeple. The Rutgers-street church is a fine stone edifice, with a lofty square tower. The Duane-street church has an imposing ionic portico. The first Baptist-church in Broome-street, corner of Elizabeth-street, is a fine stone edifice of Gothic architecture, is from 88 to 110 feet long, and from 75 to 87 feet wide, with two octagon towers on the front corners, and a pointed window between them, 22 ft. wide and 41 ft. high. The interior is more imposing than the exterior. St. Peter's Roman Catholic church in Barclay-street, corner of Church, is a large and substantial granite structure, with a very imposing ionic portico of six granite columns, and a statue of St. Peter in a niche in the pediment. The French Protestant Episcopal church, corner of Franklin and Church streets, is built of white marble, and has a portico with a double row of fine marble columns of the ionic order. The Reformed Dutch church on Washington-square is a large and imposing structure of Gothic architecture, and appears well, even by the side of the splendid New-York university. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic cathedral is of stone, 120 feet long and 80 feet wide, but is more distinguished for its magnitude than for its elegance, though it is an imposing structure. Some churches recently built in the upper part of the city have a fine appearance, and are expensive and commodious buildings. Perhaps there is no circumstance that more strikingly shows the progress of the population toward the N. part of the city than the removal of churches. Murray-street church was built in 1812, was 92 by 77 feet, with a lofty and beautiful cupola, and was an ornament to the lower part of the city. It was in good repair, and would have stood, without alteration, well for 100 years. Yet this building was taken down in 1843, and removed a mile and a half N. of its former site; and with such care, that it presents a front and cupola which is at once recognised, and with pleasure, by those who have formerly admired its beautiful proportions, while the inside has been much improved. A new and splendid Episcopal church has been commenced to supply the place of Grace church in Broadway, near Trinity, two miles and a half N. of its present site; and the present church will be taken down, though a good building, when the new one is completed. And it is said that Wall-street church, and perhaps others, in the lower part of the city, will, before long, share the same fate. But in all

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cases, the new structures will greatly exceed the old, in convenience and magnificence.

New-York contains several important literary institutions. The oldest is Columbia college, chartered by George II. in 1754, by the name of King's college, and confirmed, with the necessary alterations, by the legislature of New-York, in 1787. It has a president and 10 professors, 1170 alumni, 100 students, and 14,000 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the day after the first Monday in October. The building is situated on a beautiful square between Chapel Church and Murray streets, is 900 feet long and 50 feet wide, with two projecting wings, one at each end, in which are accommodations for the families of the professors. It contains a chapel, lecture rooms, hall, museum, and an extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus. The students do not reside in the building, as is common in many other colleges. They are considered safer under the immediate eye of their parents or guardians. The funds amount to about \$900,000; and the annual income to \$7000 or \$8000. There is a flourishing grammar school attached to the institution, over which one of the professors presides, as rector. The university of the city of New-York stands on Washington-square, between Washington-place and Waverly-place, has a fine edifice of white marble in the Gothic style of English collegiate architecture, and is an ornament to the upper part of the city. It is 180 feet long and 100 wide, with a centre building and wings, and an octangular turret on each of the four corners. The chapel, a highly finished room, receives its light from a window of stained glass in the W. front, 24 feet wide and 50 feet high. The principal entrance is through a richly moulded and deeply recessed portal, with doors of oak richly panelled and ornamented. The wings are four stories high, and the corner towers five stories high. The whole building is a fine specimen of architecture, and presents a beautiful appearance, especially from the large square which spreads out before it, and shows it to great advantage. This institution was founded in 1831, has a president and 11 professors, has in the collegiate department 145 students, and a valuable library and philosophical apparatus. Connected with it, is an extensive grammar school, superintended by a professor, and a flourishing medical department, the whole of which contain 680 students, viz., undergraduates, 145; medical, 323; grammar school, 312. The general theological seminary of the Episcopal church, corner of ninth avenue and 21st street, contains two handsome buildings of stone, was founded in 1819, has five professors, 74 students, and 7900 volumes in its library. The New-York Theological seminary was organized in 1836, has six professors, 104 students, and 12,000 volumes in its library. The Public School society had on May 1st, 1843, 16 schools, with male, female, and primary departments, besides two schools for coloured children; and 48 primary schools, besides five for coloured children. The number of scholars in all these schools was 20,186. Besides these, under the late law of the state, there are established public district schools, in different parts of the city, in which are numerous children, and these schools are spoken of by the superintendent of schools, as well taught and flourishing. What the final result of these two separate organizations will be, remains yet to be seen. The Rutgers Female Institute in Madison-street, has a fine granite building, a valuable library and philosophical apparatus, and 450 students, ranged in a number of distinct apartments, under separate teachers. The Mechanic's school in Crosby-street has a number of teachers, and 550 pupils. The Protestant Episcopal school has several teachers, and a large number of scholars.

The College of physicians and surgeons of the city of New-York has a handsome edifice in Crosby-street, near Spring-street, and was founded in 1807, has eight professors and about 100 students. The lectures commence on the first Monday in November, and continue four months. Degrees are conferred by the regents of the university, at the recommendation of the board of trustees. The whole expense of the course is about \$100. The New-York Hospital has a collection of extensive buildings in a handsome situation, with a fine yard, on Broadway, at the junction of Pearl-street, has a large number of physicians and surgeons attached to it, and over 900 patients. The Eye Infirmary has four surgeons attached to it, relieves a large number of applicants, and is a useful institution. The New-York Lunatic Asylum, connected with the New-York Hospital, is located at Bloomingdale, near Hudson river, has a large fine building, attached to which are 40 acres of ground, tastefully laid out in gardens, pleasure grounds, and gravelled walks, and is one of the most elevated sites on the island, from which is a fine view of Hudson river and the surrounding country. The principal edifice is of stone, 310 feet long and 60 feet wide, cost, with its grounds, over \$900,000, and contains about 150 patients. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum is on 50th street, near the fourth avenue or Harlem railroad, and has a building 110 feet long and 60

feet wide, which will accommodate a large number of pupils, with the teachers and family of the principal. It has, January 1st, 1844, 173 pupils. It is under a principal and eight professors. The Institution for the Blind is on the eighth avenue, and has about 70 pupils.

The New-York Society Library is an old institution, founded in 1754, has a handsome and substantial edifice of brown freestone on Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, with six Ionic columns resting on the basement story. It is among the interesting buildings of the city, and besides spacious accommodations for the library, has a handsome and commodious lecture room, and the rooms of the Academy of Design. The library is open on every week day with a few exceptions, and contains nearly 40,000 volumes. The Historical Society, located at the university, has a valuable library of 19,000 volumes, besides a collection of coins and medals. It has published several volumes of historical collections. The National Academy of Design, instituted in 1836, has purchased the statutory of the Academy of Fine Arts, and exhibits annually a large collection of paintings by living artists, which are visited by great numbers of persons. The same painting is not allowed to be exhibited twice, so that the collection is always new. Clinton-hall Association was founded in 1830, for the promotion of literature, science, and the arts, and is the proprietor of Clinton-hall, in which the Mercantile Library is located. The Mercantile Library Association was formed for the special benefit of merchants' clerks, and is one of the most useful institutions of its kind in the city. It has a library, after deducting for volumes lost, of 30,567 volumes. About 4500 volumes have been lost since its establishment in 1830. It has a beautiful reading room, open on week days, well warmed and lighted, and much frequented. It sustains in the winter season an interesting course of literary and scientific lectures, for which some of the best talents in the country are put in requisition. The Apprentices Library in Crosby-street has a library of 12,000 volumes, read by 1800 apprentices, and exceedingly useful to young mechanics. The American Institute, incorporated in 1829, for the encouragement of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts, occupies rooms at the W. end of the second story of the New City-hall, where it has a valuable library and reading room, and interesting models of machinery. It holds an annual fair at Niblo's garden, where is exhibited a splendid array of the fruits of American ingenuity and industry. It is one of the most interesting exhibitions in the city, and is visited by not fewer than 90,000 persons yearly. By the distribution of premiums, it gives great encouragement to agriculture and the mechanic arts. The New-York Lyceum, founded in 1836, sustains, in the winter season, an able course of lectures.

There are many religious charitable institutions which have their centre in New-York. The American Bible Society, founded in 1816, received for the year ending May 24, 1843, \$126,448, and has a large edifice in Nassau-street; the American Tract Society, founded in 1816, received for the year ending April 15th, 1843, \$69,940. This society has a large brick building in Nassau-street. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, received \$244,224; the American and Foreign Bible Society (Baptist), received \$23,638; the Baptist Home Missionary Society, received \$40,563. Most of these societies hold an anniversary in the city in May.

There are 185 churches in New-York, viz., 31 Presbyterian, 29 Episcopal, 31 Baptist, 20 Methodist Episcopal, 20 Dutch Reformed, three Lutheran, five Congregational, two Protestant Methodist, four Friends, three Welsh, two Unitarian, four Universalist, 13 Roman Catholic, nine African, six Jews' synagogues, and 13 various.

There are 25 banks in the city of New-York, with an aggregate capital of \$27,903,900; several marine insurance companies, with a total capital of about \$3,000,000; 23 fire insurance companies, with an aggregate capital of about \$8,000,000, besides several mutual insurance companies. There are four savings banks. There are 15 markets, of which Fulton, Washington, Catherine, Essex, Clinton, Tompkins, and Franklin, are the principal. There are six theatres, of which the Park, Bowery, and Chatham are the principal, and two museums, the American and Peale's. There is also a circus, and there are occasionally performances at Niblo's garden, somewhat resembling a theatre.

There are in New-York several splendid hotels, of which the Astor House is the most remarkable, a mammoth granite building, said to be superior to anything of the kind in London or Paris; Howard's Hotel, little less extensive; the City Hotel, a very extensive brick building; the Franklin House; the United States Hotel, of white marble, six stories high; the American Hotel; and many others equally commodious and extensive, some of them elegant hotels and boarding houses united.

The number of buildings erected in the city in 1843, was 1373.

In 1843, the aggregate of the city expenses was \$1,645,779;

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of which there were for the public schools, \$96,671; for the poor, \$328,000; for the watch, \$935,567; for the fire department, \$51,887. The city debt was \$14,790,494. The amount collected by taxation for city purposes, was \$1,470,876.

A large number of the streets, stores, and other buildings are lighted with gas. The works of the New-York Gas Light Company are situated at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, and nearly 30 m. of iron pipes are laid down. The expense of gas for a store with four lights is about \$60 a year. But the most splendid and expensive public work undertaken by the city is the Croton Waterworks. It was at first estimated that it would cost five or six millions of dollars; and at the city charter election of 1835, the citizens were required to vote for or against supplying the city in this way. The whole number of votes given was 17,330, of whom 5963 were against it, and 11,367 in favour of it. It is probably happy that they did not then know how much it would ultimately cost; but after having experienced its great advantages, no one now regrets its construction. The aqueduct commences at the Croton river, 5 m. from Hudson river, in Westchester county. The dam is 250 feet long, 70 feet wide at bottom, and 7 feet at top, and 40 feet high, built of stone and cement. It creates a pond 5 m. long, covering a surface of 400 acres, and contains 500,000 gallons of water. From the dam the aqueduct proceeds, sometimes tunnelling through solid rocks, crossing valleys by embankments, and brooks by culverts, until it reaches Harlem river, a distance of 33 m. It is built of stone, brick, and cement, arched over and under, 6 feet 3 inches wide at bottom, 7 feet 8 inches at the top of the side walls, and 8 feet 5 inches high, has a descent of 13½ inches per mile, and will discharge 60 millions of gallons in 94 hours. It will cross Harlem river on a magnificent bridge of stone, 1450 feet long, with 14 piers, eight of them 80 feet span, and seven of 50 feet span, 114 feet above tide-water to the top, and will cost \$300,000. This bridge is in progress; and for the present the water is brought across the river in an iron pipe, laid as an inverted syphon. The receiving reservoir is at 86th street, 38 m. from the Croton dam, and covers 35 acres, and contains 150 millions of gallons. The water is conveyed to the distributing reservoir on Murray's hill, in 40th street, in iron pipes. The distributing reservoir covers 4 acres, and is constructed with stone and cement, 43 feet high above the street, and holds 20 millions of gallons. Thence the water is distributed over the city in iron pipes, laid so deep underground as to be secure from frost. The whole cost of the work will be about \$12,000,000. The water is of the purest kind of river water. There are laid below the distributing reservoir in 40th street, 150 m. and 3665 feet of pipe, from 6 to 36 inches in diameter, the majority of which is from 6 to 12 inches in diameter; and free hydrants are opened in most of the streets, besides the fire hydrants. There are 1400 fire, and 600 free hydrants. But little inconvenience has been felt during the cold weather of the past winter to the hydrants, and that inconvenience can be easily remedied. No city in the world is now better supplied with pure and wholesome water than the city of New-York, and the supply would be abundant, if the population were five times its present number. The water can be freely expended for washing the streets, which will contribute to the health of the population, who are not now satisfied with the water from the pumps. You might as easily persuade the drunkard from his cups, as to choke the citizens off from the Croton water.

The Harlem railroad extends from the City-hall through Centre-street to Broome-street, where it turns at right angles to the Bowery, and there it again turns nearly at right angles, and follows the Bowery to the fourth avenue, on which it proceeds to Harlem, 8 m., and crossing Harlem r., it is extended into Westchester county as far as where the line crosses Bronx river. A part of this course is a deep cut through solid rock, with a tunnel 595 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 21 high to the crown of the arch, and a high embankment. It has a double track the whole length; and to Harlem, cost \$137,500 per mile, being by far the most expensive railroad for its length now in the United States. Within the thickly settled parts of the city the cars are moved by horses, and beyond that, by locomotives. The cars start from the City-hall once in 15 minutes, and it affords a pleasant ride, as through a considerable part of its course it presents a fine view of the East river, and of the surrounding country.

There are not more than five or six cities in Europe more populous than New-York, viz. London, Paris, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Naples, and perhaps Vienna.

According to the census of 1840, there were in the city 417 commercial and 918 commission houses engaged in foreign trade, with a capital of \$45,941,300; 3690 retail dry goods and other stores, with a capital of \$14,643,595; four furnaces employed 56 persons, consumed 4500 tons of fuel, produced 3000 tons of cast iron, with a capital of \$23,000; the pro-

ducts of the dairy were \$22,400, of the garden for market, \$66,640, of the nursery and florists, \$24,650; 61 lumber-yards employed 2606 persons, and a capital of \$731,500; 329 persons employed in internal transportation, with 43 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$648,780; 1419 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$1,150,000; 145 persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$135,300; 30 persons produced 1462 small arms; 542 persons manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$692,760; 796 persons manufactured various metals to the amount of \$1,087,800; 473 persons manufactured granite and marble to the amount of \$403,850; 18 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$27,000; 248 persons engaged in the manufacture of wool employed a capital of \$30,000; 18 cotton manufactories, and two dyeing and printing works, employed 990 persons, produced to the amount of \$154,700, with a capital of \$61,300; mixed manufactures employed 1633 persons, produced to the amount of \$1,201,700, with a capital of \$507,050; 909 persons manufactured tobacco, producing to the amount of \$187,700, with a capital of \$55,055; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$1,031,346, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$198,200, the whole employing 1361 persons, and a capital of \$444,300; one tannery produced 3000 sides of sole leather, and 3500 sides of upper leather, employing 507 persons, and a capital of \$30,000; 217 other manufactories of leather, as saddlery, &c., produced to the amount of \$1,309,156, with a capital of \$545,730; 329 persons produced 7,813,700 pounds of soap, 2,003,400 pounds of tallow candles, and 250,000 pounds of wax or spermaceti candles, with a capital of \$277,600; 11 distilleries produced 2,973,278 gallons of distilled spirits, and 15 breweries, 1,205,490 gallons of beer, the whole employing 274 persons, and a capital of \$575,076; 393 persons produced paints and drugs to the amount of \$225,050, and turpentine and varnish to the amount of \$161,260, with a capital of \$648,650; three glass houses, and six glass-cutting establishments, employed 104 persons, produced to the amount of \$137,131, with a capital of \$53,000; one pottery employed 12 persons, produced to the amount of \$4000, with a capital of \$3000; seven sugar refineries produced to the amount of \$385,000, and confectionaries produced to the amount of \$249,943, the whole employing 327 persons, and a capital of \$125,706; one paper mill produced to the amount of \$25,000, and other manufactories of paper, as playing cards, boxes, &c., produced to the amount of \$90,137, the whole employing 51 persons, and a capital of \$27,900; six rope-walks, employing 61 persons, produced cordage to the amount of \$24,000, with a capital of \$6800; 281 persons produced musical instruments to the amount of \$353,531, with a capital of \$307,874; 297 persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$207,874, with a capital of \$200,950; two grist-mills and eight saw-mills, employed 63 persons, produced to the amount of \$331,800, with a capital of \$146,800; ships were built to the amount of \$354,000; 1319 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$916,675, with a capital of \$696,150; 542 brick or stone houses, and 59 wooden houses were built, employing 4033 persons, and cost \$1,889,100; 113 printing-offices, 43 binderies, 18 daily, 45 weekly, and five semi-weekly or tri-weekly newspapers, and 38 periodicals, employing 2029 persons, and a capital of \$1,285,390. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$11,228,894.

There were four colleges, with 430 students, 148 academies or grammar schools, with 7307 students, and 300 common or primary schools, with 32,867 scholars.

Hudson river, and Manhattan or New-York island, were discovered by Henry Hudson, an intrepid English navigator, September 3d, 1609. He had previously explored the North sea, in the fruitless attempt to discover a north-west passage, and Hudson's bay received its name from him. Although Sebastian Cabot had previously discovered the coast, he knew nothing of Hudson river. Henry Hudson set sail from the Texel in a vessel called the Half Moon, navigated by a crew of 30 men, English and Dutch; and, after doubling the cape of Norway, proceeded toward Nova Zembla, until, being impeded by ice, he determined to proceed S. toward Virginia, in doing which he discovered and explored the harbour of New-York, and the river which bears his name, which he penetrated with his ship as far as he thought prudent, and thence in a boat above Albany. He returned to Dartmouth, in England, November 7th, 1609, whence he sent an account of his discoveries to the Dutch West India company, in whose employ he sailed. The point of the island where New-York now stands, he found possessed by the Manhattanas, a brave and savage tribe: the Indians on the E., or Jersey shore, were more friendly; but were the deadly enemies of the Manhattanas. The Dutch West India company sent a second vessel to Hudson river for trade in 1610: and, finding the Indians more friendly in that quarter, they obtained permission of the natives to build a small fort on an island lying a little below Albany, on the W. side of the river. In 1612 the Dutch had a fort on York island,

which consisted of a redoubt near the corner of Garden-street and Broadway, overlooking Hudson river. In 1614 an expedition from Virginia, under Captain Argal, took possession of New-Amsterdam, as New-York was then called: there were then but four houses outside of the fort. An arrangement was soon after made with the English government, by which the Dutch remained in the peaceable possession of the place for 50 years. The establishment was made for the purpose of trade, which they successfully prosecuted with the Indians, receiving furs in exchange for beads, trinkets, blankets, and hatchets. The Dutch had frequent quarrels with the New-England colonies on Connecticut river, and the Swedes on Delaware river; the former claiming all the country between these two rivers. The Dutch were not able to obtain permission of the Manhattans to build a fort on the island for some time; but in 1623 they obtained leave to build a better one than that which previously existed, and made a purchase of the present site of the E. portion of New-York, and erected a fort. Most of the settlers resided in the fort; but, the colony increasing, some houses were built on the outside near it, which formed the commencement of Pearl-street. The fort was in a square form, with four bastions, at the junction of Hudson and East rivers, near the present site of the Bowling-green and the N. part of the Battery. It was from time to time strengthened, by building additional walls on the outside of the first wall. It contained the houses of the Dutch director-general, the commandant, and other officers.

The Dutch resolving to establish a permanent colony at New-Amsterdam, in 1629 appointed Wouter Van Twiller governor, who held the office for nine years. In 1635 he erected a more substantial fort, with four bastions, which mounted 43 cannons, mostly brass, 12 and 18 pounders. In 1643 a church was built in the S.E. corner of the fort. This church was 72 feet long, 32 wide, and 16 feet high. The governor's house, also within the fort, was 100 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 34 feet high. These buildings were burned in 1741, and not afterward rebuilt. It appears that, in 1633, tobacco was produced to a considerable extent on the island, and negro slavery had been introduced. In 1644 the City-hall, or Stadt-house, or tavern, was built, on the corner of Pearl-street and Counties-slip, and was a very important house in those days, being the place where the courts and the public meetings of the citizens were held. May 11th, 1647, Governor Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch governors, arrived, and held the office for 17 years, until the colony was captured in 1664. He was a military character, and had lost a leg in the capture of Tobago. In 1652 the first public school was established in the city. In 1653 a wall of earth and stones was built from Hudson river to the East river, running between Wall and Pine streets, with a gate near the present corner of Wall and Pearl streets, called the water-gate, and another in Broadway, called the land-gate. The walls and palisades were designed as a defence against the Indians. In 1665 Governor Stuyvesant captured fort Castlemore, now Newcastle, from the Swedes on Delaware river, then called South river, whence probably Hudson river received the name of North river. In 1656 a market house was built at the present corner of Pearl and Broad streets, then called by other names. The city had 130 houses and 1000 inhabitants, including the garrison. In 1658 the first public wharf was built by the burgomasters of the city, where Whitehall-street now is. The governor's house stood opposite, at the beginning of Water-street. In 1660 the first map of the city was sent to Holland by Governor Stuyvesant. In 1663 a wind-mill was erected near the site of the present City Hotel. In 1664 a patent conveying the colony to the duke of York, was issued, and Colonel Nichols, with four frigates and 300 soldiers, arrived from England, where he had been appointed governor of New-York and New-Jersey, and the city surrendered to him without resistance, though it was done with great reluctance on the part of Governor Stuyvesant. The property of the Dutch West India trading company was all confiscated. The style of the government of New-York was altered from scout, burgomaster, and schepen, to mayor, aldermen, and sheriff. Twelve hundred guilders were raised for the support of the ministry in New-York. In 1669 the governor permitted the Lutherans to settle Jacobus Fabricius as their minister. In 1668 a carriage-road was ordered to be made to Harlem, there being none before. A race-course was established at Hempstead, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses; and subscriptions were taken for those who were willing to run for a crown in silver, or a bushel of good wheat. In 1673 the first Friend or Quaker preached in New-York. In 1673 the post-rider began his trips between New-York and Boston, once in three weeks. In July, 1673, the Dutch retook the city, and the fort was surrendered by its commander, Captain Manning, without firing a gun: but in the next year it was restored to the English, and Manning was tried by a court martial for treachery and cowardice, and sentenced to have

his sword broken over his head. All the inhabitants were required to take the oath of allegiance to the English government. In 1675 it was ordered that the land in the city convenient to be built on, if the owners did not choose to do it, might be valued, and sold to those who were willing to build. The streets were ordered to be cleaned every Saturday, or oftener if necessary, and the cartmen obliged, under the penalty of forfeiting their license, to carry away the dirt. In 1676 a law was passed to pave streets; also to fill up level, and pave Heeren Gracht or Broad-street on each side of the canal which occupied its centre. At this time the water came up to Garden-street, where the ferry-boats landed. It was not lawful to sell liquor to the Indians; and if any were found in the street drunk, without knowing at whose tavern they obtained the liquor, the whole street was liable to a fine. No grain was allowed to be distilled, except that which was unfit for other purposes. In 1677 there were found by the assessments to be 12 streets and 384 houses in the city. In 1683 there belonged to the city three barques, three brigantines, 25 sloops, and 48 open boats. Twenty cartmen were allowed. At this time New-York had, by law, the exclusive right of boiling and packing flour and meal, which formed the main business of two thirds of its inhabitants. This was regarded as a grievance by the country people. In 1684 the first watch was appointed, consisting of 8 persons, at 12 pence each per night. In 1685 the assessed valuation of property in the several wards amounted to £75,054, and a tax of three farthings on the pound was laid. In 1686 James II. of England established the representative system; likewise the use of printing presses. The city paid the governor £300 for the charter, and £24 to the secretary, which had to be borrowed at 10 per cent: this charter, with some alterations, has been continued to the present time. Chimney-sweepers were appointed, and ordered to "cry and make a noise." Houses with two chimneys were to have one fire-bucket; with more, three buckets. In 1688 the inlet in Broad-street was limited by a frame-work to the width of 16 feet, with a cart-way on each side of 26 feet, making in the whole 72 feet, the present average width of the street.

The assessed valuation of property in the several wards denominated West, North, South, East, and Dock ward, with Harlem and the Bowery, was £78,351; of this £30,354 were in South ward.

In 1690 a meeting of commissioners (called a congress) of the several colonies took place at New-York. In 1694 there belonged to the city 60 ships, 25 sloops, and 48 boats. Out of 983 houses, the inhabitants of 600 of them depended on boiling flour or meal for subsistence. In 1696 Tricky Church was built, afterward enlarged, and burned in 1778. Ordered that a city-hall be built, valued at £3000. In 1697 a city watch of four sober men was ordered. It was also ordered, November 23d, that lights be put in the windows of the houses fronting on the streets, under a penalty of nine pence for each night of default; and, on December next following, that every seventh house bear an lighted lantern on a pole, and that the seven houses bear an equal portion of the expense. In 1699 the old City-hall was sold to John Rodman, merchant, by "public outcry," for £290, situated in what is now Pearl-street, at the head of Counties-slip. In 1701 the docks and slips of the city were rented for £25 per annum. In 1703 Wall-street was paved from Smith (now William-street) to the English church. In 1707 Governor Cornbury prohibited Presbyterians from preaching, and two ministers were arrested and tried, but acquitted, on paying \$500 costs. In 1710 several hundred Primitives arrived from Germany by the way of England, fleeing from persecution; they built a Lutheran church, on the present site of Grace church. In 1711 a slave-market was established in Wall-street, near the East river. In 1713 an insurrection of the negroes took place, who fired the city in several places, and killed some of its inhabitants. Nineteen of them were executed. In 1718 a rope-walk was established in Broadway, opposite to the Park (then called the Commons, and covered with brush and underwood). In 1719 a Presbyterian church was built in Wall-street. In 1730 a duty of two per cent. was laid on European goods imported, the first regular tariff mentioned in the early history of the city. In 1725 the New-York Gazette, a weekly newspaper, was established. In 1739 the society in London for propagating the gospel in foreign parts gave notice of a present to the city of 1642 volumes, belonging to the library of the late Dr. Millington; the books arrived, and were arranged in a room in the City-hall, appropriated to their keeping; and the thanks of the corporation were returned for the munificent gift. Three pence per foot given for land on the west side of Broadway, near the Battery. The Middle Dutch church built. In 1731 the boundaries of the colony were finally adjusted with Connecticut. In 1738 the first stage began to run between New-York and Boston once a month, being 14 days on the journey. In 1733 a law was passed to preserve the fish in Fresh Water pond, now

NEW-YORK.

Canal-street, and contiguous streets. House of correction or bridewell instituted. In 1736 Water-street first mentioned as extending from Maiden-lane to Countess' Key and Rodman's wharf. In 1737 the town of Brooklyn disputed the right of the corporation of New-York to the ferry, and the city retained two counsel in the case, at a doubleton each. A market-house was erected in Broadway, opposite Crown-street, now Liberty-street. The city contained 1416 houses, only 16 having been built in seven years. In 1740 the New-York Society Library was founded. In 1741 a severe fire broke out in the fort, which destroyed the secretary's office and the old Dutch church. In this and the following year the yellow fever prevailed to an alarming extent. In 1741 occurred the celebrated "negro plot," when the city contained 12,000 inhabitants, one sixth of whom were slaves. A plot no doubt existed, but the account of it was greatly exaggerated, and the fears of the inhabitants excited by repeated fires and robberies. Some Irish-Catholics were implicated with the negroes: 154 negroes and 90 white persons were committed to prison, of whom 55 were convicted and 78 confessed; 13 negroes were burned at the stake, at the present intersection of Pearl and Chatham streets, then out of town; 20 were hung, one in chains, on an island in Fresh Water pond, where the arsenal now is in Elm-street; 78 were transported to foreign parts, and 50 discharged. Thirty-six watchmen were appointed, and divided into three divisions, to watch alternately. In 1742 wheat was quoted at 3s. 6d. a bushel. The yellow fever prevailed near the tan-yards and docks. Coal was imported from England, as cheaper fuel than wood. In 1745 Lady Murray owned the only coach in New-York. In 1746 the city contained 1834 houses, having increased 418 in 11 years. In 1750 a theatre was established. Dry-street opened, regulated, and paved from Broadway to high-water mark in Hudson river, having a descent of 96 feet 2 inches. Beekman-street laid out and paved. In 1751 the Moravian church in Fulton-street built. In 1752 St. George's church in Beekman-street built. Also an exchange at the lower end of Broad-street, on the W. side, by private subscription, to which the corporation gave £100. In the winters of 1753-4-5 sloops passed from Albany to New-York in the months of January and February. In 1755 the exchange was let for one year, for £30. One thousand stand of arms were imported from England by the corporation for £3000, and deposited in the City-hall; the corporation petitioned for a lottery, to discharge this "excessive and alarming" debt. In 1759 Chatham-street began to be laid out, and a few houses erected. Thirty pounds per acre paid for land in the outer ward. In 1761 Vesey-street regulated and paved. Lamps and lamp-posts were purchased. The city contained 80 firemen. In 1763 the first Methodist chapel was erected, by the successful preaching of Lieutenant Webb of the army, assisted by some friends of the cause. In 1765 St. Paul's church was built. A Congress met at New-York, composed of delegates from the colonies. Great excitement existed on account of the Stamp Act. The governor and the devil, holding the Stamp Act, were burned in effigy, after having been paraded through the streets. In 1767 the Brick church in Beekman-street was built, on a triangular piece of ground granted by the corporation for a rent of £50 per annum. In 1768 the first Methodist church in America was built, in John-street. In 1769 the North Dutch in William-street built. Five church buildings erected before the revolution are now standing—the South and North Dutch churches in William-street, the Lutheran, now Coloured, church corner of William and Frankfort streets, the Brick church in Beekman-street, and St. Paul's church in Broadway. Most of these are now in fine repair. The New-York hospital was founded by subscription. In 1770 the expense of lighting the city was £780 per annum. In 1771 an iron railing was made round the Bowling-green, which cost £800. Warren-street laid out and regulated. In 1776, August 26th, by the disastrous battle of Long Island, the city fell into the hands of the British. On the 21st of September a great fire consumed 493 houses, nearly one eighth part of the city. Before the fire it contained 4200 houses and 30,000 inhabitants. In 1780 the winter was intensely cold, and two cakes of ice completely blocked up the ferry from Powles Hook to Courtland-street; hundreds of citizens and loaded teams and artillery passed on the bridge of ice, which continued for a considerable time. Hudson river, measured on the ice at this place, was found to be 2000 yards wide. On the 25th of November, 1783, the British evacuated New-York, after having held it since 1776, and General Washington, at the head of the American army, entered it. The British left their flag flying at the Battery, and had greased the flag-staff, so that it was with difficulty hauled down, and the American flag was raised in its place. A large number of loyalists and Tories left with the retreating army. The British had erected works across the island near Duane-street. All the churches, excepting the Episcopal, had been destroyed, or used

for hospitals, barracks, or riding-schools. The schools and college had been shut up. The city did not then extend N. of Murray-street. The books and accounts of the corporation during the revolutionary war were taken away by Mr. Cruger, treasurer, who joined the British army and left the country. In 1784 the Exchange in Broad-street was converted into a market-place. Much difficulty was found in tracing out and securing the public property, of every description. At different dates La Fayette, John Jay, lately arrived from Europe, Baron Steuben, and especially General Washington, received the freedom of the city, and the latter an address of congratulation and thanks. The streets were cleaned for £150 per annum, and wells and pumps repaired for £140 per annum. Lot 116 Chatham-street was leased for 31 years for £6 per annum, and lot No. 18 of the same street, for the same term, for £4 per annum. The corporation offered any accommodation in their power to the Federal Congress. In 1785 the first Congress of the United States after the war, was organized in the City-hall, corner of Wall and Nassau streets. The Bank of New-York went into operation. In 1786 St. Peter's, the first Roman Catholic church, was built in Barclay-street. The state, until the present year, presented no instance of divorce in any case whatever. In 1788 the New-York city library was kept in a room in the City-hall. The adoption of the new constitution of the United States was celebrated by a grand federal procession. In 1789, April 30th, Gen. Washington was inaugurated in the open gallery of the old City-hall, facing Broad-street; and at the conclusion of the ceremony the collected thousands shouted with one heart, "long live George Washington." Broadway opened through the fort to the Battery. The City-hall was repaired and enlarged for the accommodation of Congress, at a great expense for that day, the whole done under the direction of Major L'Enfant, who received the thanks of the corporation, the freedom of the city, and an offer of 10 acres of land of the public property, which last he politely declined. The salary of the mayor commuted for £600 per annum. In 1790 the salary of the mayor was £700 per annum. The population of the city, December 11th, was 99,906. In 1791 the city was divided into seven wards. One hundred lots of ground in Broadway and adjacent streets in the vicinity of the New-York hospital, 95 by 100 feet, were offered for sale at £25 per lot. In 1793 the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen was incorporated, and Mechanic-hall built. Mayor's salary £800 per annum. A museum was allowed in the City-hall. In 1795 the new almshouse on Chambers-street was built, and contained 623 paupers, who were supported at an expense of £2819 15s. 7d. per annum. South-street laid out 70 feet wide, and ordered that no water lots be farther laid out, and no more buildings be erected in that direction. The Park theatre erected. Powles Hook ferry leased for £350 per annum. Water-street was laid out, which limited the city on the East river. In 1796 a lot on the S.W. corner of Broad and Wall streets was purchased by the corporation for £800. All the printing of the corporation done for £35 per annum. In 1797 the Brooklyn ferry leased for \$9000 per annum. Free schools were established. In 1798 the Park theatre was completed, and the proprietors petitioned for the erection of a portico over the side-walk, which was not granted. A street commissioner was appointed. The chamber of commerce and citizens petitioned the corporation to fortify the city, and \$50,000 were appropriated and expended for the purpose. The yellow fever prevailed from July to November, and 3086 persons died.

The Manhattan company in 1799 received an unlimited charter for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water, with a capital for the purpose, with the privilege of using their surplus funds in *banking operations*, and an exclusive use of the springs on the island for a supply. What this company have never been able to do, has been effectually done by the Croton water works of the city. The old Exchange in Broad-street was ordered to be taken down. December 20th the news of the death of General Washington was received, the bells of the churches were ordered to be muffled and tolled from 12 to 1 o'clock, until the 24th, the citizens were recommended to wear craps for six weeks, and a funeral oration was delivered by Governor Morris in St. Paul's church. In 1800, eight lots of ground, a part of the present Washington-square, purchased by the Corporation for \$1000. In 1801 the United States Navy Yard at the Wallabout, Brooklyn, was established. The Brooklyn ferry at Fulton-street was leased for \$2000 per annum. Broadway ordered to be continued and opened through Thomas Randall's land, called the Sailors Snug harbour, to meet the Bowery, and the hills levelled and carted into Fresh Water pond, (now Canal-street,) which to this time was the northern limit of this street, and far beyond the settled parts of the city. The total valuation of real estate in the city was \$21,964,037. A City-hall was voted to be erected, and after much doubt and hesitation,

NIAGARA RIVER AND FALLS.

The sum of \$350,000 was devoted to the object, and contracts were entered into, and the foundation stone was laid September 30th, 1803, with due ceremony by Edward Livingston, Mayor, and by the corporation, though the prevalence of an epidemic in some measure damped the ardor of the citizens. In 1804, July 11, the duel between Colonel Burr and General Hamilton occurred, in which the latter was mortally wounded, and died the next day, to the great grief of the citizens. Colonel Burr after this event fled as a fugitive to France, and after many years returned to the United States, to be neglected. December 18th a great fire destroyed 40 stores and dwellings, 15 on Wall-street, 17 on Front-street, and eight on Water-street, with a loss of between one and two millions of dollars. It was supposed to be the work of incendiaries. In 1805 the New-York Free school was incorporated. The upper part of Broadway was regulated and paved. The yellow fever prevailed, in the summer, and 960 persons died. The inhabitants of the city numbered 75,770, one third of whom left their dwellings. In 1806 the first successful attempt at navigation by steamboats by Fulton and Livingston took place on Hudson river. In 1809 the Historical society was established. In 1811 a great fire in Chatham-street consumed from 80 to 100 houses. The brick church and the jail, narrowly escaped. July 4th the Corporation met in the new City-hall, in the Mayor's room. In 1812 the old City-hall in Wall-street was ordered to be sold, and the new City-hall was finished. June 30th war was declared with Great Britain. November 19, the Brooklyn Fulton ferry was leased to Robert Fulton for \$4000 per annum for seven years, on condition of establishing new steamboats upon it. In August an experiment was made with gas lights in the Park. In 1814 there were 3912 free holders; owners of personal estate over \$150, 5619; tenants, 13,804; jurors, 4138; aliens, 3495; slaves, 978. The population was 92,448, which was less by 2312 than in 1810. The Literary and Philosophical society was instituted. October 30, the steam frigate launched. The interments this year amounted to 1794. In 1815 the news of peace with Great Britain was celebrated with great rejoicings. In 1816 the duties on merchandise imported amounted to \$16,000,000. In 1817 the Erie canal was begun near Utica. In 1818 the public wharves, piers, docks and slips sold for one year for \$42,750. In 1821 Mr. John Randall, Jr., finished his maps and surveys of the N. part of the city and island, having been engaged in it, under the direction of the commissioners, for ten years, at a cost of \$32,485. In January the harbour was closed by ice for the first time since 1780. The citizens crossed on the ice to Powles Hook, and some to Staten Island. The distance from Courtland-street to the Jersey shore, was found to be a few feet over a mile. In 1822, July, the yellow fever appeared, and most of the city S. of the City-hall was vacated, and the infected district fenced in; 386 died of the fever. November 25, burials in Trinity churchyard discontinued. In 1823 interments were forbidden S. of Canal-street. Washington square formed and regulated. The New-York Gas-light company incorporated. In 1824 1600 houses were erected. In 1825 the Merchants' Exchange commenced in Wall-street. The city was divided into 19 wards. May 11th gas pipes were laid in Broadway, from Canal-street to the Battery, on both sides. October 30th the completion of the Erie canal was announced by the firing of cannon through the whole line, from Buffalo and back in 12 hours. November 4th the first canal boat arrived, and was greeted with great rejoicing. In 1827 the Merchants' Exchange was completed. In 1829 the American Institute in the city of New-York was instituted. In 1832 the cholera swept off a great number of the inhabitants. The whole number of deaths in July was 2467, in August, 2906; during the year, 10,359. In 1833 the number of pupils taught in the public schools was 6140 boys, 4280 girls, total, 10,420. In 1834 the number of inmates at the Almshouse at Bellevue in January was 9011, of whom 1051 were natives, and 960 foreigners. On the night of the 16th of December, 1835, occurred the great fire, which swept over between 30 and 40 acres, of the most valuable part of the city, covered with stores and filled with rich merchandise. The number of buildings burned was 648, and the amount of property destroyed was estimated by a committee appointed for the purpose at nearly \$18,000,000. The Merchants' Exchange, and the South Dutch church were burned. It is proof of the great wealth of New-York that they were able to bear such a loss, without feeling it more. Few failures resulted from it. The burnt district was immediately rebuilt, with additional convenience and beauty. With this great event the Editor concludes this hasty glance at the annals of the commercial metropolis of the nation.

NIAGARA RIVER AND FALLS. The river commences at the N.E. part of Lake Erie, and discharges the waters of the great upper lakes Superior, 380 miles long and 130 broad, Huron, 340 miles long and 150 broad, Michigan, 330

miles long and 60 broad, and Erie, 240 miles long and 60 broad, besides smaller lakes and numerous rivers which enter them. These great inland seas as they may be called, contain nearly half the fresh water on the surface of the globe. Niagara river, as it flows from Lake Erie, is about three fourths of a mile wide, and from 20 to 40 feet deep; and has, for three miles a rapid current, and then becomes smooth and placid, till within one mile of the falls. Five miles from Lake Erie, the river begins to expand, till it becomes more than eight miles in width, measured across Grand island, and embosoms, before it reaches the falls, about 40 islands. Grand island is 9 miles long, and in its widest part, 6 miles wide, contains 17,391 acres, and belongs to the state of New York, the channel being on its W. side. Navy island contains 304 acres, belongs to Canada, and was famous during the Canadian rebellion, in 1837-8, having been for a time occupied by the insurgents, headed by William L. Mackenzie. Grand island commences five miles from Lake Erie, and extends to within three miles of the falls. Among the other islands are Bird island, between Buffalo and Fort Erie; Squaw island opposite to Black Rock, containing 131 acres; Strawberry island, containing 180 acres; Beaver island of 30 acres; Battlement island, containing 48 acres; Tonawanda island, of 69 acres; Cayuga island, 4 miles above the falls, containing 100 acres; Buckhorn island, containing 146 acres; besides a number of smaller islands; and Goat island which belongs to a description of the falls. Below the termination of Grand and Navy islands, the river is compressed to the breadth of two and a half miles, and proceeds with an accelerated motion. Three fourths of a mile above the falls commence the rapids, which have a descent of from 52 to 57 feet, the greatest descent being on the British side, more than a mile in width, with white crested breakers, and a dashing and foaming torrent, tossing from 10 to 30 feet above the main current, until they come to the tremendous cataract of Niagara falls. Woe will be to the man or animal who falls into these rapids, by which numbers have been hurried to destruction; while a few almost by a miracle, have escaped. The falls of Niagara, are about 91 miles below Lake Erie, and 14 miles above Lake Ontario, and are generally regarded as the greatest natural curiosity in the world. The river, which constitutes the great outlet of the upper lakes, is here precipitated over a precipice 160 feet high, with a solemn and tremendous roar, which is ordinarily heard from 5 to 30 miles; but has in some instances been heard at Toronto, 45 m. distant. And yet, at the village on the American shore, near the cataract, there is little to give notice of its awful proximity. In consequence of a bend in the river, the principal weight of the water, supposed to be seven eighths of the whole, is thrown on the Canadian side, down what is called the Horse-shoe fall, which name has become inappropriate, as the edge of the precipice has ceased to be a curve, and forms a moderately acute angle. Near the middle of the fall, Goat island, containing 75 acres, extends to the brow and the bottom of the precipice, dividing the river into two parts; and Luna island, at a little distance from Goat island, again divides the cataract on the American side. Goat island at its lower extremity, presents a mass of perpendicular rock, reaching from the bottom to the top of the precipice, and creating two distinct falls. A bridge has been constructed to Bath island. This island is 24 rods in length, and contains about two acres. The bridge to Bath island is 28 rods long from the shore, and another bridge of 16 rods long extends to Goat island. The view of the rapids, foaming and tossing among the rocks, is fearfully beautiful, as seen from these bridges. On Bath island is a toll-house, where travellers enter their names, paying a small fee, can see curiosities, and frequently obtain walking canes, cut on the island, which they often retain as mementos of their visit to the falls. On this island is also a large paper mill. From the W. part of Goat island, a bridge has been constructed, 300 feet long, projecting ten feet over the great Horse-shoe or principal fall; and near the termination of this bridge, in the water and on the rocks, at the very verge of the precipice, a stone tower has been erected, 45 feet high, ascended by winding steps on the inside, and an iron balustrade around its open gallery at the top. It requires some strength of nerve, and a little reflection, to feel safe in looking down into this awful abyss, and to survey the tumbling confusion and tremendous roar of the mass of waters, from a situation so near the brow of the precipice. But the unnumbered initials of names, inscribed on every part of the building will evince to the spectator, that thousands have been there before him. The distance across the fall, from the American shore to Goat island is 65 rods; across the front of Goat island, is 78 rods; around the Horse-shoe fall, on the Canada side, 144 rods; directly across the Horse-shoe fall, 74 rods. The height of the fall near the American shore is 163 feet; near Goat island on the same side, 158 feet; near Goat island on the Canada side, 154 feet. Table rock, a shelving projection on the Canadian side, at the edge of the precipice, is 150 feet high. This last place

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as thought to present the finest view of the fall; and taken as a whole, this is doubtless true. But if the spectator wishes to view the crescent or Horse-shoe fall, in all its grandeur, and will visit the stone tower on Goat island, a little after sunrise, when the whole cavity is illuminated by the full strength of the solar rays poured into it, discovering it nearly to the bottom, and spanning it with a perfect rainbow, it will leave him nothing farther to desire, in regard to this part of the fall. At the lower end of Goat island, about one third across it, is the Biddle-stair-case, named from the gentleman who erected it in 1839, to afford visitors an opportunity of descending to the bottom of the fall, and passing for a considerable distance behind the two main sheets of water. The descent from the top of the island to the margin of the river is 185 feet. A flight of common steps leads down 40 ft., to the perpendicular spiral steps, 90 in number, enclosed in a hexagon, resting on a firm foundation at the bottom. There is another staircase, about six rods below the falls, leading down the bank on the American side, to the ferry, where is a fine view of the American fall, and a safe passage by the ferry boat to the Canada side, where many fine views of the falls are obtained. The American fall, though sublime, inclines to the beautiful; while the Canadian fall, though beautiful, is characterized by an overpowering sublimity. There are good hotels on both sides of the river, and small villages are laid out. On the American side, the water power is immense, and easily available; and but for its exposure in case of a war, would probably be soon, and extensively occupied. It is computed that 100 millions of tons of water are discharged over the precipice every hour. The river at the falls is a little over three fourths of a mile wide, but below, it is immediately compressed to less than one fourth of a mile wide, and, as ascertained by sounding is about 250 feet deep. One of the best general views of the falls is from a projecting rock, 300 feet high above the river, about a mile below the village. About two miles below the falls the river is comparatively smooth, and thence to Lewiston it flows with amazing velocity. While the river makes a constant descent, the banks have a gradual ascent for six miles; and some have supposed that the falls have receded from Queenston to their present situation; but they are known now to occupy the same situation that they did 200 years since. About two miles below the falls on the American side, is a mineral spring, containing sulphuric and muriatic acids, lime and magnesia, useful in scrofulous, rheumatic, and cutaneous complaints. One mile further down is a terrific whirlpool, almost as tremendous as the Melstrom of Norway, where logs and trees are whirled round for days in its outer circles, and finally drawn down perpendicularly with great force, and shot out again at the distance of many rods. A mile below the whirlpool is an excavation from the side of the bank, containing about two acres, and 150 feet deep, called the Devil's hole. The high banks of the river extend nearly to Lewiston, 7 miles below the falls, when they become level as above the falls. From Lewiston, a steam boat proceeds to lake Ontario, and through it to Oswego. The Welland canal affords a passage for sloops and schooners of 125 tons burden under the falls of Niagara, and connects lake Erie with lake Ontario. It is 43 miles long, 56 feet wide and from 84 to 16 feet deep. The whole descent from one lake to the other is 334 feet, which is accomplished by 37 locks. It has a deep cut through the mountain ridge, 45 feet deep, where an immense amount of earth and rocks were removed. This canal was completed in 1823, at cost of \$1,000,000. A canal has also been projected on the American side, but it is doubtful if it will ever be undertaken.

The number of visitors at the falls is from 12 to 15 thousand annually, and the number is increasing. While curiosity constitutes an attribute of the human character, these falls will be frequented by admiring and delighted visitors, as one of the grandest exhibitions in nature. The fashionable, the opulent, and the learned here congregate, in the summer season, from the principal cities of the country; from the southern and western states, South America, the West Indies, the Canadas, and various parts of Europe, and indeed from all parts of the civilized world. An American poetess has well said of Niagara.

"Flow on forever, in thy glorious robe
Of terror and of beauty! God hath set
His rainbow on thy forehead, and the cloud
Mantles around thy feet. And be thou
The voice of thunder, power to speak of Him
Eternally—bidding the tip of man
Keep silence, and upon the rocky altar pour
Incense of awe-stricken praise."

NICARAGUA (LAKE OF), the most considerable lake of central America, comprised within the state of Nicaragua, and extending principally between the 11th and 12th degs. of N. lat., and the 84th and 86th of W. long., about 13 m. in a direct line from the Pacific, and 90 m. from the Caribbean sea. It is of an oval shape: length, N.W. to S.E., about 130 m.; average breadth, perhaps, about 40 m. It

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has numerous creeks and harbours, and several islands. It receives a good many rivers, especially along its N., N.E., and W. sides; its surplus waters are carried to the Caribbean sea by the Rio San Juan, which issues from its E. extremity, and is said to be navigable, during the rains, throughout its whole extent.

The project for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by means of the river San Juan and of a canal from the lake of Nicaragua to the Pacific, has been often mooted; and the country certainly presents greater facilities for effecting this great work than any other part of Central America, or than the isthmus of Panama. The river San Juan, notwithstanding it is in one part impeded by cataracts, is said, by Thompson, to be available for craft drawing 3 or 4 ft. water, at all times of the year, and for vessels drawing from 10 to 12 ft. water to from 30 to 35 leagues from the sea. The lake itself is adapted for ships of the largest burden, being 15 fathoms deep. The distance between its S.W. shore and the gulf of Popayago, in the Pacific, is only 39,880 yards, or 154 m.; and though the intervening country be laid down in many maps as mountainous, the greatest actual height of any part of it above the level of the lake is only 19 ft.; as was proved by a series of 347 levels, about 100 yards apart, taken in 1781. (See *Thompson's Guatemala, Append.*, p. 519-590.) The surface of the lake is about 134 ft., and its bottom 42½ ft. (Engl.) above the level of the Pacific; but the ascent might probably be overcome by a succession of locks. The difference in the level of the two oceans, formerly supposed to be so serious an obstacle to the undertaking, was ascertained by Humboldt not to exceed 20, or, at most, 23 ft. (*Pol. Essay.* i., 31.) At its W. extremity, the lake of Nicaragua is connected by a small river with the lake of Leon. The latter, 50 m. in length by nearly 30 in breadth, is said to be also of sufficient depth for the largest ships. It is but 13 m. from the Pacific, and 5 from the river Tosta, which enters that ocean; and the height of the intervening ground between it and the Pacific is not more than 51 ft. above its own surface, which last is only 3 ft. higher than that of the Tosta. In this direction, also, a communication has been contemplated. At one period, a British company proposed connecting the two oceans, and it was afterward said that the Dutch government had undertaken it; we believe, however, that no active steps have been yet taken to carry either of the above plans into execution. (*Thompson's Guatemala; Geog. Journ.* vi., &c.)

NICASTRO, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Calabria Ultra II., on the W. side of the Apennines, 19 m. S. by W. Cosenza. "It is a straggling town of 5000 inhabitants, and the seat of a bishop and a sub-intendant. Its houses are mean, and all roofed with red tiles. A ruined castle, on a conical hill, rising from amid all these modern buildings, is that in which Henry, the eldest son of the emperor Frederic II., was confined for some time." (*Cressen. Tour*, p. 33.) It has some trade in oil, and there are many mineral baths in its vicinity.

NICE (Ital. *Nizza*, an. *Nicea*), a city and seaport of the Sardinian dom. in Italy, cap. div. and prov. of its own name; on the Mediterranean, about 5 m. E. from the bar, the boundary of the French territory, 95 m. S.W. Genoa, and 98 m. S. by W. Turin; lat. 43° 41' 16" N., long. 7° 10' 37" E. Pop. in 1838, of the town and canton (ex. garrison), 33,811. It is beautifully situated in a small plain at the foot of the maritime Alps, by which it is protected from the N. and E. winds; while the cool sea-breeze, which prevails every day with a regularity almost equal to that of a tropical climate, moderates the summer heat. The principal disadvantage of its situation is that, being open on the W., it is exposed, with but little protection, to the influence of the *mistral*, or *vent de Bise*, which is often keen and piercing. It is encircled by massive walls; and has on the E. the steep rocky hill of Monte Albano, surmounted by the ruins of an old castle. The view from this hill is very fine, and at sunrise and sunset the island of Corsica is sometimes clearly distinguished, though it be some 70 or 80 m. distant. The port, which is small and protected by a pier, admits vessels of 300 tons burden, and is visited by the steamers from Marseilles to Genoa. Nice is divided into two parts by the river Paglione, here crossed by a good stone bridge. The old town has narrow and crooked streets, which, however, are kept very clean. The new town to the W. of the river is well laid out and handsome: it has a square surrounded by open arcades, and some of the houses near the sea, and in the vicinity, are very superior. The cathedral, several convents, three hospitals, the governor's residence, college, public library, theatre, and a fine arch erected in honour of Victor Amadeus III., are the principal public buildings: it has several bath-establishments, and some good hotels; and Dr. Farr states that the rents of houses and apartments are lower here than in any other place of general resort on the continent. It has manufactures of silk twist, snuff, soap, essences, perfumery, and paper, a

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fishery of anchovies, and a considerable trade in the export of oil, wine, oranges, hemp, &c., and in the importation of corn from the Black sea, salt fish, manufactured goods, and colonial produce. In 1830, the value of the imports amounted to 12,343,450 fr., and that of the exports to nearly as much. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a royal council, and of the head court of justice for its division.

Nice, in common with Montpelier, enjoys the reputation of having a peculiarly genial climate, and is accordingly resorted to by numerous invalids, especially from England, during the months of November, December, and January. Mr. Forsyth says, that when he arrived at Nice on Christmas day, "a soft and balmy air, oranges growing in every garden, lodgings without a chimney, and beds with mosquito-curtains, presented the first signs of Italy." But at other seasons it is less suitable for invalids. In February, the *vent de Bise* begins to blow; and it is very trying to persons with delicate constitutions. This explains the singular discrepancies in the accounts of different travellers as to the climate of Nice. Dr. Farr and Sir James Clark, especially the former, give full and satisfactory information as to the climate of Nice, and its surrounding localities, and the classes of invalids most likely to be benefited by a residence in it. A noble road, constructed at a vast expense, leads over the Maritime Alps from Nice to Turin. Another road, begun by Napoleon, but not completed till 1857, leads along the sea coast from Nice to Genoa; and a third road is now about being opened from Lyons to Nice, which will be a shorter and better way of entering Italy than by Mount Cenis.

Nice is said to have been founded by colonists from Marseilles. Under the Romans, it was originally the seat of a naval arsenal; but, under Augustus, the latter was transferred to Frejus. Under the French, it was the capital of the department *Alpes-Maritimes*. Among the celebrated individuals to whom it has given birth, are the painter, Vanloo, the astronomer, Cassini, and marshal Mészáros, one of Napoleon's ablest generals. (*See Dr. Farr's admirable Guide to Nice*, passim; *Clark on Climate*, third ed. p. 202.)

NICHOLAS, county, Va. Centrally situated toward the W. part of the state, and contains 1430 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by New river. Watered by Gauley river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 4095 neat cattle, 4803 sheep, 5339 swine; and produced 4454 bushels of wheat, 3393 of rye, 56,397 of Indian corn, 37,733 of oats, 11,354 of potatoes, 3013 pounds of tobacco. It had three stores, 90 grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries; three schools, 77 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2440; slaves, 79; free coloured, 3; total, 2515. Capital, Summersville.

NICHOLAS, county, Ky. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 350 sq. m. Watered by Licking river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 8191 neat cattle, 19,067 sheep, 39,427 swine; and produced 60,765 bushels of wheat, 35,315 of rye, 613,804 of Indian corn, 77,086 of oats, 6049 of potatoes, 47,638 pounds of tobacco, 57,920 of sugar. It had 16 stores, one woollen factory, 19 grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, five tanneries, three distilleries; 25 schools, 101 scholars. Pop.: whites, 7310; slaves, 1253; free coloured, 182; total, 8745. Capital, Carlisle.

NICHOLAS, C. H., capital of Nicholas county, Va., 310 m. W. by N. Richmond, 393 W. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice, \$78.

NICHOLS, p. t. Tioga co., N. Y., 8 m. S.W. Oswego, 170 m. W.S.W. Albany, 268 W. Bounded N. by Susquehanna river, and drained by its small tributaries. It contains a Methodist and a Baptist church, five stores, three fulling-mills, eight grist-mills, 98 saw-mills; 848 scholars in schools. Pop. 1986.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, a group in the Indian Ocean, between the 3rd and 10th degrees of N. lat., and the 93rd and 94th of E. long., about midway between the N.W. point of Sumatra and the Andaman islands, and from 100 to 130 m. from each. Babelong and Caracobar, the former at the E. and the latter at the N. extremity of the group, are the principal; there are, however, about half a dozen other islands of some consequence, and a number of small islets. Most of these islands are hilly, and all are covered more or less with dense woods of cocoa-nut, areca-palm, and various timber trees. The climate is extremely unhealthy to Europeans, and is supposed to owe this quality, in great part, to the extensive spontaneous decomposition of vegetable matter. These islands are inhabited by a race of natives of the Indo-Chinese stock, whose indolent character contrasts strongly with the wild ferocity of their neighbours of the Andaman islands. Their chief occupations are fishing, rearing hogs and poultry, a little agriculture, and trafficking among themselves, and with foreigners who touch at the Nicobars. Cocoa and beet-nuts are met with in immense quantities, and most of the Indian ships bound eastward, call here to take in a cargo of the former, which they obtain at the rate of 4 nuts for a leaf of tobacco, and 100 for a yard

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of blue cloth. The natives also exchange fowls, hogs, *Melospiza*, ambergris, tortoise-shell, wild cinnamon, *ammonia*, &c., for iron, tobacco, cloth, silver coin, and other European goods. They live under a number of petty chiefs; but little is known of their internal economy, customs, &c., the great insularity of the climate having successively broken up all the establishments formed on the Nicobars by the Danes, the British missionaries, &c., in the latter half of the last century. (*Hemilton's E. I. Geog.*, &c.)

NICOLAEFF, a town and river port of European Russia, gov. Kherson, at the confluence of the Ingul with the Bug, about 90 m. above where the latter falls into the estuary or liman of the Dniepr, lat. 46° 58' 21" N., long. 33° 0' 21" E. Pop. 8500. Nicolaeff was founded in 1790; and was intended to be a great naval depot, and the station of the Russian fleet in the Black sea. It stands in an elevated, healthy situation, covers a large extent of ground, and is extremely well built. The streets are wide, and regularly laid out, and the private houses, which are mostly of brick, have a handsome appearance. Among the numerous public buildings may be specified the new church or cathedral, the admiralty, the town-house, the marine barracks, the naval hospital, &c. In the vicinity is an observatory. The admiral commanding the fleet in the Black sea resides here; and here, also, are the various offices connected with this department of the service, with schools for the instruction of pilots, ship-builders, naval artillery, &c.

Nicolaeff owes its existence to its river, which has its entrance without the bar of the Dniepr, and water sufficient to float large ships up to the town. There are extensive docks and yards for the building of ships; but the latter are, notwithstanding, mostly constructed at Kherson, being sent thither to be laid up, or, when necessary, repaired. Still, however, Nicolaeff has not, as its founders anticipated, become a large, thriving town, and, latterly, indeed, it has been either stationary or has retrograded. This is ascribable partly to the want of good water*, and the scarcity and high price of fuel caused by there being no timber in its vicinity; partly to its harbour being, though very superior to that of Kherson, decidedly inferior to that of Sevastopol in the Crimea, at which a part of the fleet is now always stationed; and partly, and principally perhaps, to the great advantages enjoyed by Odessa as a commercial emporium. Nicolaeff is, in fact, nearly deserted by all the mercantile class, and depends entirely on the employment afforded by government. (*Clarke's Travels*, II. 350, 8vo. ed.; *Lydell*, I. 301; *Schmittler, La Russie*, &c., p. 733; *Pinkerton's Russia* p. 160.)

NICOLAS (ST.), a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. canton, on the high road between Ghent and Antwerp, 19 m. E.N.E. the former and 19 m. W.S.W. the latter. Pop. in 1836, 16,153. It is well built, and handsome, and its inhabitants generally opulent. It has a fine town-hall, a parish church, in which are some good Flemish paintings, a hospital, two orphan asylums, a convent, a prison, and a large market-place, partially planted with trees. It is one of the most flourishing towns of Belgium, and has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, hats, paper, soap, tobacco, chocolate, &c.; with salt-refineries, tanneries, breweries, dye-houses, and potteries. It has, perhaps, the largest market for flax in Europe, and large annual fairs for cattle and horses. It is the seat of a tribunal of commerce; has academies of music, drawing, &c., and sends one deputy to the states of the province. (*Vandermaelen, Fland. Orient.*)

NICOPOLIS, a town of Turkey in Europe, prov. Bulgaria, cap. sanjak, on the Danube, 100 m. E. by S. Widin. Pop. estimated at 10,000. It has an imposing appearance, being situated on a range of hills above a bay of the river, and surrounded by strong ramparts mounted with cannon. It is further defended by an ancient castle, and has several suburbs, in which the Greek and Bulgarian inhabitants principally reside. Generally it is ill-built, but has some large houses, and several handsome mosques and public baths. It is the seat of a Greek archbishop and a Roman Catholic bishop: its position on the Danube gives it some commercial importance; it is, however, said to be in a state of decay. (*Elliott's Trav.* I. 175.) Nicopolis was founded by Trajan, and some portions of its ancient walls are said still to exist. But it is chiefly memorable, at least in modern times, for the great battle fought in its vicinity, on the 25th of September, 1396, between the Ottoman army under Bajazet, and that of the Hungarians and their allies under their king Sigismund. The latter sustained a complete defeat, ascribable as much to the rashness and presumption of the count de Nevers and other French leaders, as to the bravery and superior discipline of the Turks. (*Gibbon*, cap. 64.)

* Dr. Lyeall says that this deficiency has been supplied by the construction of a reservoir, the existence of which has, however, been doubted, from its not having been mentioned by the accurate Dr. Piskarev. But it may have been overlooked by the latter, or may not have sufficiently answered the purpose for which it was intended.

NICOSIA.

NICOSIA (an. *Trinicus* ?), the principal city of the island of Cyprus, near its centre, on the small river Pedias; lat. 35° 13' 11" N., long. 33° 26' 45" E. Pop. according to Turner, about 17,500, of whom about two thirds are Turks. It stands in a low fertile plain, near the S. foot of a range of high mountains, and is surrounded by walls in the shape of a hexagon, flanked by 13 bastions. The ground of the enclosure is very unequal, being in some parts elevated to the height of the walls, and in others forming a deep valley. The streets are in general not more than 10 and 15 ft. in breadth; and, being unpaved, are always filthy, and, in winter, almost impassable. Having been the residence of the principal Venetian families during the period that the island was subject to Venice, it has many fine houses, which are now, however, mostly in ruins; and at present it consists principally of brick and mud huts. The bazaar, though tolerably well supplied, is not even arched, but roofed with reeds and mats, which admit the rain in all directions. Most houses have gardens, which abound with olive, lemon, and pomegranate trees; and hence the first view of the city is very pleasing, from the contrast between the foliage and the dark mountains to the N. There are eight mosques, all of which were once churches; the principal having been the cathedral church of St. Sophia, built by the Venetians; it is in the Gothic style, of an oblong shape, with a pentagonal projection at the end opposite the entrance, for the reception of the altar. The interior is laid out in three aisles, divided by clumsy white-washed Corinthian columns. On the two belfries the Turks have erected two high and handsome minarets. There are still six Greek churches, one Roman Catholic, and several Greek convents. The city has also four public baths, and a large, but ruined caravanserai. It has some manufactures of carpets, printed cottons, and red morocco leather, and exports wine and cotton.

Nicosia is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Trinicus*, or *Trinicus*, mentioned as a place of some note by the Byzantine historians. When Richard I. of England took Cyprus in 1191, and conferred it on Guy de Lusignan, it was made the capital of the new kingdom, and greatly enlarged. It fell, in 1480, to the Venetians, who built the present walls, and several churches and handsome palaces; and who held it, with the island, till 1571, when it was taken from them by the Turks, under whose brutal and destructive sway it has since continued. (Turner's *Levant*, ii. 544-547; *Kinnier's Asia Minor*, 172, 189; *Drummond's Travels*, &c.)

Nicosia, a city of Sicily, intend. Catania, district of its own name, on two hills, 14 m. N.E. Castrogiovanni. Pop., in 1831, 13,151. Like other towns in the interior of the island, it is remarkable for nothing but the number of its churches and convents. It has few manufactures, and hardly any export trade, but a considerable traffic in the corn and cattle of the surrounding country, which is very fertile. Its situation is such as to afford a strong military position; and it is supposed to be the ancient *Herbita*, founded in the earliest period of Sicilian history.

NIEVRE, a dep. of France, reg. centre, nearly co-extensive with the old prov. of Nivernais, between lat. 46° 40' and 47° 35' N., and the 3rd and 4th degrees of E. long.; having N. Yonne, E. Côte d'Or and Saône-et-Loire, S. the latter and Allier, and W. Cher. Area, 681,083 hectares. Pop. (1836), 222,521. A mountain chain runs from S.E. to N.W. through its centre, dividing the basin of the Loire from that of the Seine; the culminating point of the chain in this department being 3900 ft. above the sea. The Loire and Allier bound Nievre on the W.; the other principal river is the Yonne. The Loire and Yonne are united by the canal du Nivernais, which, commencing at Decize on the former river is continued through the departments Nievre and Yonne, for a distance of above 100 m.; but the work is not yet completed. The Nievre, whence the department has its name, flows through its W. part, and, after a course of about 25 m., generally southward, joins the Loire at Nevers. It turns many mills, but it is navigable only for rafts or small boats. The soil is not, in general, very fertile. In 1834, 295,361 hectares were estimated to be in cultivation, 67,306 in meadows, 9900 in vineyards, 3607 in orchards and gardens, and 339,561 in woods. In 1835, of 83,661 properties subject to the *contribution foncière*, 43,659 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and 13,936 at from 5 to 10 fr. The fertile portions of the surface are comparatively well cultivated, and sufficient corn is produced for home consumption. The annual produce, in wine, is estimated at about 300,000 hectolitres; of which the white wines of Pouilly are the best. *Ils ont du corps du spiritueux, un léger parfum de pierre à fusil, et un goût fort agréable; ils ne sont pas sujets à jaunir, et conservent assez long-temps leur douceur.* (Jullien, p. 156.) In 1830 there were supposed to be about 132,000 oxen and cows, and 315,000 sheep in the department; but the breeds are not particularly good. The chief resources of Nievre are in its forests and mines.

NIGER.

Most of the small rivers, which are not navigable, have been adapted to floating down rafts of timber and fire-wood, a good deal of the latter being sent down the Yonne and Seine to Paris. The coal wrought near Decize is principally destined for the supply of Paris and Orleans. Lead, copper, and some other metals are found, but iron is by far the most important metallic product, and its yearly value in the shape of pig iron, iron plates, anchors, files, &c., is estimated at 8,726,000 fr. Hardware and cutlery, at Cosne and La Charité, glass, and earthenware, especially at Nevers, linen and woollen cloths, and musical strings, are among the principal goods manufactured. Nievre is divided into four arrondis: chief towns, Nevers the cap., Château Chillon, Clamecy, and Cosne. It sends four members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1838-39), 1379. Total public revenue (1831), 6,256,756 fr. (Hugo, art. *Nievre*; *French Official Tables*.)

NIGER, JOLIBA, or QUORRA, a celebrated river of central Africa, having its remote sources near the extreme W. coast of the continent, in the country of the Mandingoes, in about 8° N. lat. and 6° W. long. It thence pursues a course N.W. and N. to the 10th deg. of lat., and then follows a general N.E. course to Timbuctoo, below which it turns S.E., and afterwards S. and S.W., to its mouth, in the gulf of Benin. Supposed length about 2300 m. The upper part of the Niger, called by the natives the Joliba, was first discovered in modern times by Mungo Park, who was sent out in 1795 by the African association: he describes it at Sego, the cap. of Bambarra, as "glittering in the morning sun, broad as the Thames at Westminster, and flowing slowly to the eastward." (*Travels*, p. 220.) He succeeded in ascending it as far as Bammakoo, 250 m. above Sego, the cap. of Bambarra. From Cabra he sailed down the stream to Bousa, where, unfortunately, he was killed by the natives. Major Laing concluded, from information obtained in the neighbourhood, that the sources of the river were on the N. side of the mountains of Kong, at a height of 1600 ft. above the sea, in lat. 8° 30' N., and long. 9° 10' W.; but Mr. Macqueen conjectures that the Allmar, its principal source, rises farther to the E. than Laing supposed. Lander, the servant of captain Clapperton (who was murdered near Saccatoo), sailed from Bousa, with the stream, to the mouth of the river, previously called the Nun, in the gulf of Benin; and thus finally identified the Niger and the Quorra, and put an end to all the doubts and theories that previously existed as to the course and termination of the former. It hence appears that the length of the Niger, measured along its banks, exceeds 2300 m.; and it is probable that its basin is nearly, if not quite, as extensive as that of the Nile. According to Caillie, it is navigable for large canoes within 100 m. of its source: for 900 m. below that point it has not been navigated by Europeans; but from Bammakoo to Timbuctoo it has been pretty accurately laid down, both by Mungo Park and Caillie. The river valley is here of considerable width, fertile, and comprising numerous towns and villages on either bank. The current of the river is not strong; and both travellers saw flotillas of canoes of 60 tons and upwards, frequently passing up and down the river, which in the rainy season is flooded on both banks to a considerable distance. (Caillie, ii. 34.) In about lat. 16° N., the stream expands, forming a lake, called Debo, which measures about 10 m. from N. to S., is from 12 to 15 ft. deep, calm, transparent, and surrounded by extensive marshes. (Caillie, ii. 20.) Hence to Timbuctoo the valley becomes still wider; the pasturage of cattle, the tillage of rice, millet, maize, &c., is extensively pursued, and along the banks are numerous villages, which export rural produce. In lat. 17° 30' N. and long. 3° 10' W., the river bifurcates, and on the N. and narrower branch is Cabra, the port of Timbuctoo: these branches, however, seem to unite a few miles lower down. It has already been observed that the course of the river below Timbuctoo was traversed by Mungo Park as far down as Bousa; but, as that traveller was killed there, and his papers were lost, we know nothing of this portion of the river, except that it is navigable for vessels of considerable size.

The highest point of what may be called the lower Niger hitherto visited by Europeans is the neighbourhood of Yauri (lat. 11° 30' N. and 3° E.), which point Lander reached in 1830. Here the river leaves the great plain of Soudan, and enters the defiles of a mountain range crossing this part of Africa from E. to W., and probably connected, on one side, with the Djebel-el-Kumri, and on the other with the mountains of Kong. The direction of the stream from Yauri, for about 150 m., is nearly due S.; but it is full of rocks, sand-banks, &c., and wholly unnavigable, except at the time of the rains, and immediately after. Below Bousa, the banks on both sides are generally high and rocky; cultivated plains intervene in many places between the river and the mountains, but in others the offsets come close down to the water's edge. From Bousa down-

wards, the Niger is navigable for moderate-sized vessels; and in lat. 6° N., a little below Atta, it leaves the hilly country, and enters an alluvial plain, the lower part of which is an unhealthy swamp, covered with jungle: many branches here diverge from the main stream, and at the mouth is an extensive delta, which, however, is, as yet, very imperfectly known. At Atta, the river is about 2 m. wide, and near Bobba, in lat. 8° 45', it attains a width of 3 m.; but its breadth, close to the mouth, is somewhat less than a mile. The tide is said to extend within about 30 m. of Atta, or about 120 m. from the sea. The only branch of the Niger hitherto explored is the Chadda, which joins it on the left bank in lat. 7° 52' N., 33 m. above Atta. Captain Allen and Mr. Laird sailed about 100 m. up this tributary, and inform us that it is quite equal in width, though not in depth, to the parent river. It has many shoals and sandbanks. It has been conjectured that this river has its source in the great lake of Tchad, discovered by Messrs. Clapperton and Denham; but the more probable opinion seems to be, that it has its sources on the N. declivity of the Gebel el Kumri, not far, perhaps, from the sources of the Bahr-el-Abiad, or W. arm of the Nile. The only other known tributaries of the lower Niger are the Saccato, Mayaraw, and Coodonia, all joining it on the left or E. bank: the former of these was discovered by Clapperton, and from the course which it pursues, it may possibly be the same river that joins the Niger near Yauri. (See *Arrowsmith's new map of Negroland*.) Both rivers flow from a range of mountains, running N.W. through Housa, and forming the watershed between the tributaries of lake Tchad and the Niger.

In the article *AFRICA*, (vol. i. 41), we have given a succinct account of the successive modern expeditions that have been fitted out for the purpose of exploring the course of this river, so long involved in doubt and obscurity; and though much still remains to be accomplished, its general course and leading features have been pretty well ascertained. This, however, has not been done without a great sacrifice of human life. The inhabitants of the countries in the lower part of its course are among the most degraded in the scale of human beings: the slave trade is extensively carried on; and was being continually waged between the different tribes, travellers are exposed to the greatest dangers. (Ritter's *Africa*, ii. 110, and *Buxton on the Slave Trade*, pp. 41, 42.) The climate, also, is extremely unhealthy, so much so, that out of 40 persons who sailed in 1833, on a commercial expedition up the Niger, only 11 survived. Three steamers, well fitted up for the purpose, were despatched (June 1841) to this river, by the British government, with full powers to form commercial treaties with the natives, and to concert measures for the extinction of the slave trade. But did our limits permit, it might be easily shown that there are no rational grounds on which to anticipate any considerable success from this expedition, and that the barbarism of Africa seems to depend on natural and irremediable causes. (Caillie's *Travels in Central Africa*, li, with *M. Jomard's Remarks*; Ritter's *Africa*, li. 47-173; Lander's *Exped.* 3 vols.; *Geog. Journal*, vols. li. and vill.; *Laird and Oldfield's Exped. into Africa*, &c.)

The history of the Niger is involved in extreme obscurity. Herodotus was informed by the Greeks of Cyrene, that in the interior of the African continent, a city had been reached by some Nasamon travellers, which was inhabited by negroes, and stood on the banks of a river containing crocodiles, and flowing from the W. eastward (*δὲ ἰστέρος πρὸς ἄλιον ἀνατέλλουσα*, li. 32), which he conjectured to be the Nile. Now, as the Bahr-el-Abiad, or W. arm of the Nile flows from W. to E., and is certainly more likely to have been reached by the Nasamons than the Niger, the conjecture of the venerable father of history, that the river which they encountered, was in fact the Nile, seems to be more consistent with probability than that of D'Anville, Bannell, and other learned moderns, who suppose that the city visited by the Nasamons was Timbuctoo, and the river the Joliba of Mungo Park. The latter theory has, however, so far prevailed, that the name Niger is that which is now usually given to the river discovered and explored by Park and Lander. The word Niger, or Nigris, is first used by Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* v. l. 1-9), from whose somewhat confused account it would appear that there were supposed to be two rivers of that name, one in Mauritania, S. of the great chain of the Atlas, and the other in Ethiopia, thus briefly described:—"*Nigri fluvio eadem natura que Nilus: calidum et popyrum, at eadem gignit animales, tamenque temporibus augescit*." He seems, also, to have conceived that the Niger and Nile were united, and that there was a large water-system, having many branches in the interior of Africa. The poet Claudian also entertained the idea of a similar connexion:—

Gir notissimus amnis
Ethiopum, simili montibus gurgite Nilum.

Ptolemy furnishes a somewhat more detailed account of the

river, and assumes that there are two separate streams in the interior of Africa, both having many branches (*κερραία*), and connected with lakes; the river most eastward he terms the *Gir* (Γαίρ), that to the W. being the *Nigri* (Νίγρι), communicating with the lake Libye, which may, perhaps, be identical with the lake Tchad, discovered by Denham and Clapperton. Ptolemy says nothing, however, respecting the course of the river, though he seems to have been of opinion that its waters were absorbed in lakes, or lost by evaporation. Edrisi, Abulfeda, and other Arabian geographers, conceive that the Niger (by them called *Nad-el-Abid*, "Nigris Nileo") flowed westward, discharging its waters either into the Atlantic or some lake of the interior; and they represented it as rising from the same source as the Nile, and identified with it in the upper part of its course; this, indeed, is the opinion still maintained by the natives; and it is far from improbable that some of the affluents of the W. Nile may be connected, during the period of the inundation, with some of the affluents of the Niger. Such, in a few words, seem to be the leading statements of the more celebrated of the old geographers respecting the Niger. It is doubtful, perhaps, whether the Greek and Roman writers really possessed any authentic information as to the rivers and lakes S. of the Great Desert; and, at all events, the statements now referred to, if they really apply to that part of the continent, are at once extremely limited and extremely vague. That the caravans, which appear from a very remote period to have maintained an intercourse between the countries to the N. and those to the S. of the Great Desert, should have fallen in with and had some knowledge of the Joliba, is far from improbable; and perhaps, had any remains of the literature of Carthage come down to our times, they might have thrown considerable light on the question as to its identity with the Niger; but, with our existing means of information, it would appear, notwithstanding the learning and ingenuity that have been brought to its investigation, to be all but insoluble. The notices of the ancients are too obscure to admit of any certain inferences being deduced from them; and supposing (against the opinion of the learned Baron Valcknaer, *Recherches sur l'Afrique*, 409,) that the Niger is to be looked for to the S. of the Great Desert, the Bahr-el-Abiad, or western arm of the Nile, the Yeo, and other considerable rivers falling into the lake Tchad, correspond quite as well with their statements as the Joliba.

NIJAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Granada, 15 m. E.N.E. Almeria, and 78 m. E.S.E. Granada. Pop. according to Miñano, 3,792. It has two parish churches: its chief branch of industry is the manufacture of horse-cloths.

NIJIR-EGYHAZA, a large market town of Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 98 m. N. Debreczin. Pop. 15,640, principally Protestants. It has a saltpetre refinery; but by far the greater part of its inhabitants are agriculturists.

NIJNII-NOVGOROD, vulgarly *Nyegorod*, that is Lower Novgorod, a government in the central part of European Russia, on both sides the Volga, between lat. 54° 30' and 57° 6' N., long. 41° 40' and 40° 30' E., having N. the government of Kostroma, E. Kasan and Simbirsk, S. Penna and Tamboff, and W. Vladimir; area, 18,740 sq. m. Pop. (1836), 1,071,000. Surface flat or gently undulating; the soil, which consists principally of sand and black friable mould, is exceedingly fertile; and being (for Russia) well cultivated, this is one of the most productive provinces of the empire. Exclusive of the Volga, several of its affluents, including the Oka, Betouga, Piana, &c., traverse different parts of the government, which is well watered, at the same time that it is not marshy. There are some very large forests, those of the crown amounting to about 1,300,000 desiatines. The produce of the corn crops considerably exceeds the consumption. Hemp and flax are very extensively cultivated. Great numbers of cattle and horses are bred; and government is taking the most effectual measures to improve the latter. This is a considerable manufacturing area, as well as a rich agricultural district. Coarse linen, canvas, and cordage, are the principal manufactured products; there are, also, some iron-works, with numerous distilleries and tanneries, soap-works, glass-works, &c. Commerce extensive and growing. The exports consist of corn and flour, cattle, horses, leather and tallow; the manufactured articles specified above, with iron, timber, potash, mats, glass, &c.

NIJNU NOVGOROD, NIJEGOROD, or NIJINI, the cap. of the above government, in the island formed by the confluence of the Oka with the Volga; lat. 56° 19' 40" N., long. 44° 25' 30" E. Stationary pop. 35,000. It stands partly on a steep hill, about 400 ft. in height, the summit of which is occupied by the Kremlin or citadel, and partly on the low ground along the sides of the rivers. The citadel, from the ramparts of which there is a noble view of the Volga, Oka, and surrounding country, contains the government offices, two cathedrals, built after the model of that of Moscow, an obelisk 75 ft. in height, erected in honour of the deliverers of their country, the patriotic citizen, Minin, and Prince

Pojanski; and other public buildings. The upper part of the town has several good streets; and being ornamented by numerous churches, placed in conspicuous situations, has an imposing appearance. The lower town consists principally of a very long street, bordering the Volga. With the exception of the principal public buildings, and a few private houses, the rest of the city is constructed of wood. Among the establishments are three convents, a bazaar, a gymnasium, and four primary schools, an ecclesiastical seminary, and a large military school. The town is ancient, having been founded in 1232. The Kremlin was surrounded by strong walls and towers in 1594.

A bridge of pontoons leads across the Oka to the splendid new bazaars erected on the left bank of that river for the exhibition and sale of merchandise brought to the fair. These, which are divided into parallel rows or streets, are constructed of stone, roofed with iron, having covered galleries in front, supported by 8,000 iron pillars. They are built on piles, and to guard against the danger of inundation, the ground on which they stand was raised about 30 ft. Being enclosed on three sides by canals, and on the fourth by a navigable inlet of the Oka, there is every facility for the delivery and shipment of merchandise. The establishment is of very great extent, comprising about 2,500 booths; and is admitted on all hands to be at once the largest and most perfect of its kind that is anywhere to be met with. Including the church, dedicated to St. Maccarius, the patron of the fair, it is said to have cost in all about 11,000,000 roubles.

Nijali Novgorod has various manufactures, but is owes its great importance almost entirely to its commerce. It is the grand entrepôt for the trade of the interior of the empire, and has, in fact, a greater command of internavigation than any other city of the old world. Besides the corn, cattle, and other products of the surrounding country, the Kama, the principal affluent of the Volga, conveys to Nijali the salt of Perm; the gold, silver, copper, and other metallic treasures of the Oural mountains; the furs &c., of Siberia; and even the teas of China. The silks, shawls, and other merchandises of central Asia, and the fish, caviar, &c., of southern Russia come up the river from Astrakhan; while the manufactured goods of England and western Europe, the wines of France, the cotton of America and the sugar of Brazil, are conveyed to her from Petersburg and Archangel, with both of which, as well as Moscow, she is connected by navigable rivers and canals. These advantages, joined to her situation in a fertile country in the centre of the monarchy, were so highly appreciated by Peter the Great, that it is said he at one time intended to have made Nijali the capital of his empire; and it is, perhaps, to be regretted that he did not carry this project into effect.

Formerly the commercial importance of Nijali has been vastly increased. Previously to 1817, the great fair, now held here, was held in a less convenient situation at Makariëf, lower down the Volga. But the buildings for the accommodation of the merchants at Makariëf having been accidentally burnt down in 1816, government took advantage of the circumstance to remove the fair to Nijali. It begins on the 1st of July, and continues for a month or six weeks, and is well known, not only over all Russia, but over most other countries of Europe and Asia. It is carried on within the bazaars already noticed, which were constructed by government for the accommodation of the traders, to whom they are let at moderate rents. The produce disposed of is classified as follows, viz. 1st, Russian produce, raw and manufactured; 2nd, merchandise from the rest of Europe, consisting principally of manufactured and colonial products; and 3d, products of China, Bokhara, the Kirghises, and other Asiatic nations. The estimated value of the produce belonging to each of these classes, exposed to sale in 1827, 1832, and 1836, has been as under:—

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Totals.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.	Roubles.
1827	67,000,000	16,000,000	23,000,000	106,000,000
1832	99,500,000	17,000,000	18,700,000	135,200,000
1836	122,567,000	15,000,000	26,005,000	163,572,000

In 1830, Russia sent to the fair silk goods valued at 2,500,000 roubles; hides, tanned and raw, 3,000,000 rouble; dry and salted fish, 1,600,000 rouble; cotton stuffs and yarn, 19,000,000 rouble; woollen stuffs, 500,000 rouble; furs and peltries, 6,000,000 rouble; and 2,000,000 pounds iron. During the same year there were sent to the fair by foreigners, woolsens of the value of 2,900,000 rouble; 32,368 boxes of tea; 306,570 lbs. of silk, &c. Every sort of article is to be found in one or other of the different bazaars. In 1830, the cottons exposed to sale were valued at 23,544,000 rouble; and the metals and metallic goods at 22,390,000 rouble. The concourse of strangers during the fair is quite immense; so much so, that the population is then increased, according to the lowest estimates by from 150,000 to 200,000 individuals. Here are seen dealers from India, China, Tartary, Bo-

khara, Persia, Circassia, Armenia, and Turkey; and from Italy, Poland, Germany, France, England, and even America. Amusement, as well as business is attended to: theatrical representations, shows of wild beasts, and other Bartholomew-fair diversions, being got up for the entertainment of the multitude. (Schützler, *La Russie*, &c., 114-120; Lyall, li. 329-335; Ponsart, &c., *Das Europäische Russland*, 582, &c.)

NIKOLSBURG, a town of Moravia, circ. Brünn, from which city it is 28 m. S. Pop. about 8,500, a third part of whom are Jews. It has a fine castle and grounds belonging to Prince Dietrichstein, a philosophical academy, a gymnasium, and several other superior schools; and in the castle is an extensive library, comprising many valuable MSS. The town is dirty and wretched; it has however, manufactures of woollen cloth and other stuffs, and some trade in wine and marble, both produced in its vicinity. (*Osterr. Nat. Encycl.*; *Berghaus*.)

NILE (Lat. *Nilus*, Gr. *Νῖλος*, from *νῆαν ἰλὸν*, "new mud," because it brings down vast quantities of slime or mud*), a large and famous river of N.E. Africa, flowing N. through Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, to the Mediterranean sea, celebrated alike for its magnitude, the inexhaustible fertility which it confers on the "land of Egypt," the uncertainty of its origin, its connection with some of the most interesting events in remotest periods of authentic history, the great cities that were early built on its banks, and the stupendous monuments that still attest the wealth and power of their founders. The discovery of its real source was an object of intense curiosity to the ancients, as it still remains to the travellers and geographers of modern days; the words of Tibullus,

Nile pater, quantum possem dicere causam
Aut quibus in terris occubuisse caput,

being nearly as applicable now as in his time.

The Nile is formed by the junction, at 15° 34' N. lat. and 32° 30' 58" E. long., of two great arms, the *Bahr-el-Azrek*, (the *Atapus* of the ancients), or Blue river, from the S. E., and the *Bahr-el-Abiad*, or White river, from the S.W. The sources of the former, which derives its name from the dark colour of its water, were discovered and described by Paez, in 1618, and were subsequently visited by Bruce, who ridiculously pretended to have, for the first time, ascertained the true sources of the Nile, and thus solved a problem that had for ages occupied the attention of the learned world! This E. branch rises from two fountains near Gesh in Gojam, in Abyssinia, at an elevation of about 10,000 ft. above the level of the sea, in lat. 10° 59' 25" N., long. 36° 55' 30" E. It thence flows N. to the lake of Dembea, or Trana, a large sheet of water which receives many other streams; but the Nile is said to preserve its waters with little intermixture with those of the lake, across which its current is always visible. Escaping from this lake, it sweeps in a southerly direction round the E. frontier of the provinces of Gojam and Damot, till, between the 9th and 10th deg. N. lat., it takes a N.W. direction, which it preserves till, at Khartoum, it unites with the other great arm, the *Bahr-el-Abiad*, flowing from the S.W. The *Bahr-el-Azrek* receives in its course several important tributaries, and is in several parts interrupted by cataracts, one series of which has a fall of 280 ft. At the point of junction with the other great arm, it is about ½ m. in breadth, and has a rapid current; but, during half the year, its waters are low.

The W. arm, *Bahr-el-Abiad*, or White river, derives its name from the fine whitish clay usually suspended in, and colouring its waters. It is broader and deeper than the E. arm, brings down a larger volume of water, and appears to have been regarded in antiquity as the true Nile. (*Herod. li. caps. 30, 31.*; *Mémoires de D'Anville*; *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, &c., xvi. 46.) If, however, the derivation of the name previously given be correct, the *Bahr-el-Azrek* would seem to have the best right to be considered the genuine Nile, inasmuch as it carries down the greater portion of that mud whence its name has been derived, and the deposits of which have, in the lapse of ages, formed the land of Egypt. But without insisting further on this point, though the sources of the *Bahr-el-Abiad* have not hitherto been explored,

Nec licuit populum parvum te, Nile, videre,

its course was traced in 1827, by Linant, for about 160 m. to its confluence with the *Bahr-el-Azrek*. (*Geog. Journal*, li. 171-187.) And a party sent by the pacha of Egypt on a slaving expedition have since traced it to a much greater distance, or to a point supposed by Col. Leake to be in about the 10th deg. of N. lat. and 29th deg. of E. long.; and at this point no mountains were in sight, the river being also

* This is the derivation given by Servius in his notes to *Georg.* li. iv. v. 291; but many other derivations have been proposed, and perhaps the Nile may, like the Hebrew *Nahab*, merely mean the river, or river per eozm; hence. (See *Dictionnaire de Trévoux*, art. *NIL*.)

NILE.

of great breadth, full of islands, and shallow. Perhaps, however, we shall not be far wrong in fixing its source on the N. slope of the Gebel-el-Kumri, or Mountains of the Moon, in about the 6th deg. of N. lat., and between the 22d and 30th deg. of E. long. But whether its confluent form themselves into lakes, as was conjectured by Ptolemy, or fall successively into the main stream, are questions as to which no information can be given. The course of the Bahr-el-Ahmad, so far as it has been explored, to its junction with the Bahr-el-Azrek, is pretty uniformly N.N.E.; it receives many tributaries, and forms numerous islands. "At the point of confluence, the Bahr-el-Ahmad is only about 1,500 ft. across; but a little above it enlarges much, its banks being frequently 3 or 4 m. apart, and in some places during the inundations the waters extend 21 m. from side to side. In its ordinary state, and in mid channel, it has here from 3 to 4 fathoms water." (*Geog. Journal*, ii. 187.)

After the junction of its two great arms, the united river, or Nile, takes a generally N. direction, but with almost innumerable windings. Not far below the point of confluence is a low range of mountains, through which the river rushes in a narrow gorge, forming what is called the sixth cataract; and thence deflecting eastward, through extensive and verdant plains, it passes the capital of Shendy and the ruins of the ancient Memphis. It receives, close to the town of Addamer (lat. 17° 45' N.), the waters of its important tributary the Tacazzé (the *Atabaros* of the ancients), which has its sources in the high lands of Lasta, in Abyssinia, in lat. 11° 40' N. long. 39° 40' E., about 2½ deg. E. of lake Dembea, pursuing thence a pretty uniform course N.N.W. to its junction with the Nile. From this point to its embouchure, a distance of about 1350 m., the Nile receives no affluent whatever, either on its E. or the W. bank, a solitary instance, as Humboldt has remarked, in the hydrographic history of the globe. (*Per. Narr.*, v. 744.)

At Abu Hamed, in about 19½ deg. N. lat., and 33 deg. E. long., the river, which had previously been following a northerly course, turns suddenly to the W., and thence pursues a south-westerly course to Edab, in the province of Dongola, in the 18th deg. of lat., where it again curves round to the N. This deflection is called the great bend of the Nile. In this course through Dongola, the valley on each side is very circumscribed. The river enters Lower Nubia in about 19° 40' N., where it is precipitated over a ledge of granite rocks, forming what is commonly called the 3d cataract. Under the 22d parallel occurs the 2d cataract, of Wady-Halfa. The first, or lowest cataract, is that of Assuan (an. *Syene*), near the island of Elephantine, where the river has cut its way through a ridge of granite rocks. (See vol. i. 810.) It must be observed, however, that the term "cataract," as applied to the broken course of the Nile, bears no analogy to the great cataracts of Niagara, the Pisse-Vache, &c.; for most of them scarcely exceed a few feet in height, and are, in fact, rather rapid than cataracts. In a portion of Lower Nubia the river-valley is very much contracted: the rocks on both sides approach the shore so closely as to allow little space for the deposit of alluvium; and in other places on the Libyan side, the sand covers the whole level space between the hill and the bank. At Kalabash, the an. *Talmis* (which has a temple bearing a close resemblance to the temples of Tentyra, Edfou, and Philæ), the river rises from 30 ft. to 40 ft. during the floods; and after their subsidence in Feb., the stream flows at a rate of two or three nautical miles an hour. (*Geog. Journ.*, vol. ix., part 3.) The Nile after entering the boundaries of Egypt at Philæ, six miles from Assuan, runs in a quiet and very tortuous stream, though generally northward, through the whole length of the country, enriching it by its waters, and its deposits, which, indeed, not only give to Egypt its fertility, but make it habitable. But, with the exception of the district of Fayoum (vol. i. 901), the valley of the Nile in upper and central Egypt is of very contracted dimensions, the mountains, and the burning sands of the desert encroaching so closely upon it, that it seldom exceeds 10 m. in width, and is frequently not half so much. But how limited soever, this narrow stripe is of extraordinary beauty and fertility, and contains the magnificent remains of some of the noblest and most populous cities of the ancient world. But we beg to refer the reader to the article *Egyr* for further particulars as to the past and present state of the bed of the river, its inundations, and its delta. In antiquity, the Nile seems to have poured its waters into the sea by seven mouths; but it has now only two mouths, those of Rosetta and Damietta. The former, or most westerly, has a breadth of 1800 ft., with a depth of about 5 ft. in the dry season. The Damietta mouth is only 900 ft. wide; but its depth averages between 7 ft. and 8 ft. when the river is lowest. The greatest breadth of the Delta is about 85 m. from E. to W.; the distance of its apex from the sea being rather more than 90 m. Great changes have, however, taken

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place in it during the lapse of ages; the soil has not only been elevated many feet by alluvial deposits, but its shape and the position of its apex have greatly altered even within the period of modern history. The river begins to swell in its higher parts in April, and even earlier in the Bahr-el-Ahmad; but at Cairo no increase occurs till the beginning of June, its greatest height at that city being in September, when the Delta is almost entirely under water. The waters subside in November, leaving a rich alluvium, which is the great source of the fertility of Lower Egypt. *Quotannis certis diebus, precipies circa solstitium autum, aucto magno per totam spatiosam Ægyptum, terram pluvius omnibus destitutam aquis suis irrigat, tunc legit, et fecundissimam efficit. Unde unica spes Ægyptis in Nilo posita est, quia fertilis aut sterilis annus est, prout ille magnus aut parvus fuit.* (Cicero, *De Nat. Deor.*, l. cap. 35.) We need not, under such circumstances, feel surprised that the ancient Egyptians regarded the Nile as a god to whom they paid divine honours. The greatest breadth of the river may be estimated at 3000 ft., or about twice the width of the Thames at London bridge. Its average current does not exceed 3 m. an hour: the water is always muddy; and even in April and May, when it is clearest, it has a cloudy hue. When it overflows, the colour is of a dirty red, consisting chiefly, we believe, of the red-clay deposit of the Bahr-el-Azrek; for, as already stated, the Bahr-el-Ahmad brings down only a fine whitish clay. The Nile abounds with a great variety of fish, such as the *Labeo Niloticus*, or white trout, the *Muræna anguilla*, and a large species of salmon. The *Oxyrinchus* of this river, so famed in the antiquities of Egypt is, according to D'Anville, the fish now called *Keshes*. None of the fish, however, except eels, have any very close resemblance to those of Europe. Among the waterfowl of the Nile, the most characteristic is the Turkey-coose, or *Anas Nilotica*, the flesh of which is both palatable and salutary. From Assuan down to Cairo, about 300 m., the banks, except in the rocky parts, present no active plant, but abound with all sorts of sweet vegetables, raised by the industry of the inhabitants on this peculiarly fertile soil. Cultivation, however, is more common on the E. than on the W. bank of the river. Hippopotami are found in Nubia, but not in Egypt; the crocodiles, also, are greatly reduced in number, and are now confined to the district above Assuit.

NILES, p. t., Cayuga co., N. Y., 10 m. S.E. Auburn, 169 m. W. Albany, 329 W. Bounded E. by Skenebeles lake, W. by Owaseo lake. It has a Presbyterian church, four stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, two tanneries, one distillery; 11 schools, 629 scholars. Population 2234.

NILES, p. t., Berrien co., Mich., 189 m. W.S.W. Detroit, 697 W. Watered by St. Joseph's river. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Episcopal, three commission houses in foreign trade, 11 stores, two flouring-mills, two grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, two distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; one college, 38 students; four schools, 44 scholars. Pop. 1430.

NIMEGUEEN, or NIMEGËEN (probably the an. *Nemmagum*), a town of Holland, prov. Guelderland, cap. around, on the Waal, here crossed by a flying bridge, 8½ m. S. by W. Arnheim, and 53 m. S.E. Amsterdam. Population about 14,000. It stands on several small but steep hills, and is pretty strongly fortified. Though not ill built, it has an irregular appearance, the streets being narrow; and, on account of the abrupt elevation from the river, the windows of one range of houses overlook the chimneys of another. Among the public buildings worth notice, are an old edifice, said to have been raised by the Romans, and now forming part of the fortifications; the old castle of Valkenot, believed to have been built by Charlemagne; and the town-house, an edifice of considerable beauty. Several of the churches are likewise entitled to attention; and a high tower, called the Belvidere, is much resorted to by visitors, on account of the extensive view which it commands of the course of the river and the surrounding country. Nimeguen is the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, and the residence of a military commandant and a receiver of taxes. It has a branch of the Society of Public Good, a commission of agriculture, and a Latin school. It produces Prussian blue, glue, &c., and has some tanneries; but the only article for which it is celebrated is its pale beer, sent to almost every part of the Netherlands. Nimeguen is known in history from the treaty concluded here, in 1678, by Spain, France, and Holland. It was taken by the French on the 8th September, 1794, after a severe action, in which the allies were defeated. Various Roman antiquities have been discovered in and about the town. (*De Clect*; *Dict. Geog.*; *Burrow's Tour in Holland*.)

NIMES, or NISMES (an. *Nemausus*), a city of the S. of France, dep. Gard, of which it is the cap., in an extensive and fertile plain, near the Vistre, 23 m. W.W. Avignon,

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and 20 m. N.E. Montpellier : lat. 43° 50' 8" N., long. 4° 21' 45" E. Pop. in 1836, ex. com., 41,194. The distant view of Nîmes is not imposing. Notwithstanding its numerous fine edifices, it has only the *Tourmagne* to render it conspicuous at a distance. The city proper, which is surrounded by boulevards, on the site of the ancient fortifications, is confused and irregular with narrow streets and ill-built houses. But the boulevards and suburbs, which comprise three fourths of the houses, are regularly laid out, clean, and have numerous handsome modern buildings and fine public promenades.

Nîmes is principally interesting on account of its remains of antiquity, of which it probably possesses more than any other city of Europe, Rome excepted. The most classical, though not the most extensive, of these is the oblong temple, absurdly called the *Maison-carrière*, nearly in the centre of the city. This edifice was supposed, from an inscription discovered on its frieze, to have been built in honour of Caius and Lucius Cæsar, grandsons of Augustus; but, from subsequent discoveries, it would appear to have been erected to the adopted sons of Antoninus Pius. At any rate, it dates from the finest period of Roman art, and is one of its most perfect remains. It is raised on a platform ascended by 15 steps, and has 30 Corinthian columns, six in the front and at the back, and nine on each side, exclusive of those at the angles. The portico, which is of ample dimensions, is supported by six detached columns in front, and two on either side: the other columns on the sides and back of the building are sunk half way into the walls. The capitals of the columns, and the frieze, cornice, and other parts of the building, are profusely adorned, in the most exquisite taste. The measurements of this edifice are as follow: length, 824 ft.; breadth and height, 404 ft. each; height of the platform on which it stands, 184 ft.; height of the stylobate, 94 ft.; height of the doorway, 324 ft.; breadth of do., 104 ft. The columns, which are about 30 ft. in height, have a height equal to 10½ diameters. (*Frossard, Tableau Pittoresc. de Nîmes*, II., 171.)

The *maison-carrière* was considerably injured in the middle ages; but it is protected from future spoliation by being inclosed within an iron palisade, and since 1853 it has been employed as a museum of paintings and antiques. But it would have been more consistent with good taste to have preserved it untouched and unoccupied, in its ancient simplicity.

The amphitheatre of Nîmes is admitted to be the most perfect structure of its kind extant, after that of Verona. It stands on one of the boulevards, surrounded by a large open space, on which no buildings are allowed to be erected. It is said to have been founded by Antoninus Pius. Its longest external diameter is 437 ft.; its shortest 332 ft.: it has 32, or, according to some authorities, 35 ranges of seats, and is variously estimated as having sufficient accommodation for from 17,000 to 23,000 spectators; the height of the building outside is from 68 to 104 ft., and its total external circumference is 1174½ ft. (*Frossard*, I., 135.) Though it was occupied by the Visigoths, and afterwards the Saracens, as a fortress for their defence against the Franks, the outer wall is still nearly entire. It consists of two stories, each having 60 arches, and an attic story, and is entered by four gates, one at each of the cardinal points, the principal being on the N. side. The arcades of the ground story are separated by pilasters, those of the upper by columns, in an irregular Tuscan or Doric style. The interior is in many parts dilapidated and overgrown with vegetation; but it still serves for bull-bait, jousts, and dramatic entertainments, to which the modern inhabitants of Nîmes are as much addicted as their ancestors were to the more barbarous exhibitions of gladiators.

A few portions of the ancient walls still remain, principally in the *Portes d'Auguste* and *Dé France*: the first, which, in the time of the Romans, was the principal gate of the city, consists of two large and two smaller arches: the former, which are in the middle, have between them a small Ionic column, respecting which there has been much controversy, all the other decorations of this gate being of the Corinthian order. The *Porte d'Auguste* is elaborately ornamented with sculptures, which constitute one of the principal points in which it differs from the *Porte de France*. In the N.W. part of Nîmes is a ruined *symplema*, or Roman bath, of considerable size, improperly termed the Temple of Diana. Near this, on a height overlooking the city, is the *Tourmagne* (*turris magna*), a tower supposed to have been built by the Greek colonists of the city before the Roman invasion; but the original purpose of which has not been correctly ascertained. It is in the Doric style; its lower part being heptagonal, its upper, octagonal. It is in great part ruined: but being still 100 ft. in height, and in a conspicuous position, it is used to support a telegraph. The above are the principal objects of architectural interest in the city. The Vandals,

and other barbarians, are said to have destroyed the basilica of Plotinus, the temples of Apollo, Ceres, Augustus, &c.; but the still existing memorials of antiquity are more than sufficient to evince the almost unequalled magnificence of the ancient city.

Nîmes does not, however, owe its sole interest to its antiquities. It has several large, and some good modern, edifices. The cathedral, begun in the 11th, but principally constructed in the 16th and 17th centuries, has little to recommend it, except its occupying the site of the temple of Augustus, but the *Palais de Justice* on the esplanade, the *Hôtel-Dieu*, principally rebuilt in 1830, the general hospital, the new theatre, several of the churches, and the public library, are handsome, well-contrived buildings. A large fortress to the N. of the city was constructed by Vauban, on the site previously occupied by the basins that received the water brought thither by the aqueduct, of which the *Pont du Gard* forms a part. It is now the central prison for the 8. departments of France, and has usually about 1200 inmates. The bishop's palace, Episcopal seminary, college, and large barracks, are the other principal public buildings. The esplanade contiguous to the amphitheatre, and the *Cours Neuf*, are among the finest promenades. The last named extends quite through the W. part of Nîmes from N. to S.; and leads to the fine and extensive *Jardin de la Fontaine*. This garden derives its name from a large and handsome fountain, and has in it many statues and other Roman antiquities, besides the *symplema* mentioned above.

The *Pont du Gard*, above alluded to, formed part of a superb Roman aqueduct, 254 m. in length, which conveyed a supply of water from the neighbourhood of Uzès to Nîmes. We have no certain details as to the founders of this great work, the era of its construction, or the purpose for which the water brought by it was employed. Some antiquaries have ascribed its erection to Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, about *anno* 19 B.C., while others have ascribed it to Adrian, or his successor Antoninus, who derived his origin, by the father's side, from Nemausus. But, by whomsoever constructed, it was worthy the most brilliant era of Roman power. The *Pont du Gard* consists of that part of the aqueduct which was thrown across the river Gardon, in a wild defile, 11 m. N.E. Nîmes. It consists of three rows of arches, or, as it were, three different bridges, raised the one above the other, the whole being constructed of large stones, without cement. The first, or lower tier or bridge, has a length of 330 English ft., and a height of 65½ ft.; and consists of six arches of unequal size, the breadth of the largest, through which the Gardon usually flows, being 92½ ft. The second, or middle tier, is 846 ft. in length, and 62½ ft. in height: it consists of 11 arches, generally smaller than those of the first tier, but like them of unequal size. The third or upper tier, 870 ft. in length, and 254 ft. in height, has 35 arches, which of course are much smaller than those of the other tiers, being respectively only 13½ ft. in width. The entire height of the structure is 168 ft.; its width or thickness, which is 19½ ft. at its base, diminishes as it ascends; on its summit is the watercourse, 4½ ft. in depth and 4 ft. in breadth, and through it a person may now pass with ease from one end of the structure to the other. About the middle of last century, a carriage road was built up against the bridge as high as the base of the second tier of arches. The *Pont du Gard* is in the Tuscan style; it is very little ornamented, but is a highly picturesque object. With singular good fortune, it escaped dilapidation during the dark ages; and the greatest injury it experienced was in 1600, from the Duke de Rohan, who broke away a portion of the second tier of arches to facilitate the passage of his artillery; but the breach was afterwards repaired at the expense of the states of Languedoc.

Nîmes is a bishop's see, the seat of a royal court for the departments Gard, Lozère, and Vaucluse, courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a chamber of commerce, *conseil de prud'hommes*, a university academy, the royal academy of Gard, a royal college, &c. It has schools of drawing and chemistry, as applied to the arts, societies of agriculture, medicine, &c., a Bible society, a commission of antiquities, an Athenæum, an extensive public library, and a cabinet of natural history.

Nîmes is further distinguished by its manufacturing industry. It is one of the principal seats of the silk manufacture of France; ranking, in this respect, immediately after Lyons and (perhaps) St. Etienne. Its manufactures are principally silk, bowery and shawls; and silk stuffs mixed with cotton, linen, and woollen. There are, altogether, between 7000 and 8000 looms at work in Nîmes, many of which are Jacquard looms. All the weavers work with their families at their own homes, there being no large factories except for dyeing, or for printing silk stuffs; which latter branch of industry has greatly aug-

mented since 1836, when it employed from 600 to 700 hands, exclusive of children. But, though the silk manufactures of Nîmes be extensive, the goods produced are not much esteemed by the upper and middle classes, being mostly mere imitations of those of Lyons, and of inferior quality. From this and other causes the export trade of Nîmes is small; its industry is not progressive, and its population often experience distressing crises. The weavers employ about 11 hours a day at the loom; the wages of a man being estimated by Villermé at an average of 30 sous, those of a woman at 12 sous, and of children from 5 to 12 sous. These low wages being barely sufficient to provide current necessities, the weavers are almost all wretchedly clothed, dirty, and ill provided with fuel in winter. According to Villermé, they are intelligent and laborious, but not addicted to drunkenness or other kinds of profligacy; but they have neither economy nor foresight, with the exception of the silk stocking weavers, who being employed on articles less subject to the caprices of fashion, are less affected by crises than the rest. These form, in fact, a separate class, distinguished for economy and prosperity, notwithstanding that their wages are smaller than that of most other artisans. The besetting fault of the working population of Nîmes is a want of perseverance. Few are able to write and read; and many spend a considerable part of the week in idling. Besides silks, Nîmes has manufactures of cotton goods, gloves, leather, brandy and vinegar, and a good deal of trade in wine, essences, drugs, colonial produce, &c. It is also the principal entrepôt for the raw silk produced in the S. of France, of which material almost all its own silk manufactures are made. Of the population of Nîmes and its suburbs, about 32,000 are Roman Catholics, and 12,000 Protestants; and in few towns is there so much acrimonious party-spirit and violence displayed on account of religion. This violence broke out, soon after the downfall of Napoleon, into the most atrocious acts on the part of the Catholics, which might easily have been suppressed by a vigorous government, but which were, in fact, rather encouraged by the imbecile bigots then at the head of affairs in France.

Nemausus is supposed to have been founded by a colony of Phocians; it was subjugated by the Romans, anno 121 B.C. In the middle ages it belonged successively to its own viscounts, the counts of Thoulouse, and the kings of Aragon, by one of whom it was ceded to Louis IX., in 1258. Nîmes has given birth to many distinguished persons, among whom may be specified Court de Gebelin, author of the *Monde Primitif*, and M. Guizot, now (1841) minister for foreign affairs, and author of the able and original works on the progress of civilization in France and Europe, &c. (*Histoire de la Civilisation en France, and Histoire Générale de la Civilisation en Europe, &c.*) This illustrious individual, to whose enlightened and rational patriotism, integrity, and good sense, France and Europe are under the greatest obligations, first saw the light on the 4th of October, 1787: he is a Protestant; and the simplicity of his character, and perfect freedom from all sorts of pretension, give additional lustre to his talents and eloquence. (*Hugo, art. Gard; Tableau de Nîmes; Villermé, Tableau des Ouvriers, &c.*, i., 406-417; *Bouring's Report, Inglis, &c.*)

NEMISHILLEN, t., Stark co., O. Watered by Nemishillen creek. It has one school, 30 scholars. Pop. 1927.

NINEVEH, a great and famous city of the ancient world, the cap. of the Assyrian empire, is supposed to have stood on the E. bank of the Tigris, opposite to the modern city of Mosul (which see). There is every reason to think that its site was identical with that of the village of Nunia, and the "tomb of Jonah," about 3 m. from the river, which stand upon and are surrounded by vast heaps of ruins; lat. 36° 20' 17" N., long. 43° 10' 17" E. Herodotus (i., 185,) and other profane writers ascribe its foundation to Ninus, son of Belus, and first monarch of the Assyrian empire; but, according to the Bible (Gen. x., 11), "Asshur (the grandson of Cush) went forth out of the land of Shinar, and builded Nineveh." Its history is lost in the obscurity of succeeding ages; but it was, no doubt, a very large city nine centuries before the Christian era, for at that period Jonah described it as "an exceeding great city of three days' journey." (iii., 3.) Strabo says (i. xvi.) that it was larger even than Babylon; the circuit of which he estimated at 365 stadia; and, according to Diodorus Siculus (i. ii.), it was of an oblong shape, 150 stadia in length, and 90 in breadth; that is, above 34 m. in circuit. Very little dependence can, however, be placed on these statements; and it is, at the same time, admitted that the walls included a large extent of well cultivated gardens, and pasture grounds. The description of its walls, given by Diodorus, is too obviously exaggerated to require any notice. The prophet Jonah says that Nineveh "had more than six score thousand persons that could not distinguish between their right hand and their left." (Jonah, iv., 11.) This expression, the import of which is by no means clear, has been

generally understood to refer to the children; and, taking it in this sense, and including under the term children the younger persons under nine years of age, they might be taken at about one fourth part of the population, which, consequently, would be 480,000. But if we suppose, as some critics have done, that the children referred to by the prophet could not well exceed five years of age, they might be taken at between one sixth and one seventh part of the population, which would, consequently, amount to from 720,000 to 840,000. It is plain, however, that these statements are far too vague to be entitled to any considerable weight.*

Nineveh was the residence of the Assyrian kings, and a city of such commercial importance, that Nahum apostrophises her: "Thou hast multiplied thy merchants above the stars of heaven." (iii., 16.) She was besieged and taken by Arbaces the Mede in the 8th century B.C., but appears to have been regarded as the capital of the Assyrian empire down to anno 612 B.C., nearly three centuries after Jonah's prophecy of her destruction, when she fell, after a protracted siege, into the hands of Ashurbaner, or Cyaxares, king of Media, who took "spoils of silver and gold, and none end of the store and glory out of all the pleasant furniture," making her "empty, and void, and waste." (Nahum, ii., 9, 10.) The spoils were taken to Ecbatana, the citizens were dispersed in villages, and the Assyrian empire, which for four centuries had been the glory of the eastern world, gave way to that of the Medes and Persians. It seems certain, however, either that the city had not been wholly destroyed, or, which is most probable, that a new and inferior city had, at a subsequent period, grown out of the ruins of the more ancient city; and the latter, no doubt, is that referred to by Tacitus, *Annal. xii., 13.* and Ammianus Marcellinus, *xviii., 30.* Kinnear supposes that the present remains, comprising an oblong rampart and foss, about 4 m. in circuit, with a moss-covered wall about 90 feet in height, are those of the more recent city. The ruins at first sight present a range of hills, from which large stones are constantly dug out; and the bridge over the Tigris seems to have been entirely built of stones from the ruins, which have, no doubt, furnished as large a supply for modern buildings as the quarries near Mosul. The tomb of Jonah occupies one of the hills above mentioned, and is covered by a mosque, held in high veneration all over the East. Bricks, entire as well as in fragments, and pieces of gypsum, with inscriptions in the wedge-formed character, are found here, closely resembling those of Babylon (*Kinnear's Persia, p. 256-259; Olivier, Voy. en Turquie, iv., 365-378; Ainsworth's Assyria, &c., p. 256-258; Calmet, Dict. de la Bible, ad voc. Niniveh.*)

NING-PO, a city of China of the first rank, prov. Che-Keang, at the confluence of the rivers Kin and Yaou, near their mouth in the harbour of Chusan, 46 m. E. by S. Hang-tcheou, and about 180 m. S.E. Nankin; lat. 29° 55' N., long. 121° 17' E. Pop. estimated at from 200,000 to 400,000. It is surrounded by walls and bastions, now in ruins, and is entered by five gates; the streets are broad and long, and the shops surpass those of Canton in elegance and splendour. It is intersected by numerous canals; a floating bridge crosses the inlet; and there are several pagodas, government warehouses, and other public buildings. The suburbs are flat, presenting rich fields and rice-gardens; but at the back, skirting the sea-shore, are dark-looking barren hills. Ning-po may be considered the third or fourth emporium of the Chinese empire; and its trade to the N. and S. districts of China, as well as to Siam, is of the highest importance. In the neighbourhood are very extensive salt works, and salt is exported in considerable quantities. The town is accessible by vessels of 300 tons; but large ships unload at Chihnae, a fortified town at the entrance of the inlet.

The English formerly traded to Ning-po, and the ruins of the British factory are still perceptible near the harbour of Chusan. They were compelled, however, by the Chinese, in the 17th century, to confine themselves to Macao, at the same time that similar restrictions were imposed on the Portuguese. (*China Opened, l., 115.*)

NIORT, a town of France, dep. Deux-Sèvres, of which it is the cap., on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 34 m. E.N.E. La Rochelle, and 43 m. W.S.W. Poitiers; lat. 46° 50' 8" N., long. 0° 19' 12" W. Pop., in 1836, ex. com., 18,015. It is pleasantly situated on the declivities of two hills, and is surrounded by planted promenades. It was formerly ill-built, but has been greatly improved since the Revolution, many new and good streets having been constructed on the site of the ancient fortifications. The castle of Niort, which has been long converted into a prison, was the birth-

* The well-informed authors of the learned and valuable work, *L'Art de Perdre les Dates*, have made a singular blunder in noticing this subject. They say that the children of six years of age and under do not exceed the 1/20th part of the pop. of a city; and that, consequently, the population of Nineveh must have amounted to about 2,400,000. (Tom. ii., 341, Sup. ed.)

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place of M^{ad}. de Maintenon. The town has two good parish churches, one of which was built by the English, two hospitals, some good barracks, public baths and public halls, a handsome arcade (*galerie vitrée*), a theatre, a public library with 20,000 vols., including some rare MSS.; and a botanic garden, having attached to it a large horticultural school. It is the seat of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a royal atheneum, a council *des prud'hommes*, a society of agriculture, and a communal college. It has manufactures of leather, gloves, shoes, woollen stuffs, woodens and horn articles, &c.; and is an entrepôt for the wines of the Gironde, and for timber, wool, hides, and cattle. It is also celebrated for its confectionery (*confitures d'angelique*). (*Hugo, art. Deux-Sèvres.*)

NIPHON. See JAPAN.

NISHAPOOR, a town of Persia, in Khorassan, cap. district of its own name, 46 m. W. by S. Meshed, lat. 36° 45' N., long. 59° 8' E. Pop., according to Captain Conolly, 8000. The town has a poor appearance, being confined within a mud wall and ditch without either minarets or domes; the only building that appears above the wall being a shapeless mosque. The circuit of the present wall does not exceed 4000 paces, and the greater part of the enclosed area is covered with ruins. The houses now inhabited, of which there are about 19,000, are meanly built, chiefly of mud. A tolerably large bazaar is well filled with goods for the consumption of the town, and provisions are alleged to be cheap and of good quality.

Nishapoor has few manufactures, and cannot boast of a single branch of foreign trade, except that of turquoises, from which, owing to the exactions of the government, and clumsy mode of working, it derives little benefit. The turquoise mines (from which exclusively are derived our supplies of this valuable gem), are about eight or nine in number, principally situated in a hill about 40 m. W.S.W. Nishapoor; of these, however, some have been abandoned, and others are so imperfectly wrought, as scarcely to pay the miners' expenses. The gems are usually found in a reddish brown rock, but occasionally also in a firm quartzose rock of a whitish grey colour, abounding with veins of specular iron. The produce of the mines would be very great under proper management; but nothing can be more inartificial than the process now adopted by the peasant-farmers, no skill or ingenuity being exerted, and no sort of contrivance used to lessen labour, or economise time and material. This defective management is mainly attributable to the wretched government, and the consequent insecurity of property from the oppressions of the local authorities. The mines are rented from the crown for about 3000 toman annually, and wrought almost exclusively by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. The produce is either sold to merchants resorting thither, or sent for sale to Meshed; but the miners practise every possible deception on purchasers; and the gems cannot, according to Mr. Frazer, be procured at a rate which would yield any considerable profit on a sale in Europe. Iron and rock-salt are also wrought within the district. Agriculture is little understood; the soil is tilled only once in three or four years, the ground being left fallow during the intervening time; one fifth of the produce is claimed as the property of the shah.

Nishapoor lays claim to high antiquity. It is said to have been destroyed by Alexander the Great, and rebuilt by Shapoor: afterward, during the Seljuk dynasty, it was one of the four royal cities of Khorassan; but in 1360 it was destroyed by the Tartars, who massacred most of its inhabitants. It was again pillaged by Jhengiz-khan; and more recently, in 1749, by Nadir Shah, from whose ravages it has never recovered. (*J. B. Frazer's Khorassan*, p. 305-423; *Conolly's Travels to the N. India*, i. 211-214; *Kinnaird's Persia*, p. 185.)

NIVELLES (Flem. *Nyvel*), a town of Belgium, prov. S. Brabant, cap. arrond., on the Thienne, 17 m. S. Brussels. Pop., in 1836, 7814. It is said to have had, in the 16th century, a pop. of 20,000; and it is still half a league in circuit, exclusive of its suburbs. It is not well built; but it has a remarkable church, in which are two finely carved pulpits, and on the tower is a colossal statue, called Jean de Nivelles, which strikes the hours. It is the seat of a court of primary jurisdiction, and the residence of a receiver of taxes; with manufactures of woollen stuffs, coarse lace, cotton, and linen cloths, hats, paper, and oil; and sends two deputies to the states of the province. It originated from a remarkable Benedictine convent, founded by St. Gertrude in 645, the abbesses of which enjoyed the title of princesses of Nivelles. (*Dict. Géog.*)

NOANAGUR (*Naganagur*, "The New City"), a town of Hindostan, prov. Gujarat, dom. of the Gulcowar, and cap. of the most considerable subordinate chieftain in the Gujarat peninsula; on the Nagni, near its mouth, in the gulf of Cutch, 63 m. N.W. Joonagur. It is 4 m. in circuit, and is defended by a stone wall, of no great strength, and a ditch.

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Many of its inhabitants are weavers, and manufacture large quantities of coarse and fine cloths, which are sent to Surat, and various other commercial towns. The water of the river is supposed to be peculiarly adapted to dyeing cloth, for which branch of industry this town is also celebrated.

NOBLE, county, Ia. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 432 sq. m. Watered by Elkhardt and Tippicanoe rivers. It contained in 1840, 3602 head cattle, 1385 sheep, 6684 swine; and produced 18,319 bushels of wheat, 66,716 of Indian corn, 20,551 of oats, 22,327 of potatoes. It had seven stores, four grist-mills, eight saw-mills, one pottery; eight schools, 111 scholars. Pop. 2702. Capital, Augusta.

NOBLEBOROUGH, p. t., Lincoln co., Me., 32 m. S.E. Augusta, 800 W. Bounded W. by Damariscotta pond and river. At the bridge, at the head of navigation on the river, is a considerable village. Ship building is extensively carried on. It contains 23 stores, nine lumber yards, 11 saw-mills, two tanneries; nine schools, 873 scholars. Pop. 2210.

NOBLESVILLE, p. v., capital of Hamilton co., Ia., 20 m. N.E. Indianapolis, 574 W. Situated on the E. bank of the W. fork of White river, and contains a courthouse, jail, a Methodist church, three stores, and about 300 inhabitants. Net proceeds of the postoffice, \$204.

NOGERA DEI PAGANI (an. *Nuceria Alfaterna*), a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Principato Citra, on thearno, 8 m. N.W. Salerno. Pop. 7000. The walls and citadel of the ancient city are on a hill above the present town, which consists of detached groups of houses, interspersed with trees and gardens. Nocera is the see of a bishop; it has some fine cavalry barracks, several public schools, and manufactures of linen and other fabrics. Nuceria was of great antiquity, and is said to have been founded by the Pelasgian inhabitants of Italy. (*Cramer's Anc. Italy*, ii., 312.) It was sacked and burned by Hannibal in the 2d Punic war. It is supposed to have derived its surname of Pagani, from a colony of Saracens, settled in it by the Emperor Frederick II. (*Swinkens's Tour*, ii., 109; *Cramer*, p. 46; *Rampoldi*, ii., 930, &c.)

NOCKAMIXON, p. t., Bucks co., Pa., 14 m. N. Doylestown, 40 m. N. Philadelphia. Bounded E. by Delaware river. It has four stores, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, seven potteries; two schools, 71 scholars. Pop. 3035.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a town of France, dep. Eure-et-Loir, cap. arrond., on the Huisme, 33 m. W.S.W. Chartres. Pop., in 1836, 5813. It stands at the foot of a mount, on which is the chateau, formerly the residence of the virtuous minister of Henry IV., the famous Maximilian de Bethune, duc de Sully; to whose memory a monument has been erected in the town.

Nogent is well built, and has manufactures of woollen fabrics and cotton thread, with dyeing houses and tanneries. **NOIRMOUTIERS**, an island off the W. coast of France, dep. Vendée, of which it forms a canton; in about lat. 47° N., long. 2° 13' 45' W.; separated from the main land by a channel about 1 m. in breadth, but which at ebb tide may be passed by horses and vehicles. Area of the island about 70 sq. m. Pop., in 1836, 7027. It is in no part much above, and in many parts below high water mark; being protected against inundations on the W. by a range of natural sand-hills or *dunes*, and on the E. by artificial embankments. A portion of the surface is very fertile; and corn, beans, &c., are grown for exportation: a little wine is also grown, but the chief product of the island is salt, from extensive marshes and salt-pans. In 1837, 16,250,000 kilogr. of salt, 12,313 hect. of wheat, and 4691 hect. of beans, were sent from the island, mostly to other parts of France. The town of Noirmoutiers, with about 2300 inhabitants, is on the E. side of the island. It is tolerably well built and paved; defended by an old castle founded in 830, and several adjacent batteries; and has a harbour capable of receiving vessels of from 50 to 60 tons. (*Hugo, &c.*)

NOLA, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Neapolitano, in a wide and fertile plain, the *Campania Felix* of the ancients, 14 m. E.N.E. Naples. Pop. 9000. Though ill built and dirty, it has numerous churches and convents, a hospital, a college, and public seminary, large cavalry barracks, an old palace of the counts of Nola, and a good market-place.

In antiquity Nola was one of the most considerable cities of Magna Græcia. It is said by Pliny (lib. iii., cap. 5), and by Silius Italicus, to have been founded by a colony of Chalcidians:

Hinc ad Chalcidicam transit citus agmina Nolam.

Campe Nola uidet, urbis circumdata sitibus

Turribus, et cæcis facilius telluris adiri

Plautium libe — *Pavice, lib. xii., v. 161.*

But Velleius Paterculus (lib. i., cap. 7) states that Nola was founded, along with Capua, by the Tuscan; and that many fine Etruscan vases that have been found here seem

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to corroborate this statement. It was besieged by Hannibal soon after the battle of Cannæ; but Marcellus, who had thrown himself into the town, having made an unexpected assault upon the Carthaginian army, Hannibal withdrew from the siege. It is, however, principally celebrated in ancient history from its having been the place where Marcus Agrippa, the faithful friend and successful general of Augustus, breathed his last, *anno* 12 B.C.; and where Augustus himself expired, A.D. 14, in the 75th year of his age. But, with the exception of its vases, it has now but few remains of antiquity. In the days of its prosperity it had two marble amphitheatres; of which, however, nothing now remains but the brick walls, the marble having been taken away to be employed in the construction of modern edifices. (*Swinburne*, i., 97; *Ancient Universal History*, xiv., 39, 8vo. ed., &c.)

The famous Giordano Bruno was a native of Nola, where he was born about the middle of the 16th century. He appears, at a very early period, to have become dissatisfied alike with the prevailing systems of philosophy and religion, and attempted to innovate in both. In 1583 he came to London, where he published, in 1584, his most celebrated work, *Spaccio della Bestia Trionfante*, dedicated to Sir Philip Sydney, of which there is a very flimsy notice in the 339th number of the *Spectator*. Having returned to the continent, he resided some time in Germany; but, being anxious to revisit his native country, he arrived at Venice in 1598. Here he was arrested and thrown into prison, on the convenient charge of heresy and atheism. From Venice he was transferred to Rome; where, sentence having been pronounced against him, he was committed to the flames on the 17th of Feb., 1600! An elaborate estimate of the philosophy of this victim of the implacable hatred of the Inquisition may be found in the *Historia Critica Philosophiæ* of Brucker (vol. v., cap. 9), and in Enfield's compendium of the same work. (See, also, *Biographia Universalis*, art. Bruno; and *Tiraboschi*, tomo vii., p. 476-483.)

NOLACHUCKY, r., N. C. and Tenn., rises in Buncombe co., N. C., on the W. side of the Blue ridge, and enters French Broad river in Tenn., 40 m. above its junction with Holston river.

NORCIA, a town of Central Italy, Papal states, deleg. Spoleto, in a high valley near the source of the Nar, and 17½ m. E.N.E. Spoleto. Pop. 4000. It has a brisk trade in wine, oil, truffles, turnips, and other rural produce. It is identical with the ancient *Nursia*, noted for the coldness of its climate:

"Qui Tibrim, Fabarique bibunt, quos frigida misti,
Nursia." *Enoid*, vii., 716.

NORD (DEP. DU), or Department of the North, so called from its being the most N. dep. of France, lying principally between the 50th and 51st degs. of N. lat., and the 9d and 4th of E. long., having N. and E. the North sea and Belgium, and S. and W. the depts. Aisne and Pas-de-Calais. Shape very irregular; length N.W. to S.E. 115 m., by a breadth varying from 4 to nearly 40 m. Area 567,863 hct. Pop., in 1836, 989,938, it being the most populous of all the French depts. Surface almost an uninterrupted plain; the highest hill being no more than 360 feet above the sea. The shore is bordered with sandy dunes (*dunes*), as in Belgium and Holland. The Aa and Yser water the N., the Lys and Scheldt the central, and the Sanbure the S. parts of the dep. The arroud of Dunkirk (*Dunkerque*), has a good deal of marsh land, called the *Wateringues*, and the *Matres*; but it has been mostly drained, and rendered cultivable. The soil, except along the coast, is generally very fertile. In 1834, the arable lands were estimated to comprise 359,570 hectares, meadow lands 95,832 hectares, orchards 16,334 hectares, and woods, &c., 35,887 hectares. This dep. is among the best cultivated in France. The properties, as elsewhere throughout that country, are, in general, small, since of 221,532, subject to the *contrib. foncière*, in 1835, 102,776 were assessed at less than 5 francs; but it has, notwithstanding, more large properties than most other depts. The largest farms are round Douai; the smallest generally about Lille. In the wooded tracts they run mostly from 13 to 23 hectares; but in the marshy region called the *Wateringues*, they vary up to between 60 and 70 hectares. Leases are seldom for more than nine years, except in the arroud of Avesnes, where they are frequently from 18 to 37 years, or even longer. (*Hugo*.) On the large farms horses are used for the plough; but spade husbandry is common on all the smaller holdings, and nearly universal on the lands appropriated to flax, hops, tobacco, or potatoes. Fallows are rare, and the cultivators are not here, as in most parts of France, so addicted to routine practices as to reject all new and improved methods of culture. All kinds of corn are cultivated, but principally wheat and oats. In 1835, nearly 6,000,000 hectolitres of grain were harvested, besides about 1,960,000

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hectolitres of potatoes; but from the density of the population but little more corn is usually grown than is required for the home demand. Kitchen vegetables are good and plentiful; and beet root, oleaginous grains, hops, chicory, flax, hemp, wood, and fruits, are also extensively raised. Hugo states that there are 500 oil mills in the dep., which annually produce 470,000 hectolitres of oil; and that the produce of flax is 3,385,000 kilogr. a year. Tobacco is variously estimated at from 3 to 4 millions kilogr. a year. The pastures are very good, especially on the Sambre and in the N. According to the official tables, there were, in 1836, about 214,000 black cattle, and 193,000 sheep in the dep. The cows are of the fine Flemish breed, and it is estimated that they supply 7,000,000 kilogr. butter, and 1,500,000 kilogr. cheese a year. The annual produce of wool is about 745,000 kilogr.; a good deal is of very fair quality, the sheep being partly merinos, and partly of the long and fine woolled Flanders breed. The inhabitants of the coast are actively employed in the herring fishery, and at Dunkirk and Gravelines many vessels are fitted out for the cod and whale fisheries.

Dunkirk is the centre of the maritime trade; but every week three or four vessels leave Gravelines with a cargo for the English market of from 500,000 to 600,000 eggs, produced in this and the neighbouring departments. Lace, marble, building stone, &c., are found here; but the principal mineral products coal, of which about 6,000,000 quintals a year are raised. Manufactures highly important. Nearly half the beet-root sugar produced in France is raised in this department: the quantity made in it being estimated, in 1836, at 21,173,000 kilogr. Lille is one of the chief seats of the French cotton trade; and it also occupies the population of Roubaix and Turocot.

Lace and linen fabrics at Valenciennes; carpets, stuffs of hemp, cordage, arms, at Maubeuge, Cambrai, &c.; hardware, cutlery, glass, and earthenware, hats, paper, soap, chemical products, barrels, tiles, and bricks, are among the other chief manufactures. A great many distilleries, breweries, sugar and salt refineries, dyeing and bleaching establishments, and tanneries, are spread over the department. No portion of France has its commerce so much facilitated by navigable rivers, canals, and good roads. The department is divided into seven arronds.; chief towns, Lille (Lisle), the capital, Avesnes, Cambrai, Douai, Dunkirk, Hazebrouke, and Valenciennes. It sends 13 members to the chamber of deputies. Number of electors (1830-9), 6667. Total public revenue (1831), 38,810,394 fr. This department was annexed to the French crown by Louis XIV. (*Hugo*, art. *De Nord*; *French Official Tables*; *Dict. Comp. Unce*.)

NORDHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, gov. Erfurt, cap. circ. on the Zorge, 49 m. W. Halle. Pop. in 1838, 12,163. It is surrounded with old walls flanked with towers, and is generally built in an antiquated style. It has several churches. In one of which are two paintings by L. Cranach; three hospitals, a gymnasium, an orphan asylum, a theatre, &c., and is the seat of a circ. council, a board of taxation, and judicial courts for the town and circ. It is for its extent, one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the Prussian dominions, having numerous distilleries, the refuse of which support great numbers of hags and cattle. Woollen cloth, sealing-wax, vitriol, soap, mineral waters, and cream of tartar, are made at Nordhausen, which is farther noted for its peculiar manufactures of fuming sulphuric acid. It has also numerous oil-mills, some marble-works, and a considerable trade in corn, produced in its vicinity. It was the native place of the celebrated philologist Wolf. (*Von Zedlitz*, *Der Preussische Staat*, ii. 943; *Bergkhaus*, &c.)

NORDKOPING (Swed. *Norrköping*), a town and port of Sweden, in Linköping, on the Motala, near its mouth in the Baltic, 85 m. S.W. Stockholm. Pop., in 1836, 11,448. After Stockholm, it covers more ground than any other Swedish town, but it has no public building worthy of notice. It has straight and broad streets, and is well situated for trade, having a commodious quay, close to which vessels can lie. It has several churches, a synagogue, public school, house of correction, and savings' bank, and manufactures of brass and hardware goods, linen, cotton, and coarse woollen fabrics, gloves, starch, paper, leather, &c., and several sugar refineries. A profitable salmon fishery is also carried on here in the river. (*Forsell*; *Stein's Hand-b.*)

NORDLINGEN, a town of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia; on the Eger, 49 m. S.W. Nuremberg. Pop. 6390. It is surrounded with old bastioned ramparts. The cathedral, a handsome Gothic edifice, has some curious monuments and paintings, and a tower 345 ft. in height. The town-hall is ornamented with fresco paintings of the battle of Nordlingen, in 1634; in which, after an obstinate and doubtful conflict, the Austrians and Bavarians, under the Archduke Ferdinand, defeated the Swedes and their allies,

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enter the famous Bernard, Duke of Weimar. The town is flourishing carpet factories, and a considerable trade in saffrons, geese, and hogs. (*Berghaus.*)

NORFOLK, a marit. co. of England on its E. coast, having N. and E. the German ocean, S. Suffolk, and W. Cambridgeshire, a point of Lincoln, and the inlet of the sea called the Wash. It is of a circular shape, and contains 1,295,360 acres, of which about 1,300,000 are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. Surface generally flat, and, where most diversified, merely undulating. Soil very various: in the W. parts of the county, contiguous to Cambridge, and the bottom of the Wash, there is a considerable tract of marsh-land included within the great level of the Fens; and there is also some marsh-land in the S.E. corner of the county contiguous to Yarmouth. But with these exceptions, the rest of the county consists principally of a light sandy loam, especially suitable for the turnip and barley husbandry. Climate dry and early; but in spring, the E. winds are often very severe. Few counties in the empire have been so much improved as this. Little more than a century ago, the greater portion of it consisted of wastes, commons, sheep-walks, and warrens of little or no value. But, through the judicious application of marl, which is found in the greatest abundance in all parts of the county, and the extension of the turnip husbandry, introduced by Lord Viscount Townshend in the reign of George II., followed up by the introduction of the drill husbandry, and an improved rotation of crops, it is now, perhaps, the best farmed county in England, and is a striking example of what may be accomplished by intelligence, perseverance, and industry. The usual rotation in the turnip land is, 1st, turnips; 2d, barley; 3d, clover, or clover and rye grass; and 4th, wheat. Turnips form the basis of the system, and are said, with marl, to "have made the county." On some estates no oats are allowed to be raised, and barley is, in all respects, the leading corn crop. Tenants are strictly prohibited from taking two white crops in succession, and the land is kept remarkably clean, and is not injured by overcropping. Ploughing is wholly executed, as in Scotland, by ploughs drawn by two horses or two oxen. The grazing husbandry of Norfolk is very inferior to the arable, though it has been lately good deal improved. Great numbers of galloways, and other Scotch cattle, are purchased at the great fairs in the county to be turned fed, and otherwise fattened for the market of the metropolis. The stock of sheep is very large, amounting to between 700,000 and 800,000 head. Vast quantities of turkeys are raised in this county and Suffolk, which furnish the greater part of those supplied to London, especially at Christmas. Estates of all sizes, and, in fact, the great improvement of which Norfolk has been the theatre never could have been effected by small farmers. Leases vary from 7 to 14, and in a few instances to 21 years. Farm-buildings generally good; barns very large. Average rent of land, in 1810, 14s. 4d. an acre. Minerals, with the exception of marl, of no importance. The woollen manufacture, especially the worsted branch, has been long extensively carried on in this county, especially at Norwich, where various descriptions of shawls, crapes, silks, &c., are also manufactured. (*See Norwich.*) But owing to the superior facilities for the successful prosecution of manufacturing industry enjoyed by Bradford, Paisley, and other towns in the N. engaged in the same departments, the manufactures of Norfolk are rather on the decline. Principal rivers, Great and Little Ouse, Nen, Waveney, Yare, Wensum, &c. A navigable communication admitting vessels drawing 10 ft. water has recently been effected between Norwich and Lowestoft. (*See Lowestoft.*) Norfolk has no fewer than 33 hundreds and 713 parishes. Principal towns, Norwich, Yarmouth, and King's Lynn. It sends 19 members to the House of Commons; viz. four for the county, two for the city of Norwich, and two each for the boroughs of King's Lynn, Thetford, and Yarmouth. Registered electors for the county, in 1839-40, 16,033, being 8474 for the E. and 7559 for the W. division. In 1841, Norfolk had 85,993 inhabited houses, and 418,691 inhabitants, of whom 199,655 were males, and 213,566 females. Sum expended for the relief of the poor, in 1839-39, £177,567. Annual value of real property in 1815, £1,516,651; profits of trade and professions in do., £293,011.

NORFOLK, county, Mass., situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 400 sq. m. Watered by Neponset and Charles rivers. A fine blue granite is found in Quincy, and transported to Neponset river, by the first railroad built in the United States, 3 m. long. The Boston and Providence railroad passes through the county. It contained in 1840, 15,110 neat cattle, 2997 sheep, 18,411 swine; and produced 2241 bushels of wheat, 19,896 of rye, 99,123 of Indian corn, 2576 of buckwheat, 18,993 of barley, 17,063 of oats, 423,981 of potatoes. It had 15 commercial and 29 commission houses in foreign trade, capital \$996,000; 331 retail stores, capital \$1,727,650; 17 lumber-yards, capital

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\$135,400; value of hardware and cutlery manufactured, \$191,000; 9480 bushels of salt produced; four furnaces, five forges, four fulling-mills, 15 woollen manufactories, 38 cotton factories with 30,237 spindles, one flouring-mill, 44 grist-mills, 59 saw-mills, 13 paper-mills, 21 tanneries, one pottery, six rope-walks, seven printing-offices, three binderies, four weekly newspapers. Total capital in manufactures, \$2,534,180; 46 academies, 1473 students; 197 schools, 11,776 scholars. Pop. 53,140. Capital, Dedham.

NORFOLK, county, Virginia, situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 544 sq. m. Drained by Elizabeth and Pasquotank rivers. It contains a part of the Dismal Swamp. Hampton Roads lies on its N. border. It contained in 1840, 6248 neat cattle, 2943 sheep, 18,715 swine; and produced 3797 bushels of wheat, 960,315 of Indian corn, 34,745 of oats, 35,490 of potatoes, 1000 pounds of cotton. It had nine commercial and eight commission houses engaged in foreign trade, capital \$204,500; 116 retail stores, capital \$1,781,350; 10 grist-mills, two saw-mills, four printing-offices, one bindery, two daily, four weekly, and three semi-weekly newspapers; 19 academies, 345 students; 21 schools, 535 scholars. Pop.: whites, 11,980; slaves, 7845; free coloured, 197; total, 21,062. Capital, Norfolk.

NORFOLK, p. t., Litchfield co., Ct., 36 m. N.W.W. Hartford, 344 W. Drained by Blackberry river, which has a fall of 30 ft., affording water-power. It contains a Congregational church, three stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, one grist-mill, eight saw-mills, four tanneries; one academy, 132 students; 11 schools, 371 scholars. Pop. 1293.

NORFOLK, p. t., St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 234 m. N.W.W. Albany, 513 W. Watered by Racket river and its tributaries. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Methodist; four stores, two furnaces, two fulling-mills, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, six saw-mills; 13 schools, 644 scholars. Pop. 1798.

NORFOLK, p. b. port of entry, capital of Norfolk co., Va., 110 m. by water below City point, 106 m. E.S.E. Richmond, 230 W. Situated on the N.E. bank of Elizabeth river, just below the confluence of its two branches, 8 m. above its entrance into Hampton Roads, and 32 m. from the ocean. It is in 36° 50' 50" N. lat. and in 76° 18' 47" W. long. Pop. in 1810, 9193; in 1830, 8478; in 1830, 9616; in 1840, 10,930.

The site of the place is low, and there are marshes in the vicinity; the principal streets are well paved, lighted, and clean; but others are irregular, crooked, and less commodious; and most of the houses are not distinguished for elegance. It contains a courthouse, jail, a market-house, a theatre, two banks, two insurance offices, an academy, an orphan asylum, and an Athenaeum with a respectable library. There are eight churches, two Episcopal, two Methodist, a Presbyterian, Baptist, Roman Catholic, and an African.

The harbour is deep, spacious, safe, and easy of access. The entrance, between Old Point Comfort and a sandbar called the Rip Rap, is over a mile wide, defended by fort Monroe and fort Calhoun. Fort Monroe, on Old Point Comfort, exclusive of the ditch or moat, covers 56 acres; and including the ditch, 70 acres. The whole peninsula ceded by the state to the United States, contains 250 acres. The work, when completed, will mount 335 guns, generally 24's, 32's, and 42's, and about 13 of them are under bomb-proof covers. Fort Calhoun, 1 m. distant from fort Monroe, on the opposite side of the river, is on a flat near the channel, and covers about seven acres. The foundation has been made by throwing in stones, and suffering them to settle for several years, to render it sufficient to sustain the superstructure. It will mount 265 guns, 24's and 32's, and nearly all under cover. These fortifications will completely command the entrance from Hampton Roads. Opposite to Norfolk is Portsmouth, immediately above which is Gosport, the seat of one of the most important navy-yards in the United States, which has a splendid dry-dock, constructed of hewn granite, which cost \$674,356. On Washington point, between the E. and W. branches of Elizabeth river, about a mile from Norfolk, is the United States marine hospital, a handsome brick edifice. The tonnage of the port, in 1840, was 19,078. The Dismal Swamp canal connects the waters of Chesapeake bay with Albemarle sound, through Pasquotank river, and opens an extensive water communication from Norfolk to the south. It has more foreign commerce than any other place in Virginia. There were in 1840, eight commercial and eight commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$202,000; 35 retail stores, capital \$1,500,500; two printing-offices, one bindery, two daily, and one semi-weekly newspapers. Total capital in manufactures, \$178,300; 18 academies, 515 students; 17 schools, 604 scholars.

NORMANDY, one of the provs. of France under the old regime, now distributed among the departments of Seine Inférieure, Eure, Orne, Calvados, and La Manche.

NORRIDGEWOCK, p. t., capital of Somerset co., Me., 32 m. N. Augusta, 627 W. It lies on both sides of Kenne-

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bec river. The village is chiefly on the N. side, but connected by a bridge with a village on the S. side. It contains a courthouse, jail, and Congregational church on the N. side, and a female academy on the S. side. The streets are pleasantly shaded by trees. The town contains seven stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one oil mill, two tanneries; one academy, 35 students; 30 schools, 835 scholars. Pop. 1865.

NORRISTOWN, p. b., Norriston t., capital of Montgomery co., Pa., 91 m. E. by S. Harrisburg, 154 W. Situated on the N. side of Schuylkill river. It contains a courthouse, jail, county offices, an academy of brick, two churches, a Presbyterian and Episcopal, both of stone, a public library of 1900 volumes, a literary society with a cabinet of natural history, and about 400 dwellings. A bridge crosses Schuylkill river, 800 feet long, and with the abutments, 1050 feet, which cost \$41,900. The streets are handsomely graded, and the sidewalks extensively laid with bricks and flagging stones. A dam across the Schuylkill crosses great water-power. It has 14 stores, two lumber-yards, one forge, three cotton factories with 19,064 spindles, two flouring-mills, one saw-mill, two printing-offices, two semi-weekly newspapers; one academy, 33 students; six schools, 600 scholars. Pop. 2837.

NORTHALLERTON, a parl. bor., market-town, and par. of England, in the liberty of Allertonshire, N. riding, co. York, on a small tributary of the Wharfe, 134 m. S.E.E. Darlington, and 31 m. N.W. York. Area of parl. bor., which comprises the townships of Northallerton, Romanby, and Brompton, 9340 acres. Pop., in 1841, 5973. The town, which is on level ground, consists almost entirely of a main street along the great N. road from London to Edinburgh. It is wide, well paved, and lighted with gas: a market-house stands near the centre of the town, and at its N. extremity is a fine open space, in which are the church and churchyard. The former is a large cruciform structure, of considerable beauty, with a square tower at its W. end: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the dean and chapter of Durham. A grammar-school has been founded here under the same patronage, and there is a large national school for children of both sexes. There is also a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, with an attached Sunday school. The register office for the N. riding of the county was built here in 1736; and there is a courthouse, in which the general county sessions of the peace are held. A jail has also been built, within the present century, on the plan of Howard, the discipline and arrangements of which are said to be, on the whole, very efficient: the number of prisoners averages about 60, and the cost of each is 1s. 5d. per diem. (*Jail Returns, and Prison Inspectors 4th and 5th Reports.*) "Northallerton is not a corporate town, and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. No manufactures are carried on, nor are there any local advantages likely to attract them. Linen weaving, however, employs a portion of the population, both in Northallerton and the surrounding villages, its chief seat being at Brompton." (*Parl. Bound. Rep.*) A branch of the Darlington Joint-Stock Banking company, a private bank, and a savings' bank are established here. The town has been a great thoroughfare; but it has lost this advantage from the recent opening of the Great N. of England railway, which passes at some distance westward. It has, however, very large weekly cattle and corn markets on Wednesdays, and large fairs for horses, cattle, sheep, and cheese, February 14, May 5, September 5, October 3, and second Wednesday in October. Northallerton sent two members to the House of Commons from the 15th Charles I. down to the passing of the Reform Act, which deprived it of one of its members. "The elective franchise was formerly attached to about 210 burgage-houses, mixed up and conjoined with the other buildings from one end of the town to the other." (*Bound. Rep.*) The electoral limits were enlarged, as above mentioned, by the Boundary Act, and in 1839-40, there were 381 registered electors.

At a short distance from Northallerton is Standard hill, celebrated as having been the scene, in 1138, of a sanguinary conflict between the Scotch, under David I. and the English, under the Earls of Albemarle and Ferrers. It was called the battle of the Standard, from the circumstance of the victory of the English being attributed to their possessing a standard whence were displayed the banners of St. Peter of York, St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfred of Rippon, the whole being surmounted by a consecrated hill; but the true cause of the defeat of the Scotch was their consternation at the supposed death of their king. (*Parl. Papers: Priv. Inform., &c.*)

NORTHAMPTON, a central county of England, having at its N. extremity the county of Lincoln; on its E. and S.E. side, Cumbria, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham; S. Oxford; and W. and N.W. Warwick, Leicester, and Rutland. It stretches N.E. and S.W. from Banbury to near Crowland, a distance of 66 m. Area, 650,940 acres, of

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which about 580,000 are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. Surface beautifully diversified with gently-rising hills, fine valleys, and extensive woods: it is traversed nearly in its whole extent by the Nen, which rises near Daventry. Though of various qualities, the soil is in general very fertile, and is, in many parts, strong and well adapted for the culture of wheat and beans, which are the principal crops. The climate is mild and salubrious, and there are more gentlemen's seats in this than in most other counties. Agriculture, though still capable of material improvement, is, on the whole, in a comparatively advanced state. About half the county is in grass; and great numbers of heavy horses, and of cattle, mostly short-horns, and sheep, are bred. Estates are generally large; but there are few large farms; and the circumstances of their being let only from year to year tends to perpetuate the routine practices that keep their ground in this and other counties. Farm-houses and offices are mostly inferior, and inconveniently placed; and this is also true of cottages. This is one of the counties in which there is a great waste of horse labour, five horses being usually employed to do the same work that might be as well done by two, or at most three. Average rent of land, in 1810, 21s. 5d. an acre. The woodlands are very extensive; and a good deal of wood is used as fuel. Except limestone, which is very abundant, and slates, dug up at Collyweston, minerals are of little importance. Boots and shoes are extensively produced in the town of Nottingham, and in Wellingborough, and other places; but the want of coal is an all but insurmountable difficulty to the progress of manufacturing industry. Exclusive of the Nen, the Ouse and Welland have their sources in Northamptonshire. Principal towns, Northampton, Peterborough, and Wellingborough. This county is divided into 90 hundreds and 306 parishes, and sends eight members to the House of Commons; viz. four for the county, two for Northampton, and two for Peterborough. Registered electors for the county in 1839-40, 8734, being 4187 for the N., and 4607 for the S. division. In 1841, Northampton had 40,903 inhabited houses, and 199,001 inhabitants, of whom 99,896 were males, and 100,175 females. Sum assessed for the relief of the poor in 1839-40, £28,183. Annual value of real property in 1815, £247,578; profits of trade and professions in 40, £185,904.

NORTHAMPTON, a parl. and mun. bor., market and manufacturing town of England, cap. of the above co., has. Spelhoe, on the great N. road, and on the N. bank of the Nen, crossed here by a stone bridge of three arches, and two others of inferior size, 39 m. S.E.E. Leicester, and 59 m. N. W. London. Area of parl. and mun. bor. (which comprises four par.) 1930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,944; ditto in 1841, 21,348. The town, which comprises four principal streets, meeting in a very large open market-place, is well built, paved, and lighted with gas: the houses in the principal street along the line of the great north-road are of stone, large, and substantial; but in the smaller streets are many inferior houses, almost entirely occupied by journeyman-shoemakers, and other workmen employed in shoe-making. The pars. of All Saints' and St. Giles's comprise the principal portion of the respectable classes of society. St. Peter's is a small par., inhabited principally by the inferior tradespeople and working classes. St. Sepulchre's is extensive, but chiefly occupied by artisans and labourers. (*Mun. Bound. Rep.*) There were formerly seven parish churches, of which four still remain. That of All Saints' in the centre of the town, (rebuilt, in 1680, on the site of one destroyed by fire,) is a large and handsome, though somewhat incongruous, building, with a central capitol supported by four Ionic columns, and a tower at its W. end, rising above an Ionic portico: a fine organ, and a full length statue of the late Spencer Percival, are the principal ornaments in the interior. St. Giles's at the E. end of the town, is a large cruciform structure, partly of Norman, and partly of later English architecture, with a square tower rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. St. Peter's, at the W. end of the town near the castle, erected shortly after the Norman conquest, consists of a nave, with side aisles separated from it by piers and arches, with a square western tower, and is altogether "a remarkably fine and curious specimen of enriched Norman." (*Rickman, p. 914.*) St. Sepulchre's, an almost equally ancient edifice, built by the Knights-Templar, at the N. end of the town, comprises a circular part, forming the body of the church, a square chancel with side-aisles, and a square tower surmounted by a spire at its W. end. The remains of the old church of St. Gregory is a school-house but the two others have entirely disappeared, and of the numerous religious houses existing in Northampton before the Reformation, two only, St. Thomas's and St. John's, both in the later English style, now remain, having been converted into almshouses for the aged poor. The Wesleyan Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterians (now Unitarians), Rom. Catholics, and the Society of Friends, have their respective places of worship, the castle

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hill meeting-house was, for 23 years, the scene of Dr. Doddridge's ministrations, during which period he was also minister of the Presbyterian academy in this town. Attached to the various churches and chapels, are numerous Sunday schools, furnishing religious instruction to between 2000 and 3000 children of both sexes. A central national school, serving as a model-school for the co., is attended by about 400 boys and girls; a Lancasterian school, by upwards of 500 children; two infant schools (one of which is supported by the Wesleyan Methodists), have 250 children; besides which, the corporation charity-school, Dryden's charity school, and the girls' school in King's-well-street, provide clothing and education for 190 children of both sexes. The free grammar-school, in Marefare, was founded in 1543. Among the other buildings of the town, by far the most handsome is the Shire-hall, on the S. side of the market-square: it is of Grecian architecture, and comprises two large courts, and other apartments well adapted for the business of the assizes. The town-hall is an ancient structure of brick, adjoining All Saints' church; and near it is the bor. jail, now disused. On the E. side of the town is a large co. jail, built in 1794 on the plan of Howard; but notwithstanding its size, the cells are not sufficiently numerous to allow of the entire seclusion of prisoners. The silent system, however, accompanied by hard labour, is strictly enjoined; and the management has been greatly improved within the last few years. The yearly expense of each prisoner to the co. amounts to £7. This jail is used also, by agreement, between the county and borough magistrates, as a place of confinement for prisoners belonging to the bor. (*Prison Inspector's 3d Report*, lii. 80.) The theatre in Marefare, built at the beginning of the present century, is a neat building, and, though small, is sufficiently large for a town in which dramatic entertainments are little relished. The barracks form a large enclosure on the W. side of the road leading to Leicester; and in the E. suburbs is the infirmary, a large and respectably-built edifice, completed in 1793, and furnishing excellent accommodation for patients. A race-course was formed N. of the town in 1778, and the races, which take place in autumn, are invariably well attended. About ½ m. S. on the London road is an ancient cross, one of those erected at the halting-places of the funeral of Queen Eleanor, on its passage from Hardeby, in Lincolnshire, to Westminster Abbey.

The bor. is evidently in a flourishing condition. Its fairs and markets are resorted to by the inhabs. of the agricultural districts; and the shops are numerous, respectable, and thriving. The principal manufacture is that of boots and shoes; and a large proportion of the lower orders, men, women, and children, are employed in this craft, which has thriven and increased during the last 30 years, without being affected by the various changes which have occurred within that period. In 1831, upwards of 1300 men (exclusive of women and children) were employed in this trade; and we are assured that the wages of the journeymen at present amount to the weekly sum of £3000. The fixed prosperity of this trade has been assigned as the cause why the pop. of the bor. was nearly doubled during the 20 years preceding 1831, and is stated to be still rapidly increasing" (*Mem. Board. Rep.*) These shoes are sent in large quantities to London, and furnish the chief supply of the shops that deal in cheap, ready-made shoes; they are, also, extensively exported. Leather currying and saddlery are extensively carried on; but the stocking and lace trades, once very considerable, have greatly declined since the introduction of machinery at Leicester and Nottingham. There are also three foundries, and the manufacture of light brass and iron work is prosecuted on rather an extensive scale. The Northampton Union Bank, Northampton banking Company, a private bank, and savings' bank, are established here; and the town has two weekly newspapers, one of which is among the oldest provincial papers in England. The prosperity of Northampton was materially promoted by its situation on the great mail-coach road between London, Leicester, Nottingham, &c. and its coach and posting establishments are very considerable. These, however, are now all but extinguished, in consequence of the opening of the Birmingham and other railways, leading to the great towns in the midland and N. counties. About 3 m. W. the town is the Birm. station of the Birmingham railway, 62½ m. from London, by which the metropolis may be reached from Northampton in about three hours; and it is supposed by many that the facility of communication thus afforded will go far to indemnify the town for the loss of its business as a posting station. The Nen, also, and the numerous canals uniting with that river, give to Northampton the advantage of a water communication with the German ocean, London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol.

Northampton is a bor. by prescription, and has received several royal charters, the last being granted in the 36th Geo. III. By the Man. Reform Act it has been divided into three wards, and is governed by a mayor and five other

aldermen, with 18 councillors; having also a commissioner of the peace under a recorder, as well as a court of record for civil suits. Corporation revenue in 1839, £4805, exclusive of £83 accruing from the sale of property. The assizes take the co. are held here in spring and summer; and the quarter sessions take place in Jan., April, July, and Oct. The bor. has sent two mems. to the H. of C. since the reign of Edward I.; the right of voting, previously to the Reform Act, being in inhabitant-householders occupying a distinct dwelling for six months previously to the election, and not having received alms for 12 months. (*Board. Rep.*) The electoral limits were left untouched by the Boundary Act, and in 1839-40, it had 2057 reg. electors. Northampton is likewise the principal polling-place and election town for the S. div. of the county. A large cattle market is held every Saturday, and there are smaller markets on two other days. Extensive horse and cattle fairs attended by jobbers from all parts of England, Feb. 30th, April 6th, May 4th, and Aug. 5th: other fairs, August 26th, Septem. 19th, Novem. 28th, and Dec. 19th.

After the Norman conquest *North-Hamstus*, which according to the Domesday Survey, had then only 40 burgesses, was given by William I. to Simon St. Liz, who built a castle here (now marked only by an earth-mound, on the W. side of the present town). Numerous synods and parliaments met here during the succeeding reigns; and at the beginning of the 13th century, Northampton was considered of sufficient importance to have a mint. In the reign of Henry III. an attempt was made to establish a university here, consisting of emigrant students from Oxford and Cambridge; but though the scheme was at first sanctioned by the king, a mandate was afterwards issued to compel the students to return to their old seminaries, and to forbid the continuance of the establishment. In the wars of the Roses, its neighbourhood was the scene of a great battle, (fought 10th July, 1460), between Henry VI. and the Earl of March (afterwards Edward IV.), in which the former was defeated, and taken prisoner. In 1643, the town was seized by Lord Brooke, who fortified it for the parliament. In 1663, Northampton suffered greatly from the flood, and in 1675, was nearly destroyed by fire, the loss of property being estimated at £150,000. To this calamity, however, may be attributed the increased width and regular arrangement of the streets, for which it is remarkable above most other provincial towns. (*Parl. Reports; Private Information.*)

NORTHAMPTON, county, Pa. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 600 sq. m. Bounded E. by Delaware river. Watered by Lehigh river. It contained in 1840, 19,471 neat cattle, 19,307 sheep, 36,163 swine; and produced 289,665 bushels of wheat, 526,157 of rye, 276,773 of Indian corn, 92,191 of buckwheat, 12,650 of barley, 244,760 of oats, 203,000 of potatoes. It had 163 stores, 30 lumber yards, six furnaces, four forges, eight fulling-mills, one woollen factory, 65 grist-mills, 69 saw-mills, five oil-mills, one paper-mill, three powder-mills, 24 tanneries, 16 distilleries, four breweries, four printing-offices, two bladders, five weekly newspapers; two colleges, 68 students; nine academies, 601 students; 76 schools, 3445 scholars. Pop. 40,996. Capital, Easton.

NORTHAMPTON, county, Va. Situated on the S. part of the Eastern shore, and contains 390 sq. m. Bounded E. by the Atlantic, W. by Chesapeake bay. It contained in 1840, 4574 neat cattle, 5453 sheep, 12,289 swine; and produced 379 bushels of wheat, 396,718 of Indian corn, 197,658 of oats, 51,456 of potatoes, 6003 pounds of cotton, 665 of sugar. It had 16 stores, 36 grist-mills, one saw-mill, eight oil-mills, seven schools, 186 scholars. Pop. whites, 3341; slaves, 3629; free coloured, 754; total, 7715. Capital, Eastville.

NORTHAMPTON, county, N. C. Situated towards the N. E. part of the state, and contains 546 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Roanoke river. Watered by Meherrin river. It contained in 1840, 19,487 neat cattle, 5065 sheep, 40,545 swine; and produced 20,308 bushels of wheat, 3125 of rye, 718,059 of Indian corn, 78,650 of oats, 36,000 of potatoes, 66,696 pounds of tobacco, 5310,734 of cotton. It had 10 stores, 15 grist-mills, three saw-mills, one oil-mill; one academy, 32 students; 10 schools, 147 scholars. Pop. whites, 5818; slaves, 6739; free coloured, 792; total, 13,369. Capital, Jackson.

NORTHAMPTON, p. t., capital of Hampshire co., Mass. 17 m. N. by Springfield, 93 m. W. Boston, 67 m. E. Albany, 39 m. N. Hartford, 380 W. It is in 42° 19' 8" N. lat., and 72° 36' 21" W. long. Pop. in 1810, 2631; in 1820, 9354; in 1830, 3613; in 1840, 3750. The Indian name was *Nonsack*; incorporated in 1654. It was the third town settled on the river, in this state. A body of fine meadow land, of between 3000 and 4000 acres lies on Connecticut river, near the village. A bridge, 1060 feet long, 26 feet wide, resting on six stone piers, and two abutments, which in the deepest water are 40 feet high from the bottom, was rebuilt in 1826. The floor of the bridge is 31 feet above low water mark, and it connects the town with Hadley. The village

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is regarded as one of the most pleasant for an elegant residence in New-England. It is irregularly but handsomely laid out, about a mile W. of Connecticut river, a little elevated above the adjoining meadows, presents many pleasant sites for dwellings, and is well built. In the W. part of the village, Round Hill, a considerable elevation, in a very regular form, is the seat of the celebrated Round Hill seminary, on the plan of a German gymnasium, and a number of elegant residences. The village contains an elegant brick courthouse, a brick county house and jail, a handsome townhall, two banks, six churches, two Congregational, a Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian, and an Episcopal, a female seminary, two high schools, one for boys and one for girls, over 10 years of age, numerous well conducted district schools, for children under 10 years of age, 600 dwellings and about 4000 inhabitants. The first Congregational church is a handsome edifice, 100 feet long and 76 feet wide, so constructed that the voice of the speaker easily fills its large dimensions. The female seminary is a handsome Gothic edifice, and is patronized from all parts of the United States; and the Round Hill seminary is of the highest order. The scenery around this place is highly picturesque, including the beautiful valley of Connecticut river and Mount Holyoke, 830 feet high, on the opposite side of the river, whose top commands one of the finest views in this part of the United States. A stream passes through the centre of the town which affords good water-power. A canal, which here joins Connecticut river, connects Northampton with New-Haven, Connecticut. According to the census of 1840, there were in the town 34 stores, with a capital of \$125,700; two persons produced machinery to the amount of \$1900; one person manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$2300; nine persons manufactured various metals to the amount of \$7500; two persons produced granite and marble to the amount of \$1300; eight persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$1700; two falling-mills, and two woollen factories, employed 156 persons, produced to the amount of \$300,000, with a capital of \$110,000; 12 males and 38 females produced 3007 pounds of reeled silk, valued at \$24,056, with a capital of \$50,000; five persons manufactured hats and caps to the amount of 4000, with a capital of \$2000; one tannery, employing four persons, produced 1000 sides of sole leather and 300 sides of upper leather, with a capital of \$5000; eight other various manufactures of leather, as saddlery, boots, shoes, &c., produced \$13,500, with a capital of \$3500; one person produced 6000 pounds of tallow candles, with a capital of \$2000; one paper-mill employed 10 persons, produced to the amount of \$60,000, with a capital of \$40,000; nine persons produced carriages and wagons to the amount of \$1500, with a capital of \$2500; one flouring, three grist, and 11 saw-mills, employed 15 persons, produced to the amount of \$12,500, with a capital of \$18,600; nine persons produced furniture to the amount of \$4500, with a capital of \$5000; three printing-offices, two binderies, and three weekly newspapers, employed 25 persons, and a capital of \$9700; six wooden houses built, employed 18 men, and cost \$15,000. The total capital employed in manufactures was \$254,800. There was one academy, with 56 students; 21 schools, with 937 scholars.

NORTHAMPTON, p. t., Fulton co., N. Y., 18 m. N.E. Johnstown, 47 m. N.W. Albany, 415 W. Watered by Sacandaga river and its branches. It contains 10 stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, 12 saw-mills; eight schools, 278 scholars. Pop. 1535.

NORTHAMPTON, L. Burlington co., N.J. Drained by Rancocas creek, and tributaries of Little Egg harbour river. It has 29 stores, two fulling-mills, one woollen factory, one cotton factory with 9500 spindles, seven grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, two paper-mills, two tanneries, five distilleries, one pottery, two printing-offices, two binderies, two weekly newspapers; four academies, 91 students; six schools, 356 scholars. Pop. 6813.

NORTHAMPTON, L. Bucks co., Pa., 10 m. S.E. Doylestown, 20 m. N. Philadelphia. Drained by branches of Nesquehanna creek. It has three stores, four grist-mills; three schools, 114 scholars. Pop. 1604.

NORTH BEAVER, L. Beaver co., Pa. It has two stores, one flouring-mill, six grist-mills, seven saw-mills, four tanneries, five distilleries; 14 schools, 431 scholars. Pop. 2323.

NORTH BERWICK, p. t., York co., Me., 89 m. S.W. Augusta, 506 W. It has four stores, four fulling-mills, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, three tanneries; 17 schools, 568 scholars. Pop. 1461.

NORTHBOROUGH, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 33 m. W. Boston, 408 W. Watered by Assabet river. Incorporated in 1766. It contains three churches, two Congregational, and a Baptist; three stores, two cotton factories with 3032 spindles, six grist-mills, five saw-mills; two academies, 45 students, six schools, 368 scholars. Pop. 1348.

NORTHBRIDGE, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 30 m. S.W. by W. Boston, 406 W. Watered by Blackstone and Mumford

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ivers. The Blackstone canal passes through it. It contains four churches, two Congregational, a Methodist and Friends, three stores, six cotton factories with 10,100 spindles, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; eight schools, 330 scholars. Pop. 1449.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, p. t., Plymouth co., Mass., 22 m. S. by E. Boston, 438 W. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Unitarian, a Methodist, and a New Jerusalem, 16 stores, three grist-mills, two saw-mills, two academies, 66 students, nine schools, 468 scholars. Pop. 2616.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, p. t., Worcester co., Mass., 60 m. W. Boston, 392 W. It contains a Congregational and a Methodist church, four stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, two grist-mills, four saw-mills; 11 schools, 523 scholars. Pop. 1485.

NORTH BRUNSWICK, L., Middlesex co., N. J. Bounded N. by Raritan river, N.E. by South river. Drained by Lawrence's brook. It contains most of the city of New-Brunswick, and has 79 stores, one flouring-mill, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, three tanneries, one distillery, two potteries, three printing-offices, two binderies, two weekly newspapers; one academy, 45 students, 18 schools, 698 scholars. Pop. 3866.

NORTH CAROLINA, one of the southern United States, is bounded N. by Virginia, E. and S.E. by the Atlantic, S. by South Carolina and Georgia, and W. by Tennessee. It lies between 35° 30' and 36° 30' N. lat., and between 75° 45' and 84° W. long., and between 6° 30' W. and 10° 17' E. long. from W. It is 430 m. long, with a breadth varying from 90 to 180 miles, containing about 50,000 square miles, or 32,000,000 acres. The population, in 1790, was 393,754: in 1800, 478,103; in 1810, 555,500; in 1820, 638,929; in 1830, 738,470; in 1840, 753,419, of whom 245,817 were slaves. Of the free population, 240,047 were white males; 14,823 were white females; 11,236 were coloured males; 10,505 were coloured females. Employed in agriculture, 217,095; in commerce, 1734; in manufactures and trades, 14,322; in navigating the ocean, 327; do. canals, rivers, &c., 379; in the learned professions, 1086.

The state is divided into 68 counties, which, with their population in 1840, were as follows:

County.	Pop. 1840.	County.	Pop. 1840.
Ashe,	15,077	Jones,	4,205
Baldwin,	7,467	Lincoln,	7,566
Beaufort,	12,228	Lenoir,	25,409
Bertie,	12,175	Macon,	4,209
Bladen,	8,928	Martin,	7,207
Brunswick,	5,765	Mecklenburg,	10,203
Burke,	10,354	Montgomery,	10,100
Cabarrus,	15,720	Nash,	7,208
Caldwell,	9,239	New-Haven,	2,047
Camden,	5,063	Northampton,	12,849
Carteret,	5,581	Orange,	21,007
Caswell,	14,663	Perquimans,	2,644
Chatham,	16,243	Pittsylvania,	7,044
Cherokee,	5,327	Polk,	7,044
Chowan,	6,680	Rockingham,	12,443
Columbus,	5,941	Rutherford,	18,823
Craven,	13,258	Sampson,	12,197
Cumberland,	15,284	Stokes,	15,285
Currituck,	6,703	Surry,	15,629
Davidson,	14,205	Tyrrel,	4,637
Davis,	7,574	Wake,	21,118
Duplin,	11,182	Warren,	12,580
Edgemore,	15,708	Washington,	4,205
Franklin,	10,980	Wayne,	16,381
Gates,	8,161	Yancey,	5,202
Granville,	15,817		
Greene,	6,555	Total,	753,419
Guilford,	19,178		
Halifax,	16,985		
Haywood,	4,979		
Henderson,	5,129		
Hertford,	7,454		
Hyde,	6,429		
Iredell,	15,835		
Johnston,	10,386		

Raleigh, near the centre of the state, 6 m. W. of Newes river, is the seat of government.

The whole eastern coast of North Carolina consists of a ridge of sand and low islands, separated from the main land in some parts by narrow, and in other parts by broad sounds and bays, entered by various inlets, generally shallow and of dangerous navigation. Ocracoke inlet is the only one N. of Cape Fear, through which vessels pass. For the distance of from 50 to 80 m. from the shore, the country is a dead level, the streams are sluggish and muddy, and there are many swamps and marshes. The soil is generally sandy and poor, excepting on the margins of the streams, where it is fertile. The natural growth of this region is almost universally the pitch-pine, which grows much larger than the same tree in the northern states, and yields extensively tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber, which constitute an important portion of the exports of the state. Turpentine is merely the resinous sap of the pine tree, obtained by incisions, and flows from the middle of March to the end of Oc-

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tober. It is received in boxes, which are emptied five or six times during the season, and 40 trees will yield about a barrel of turpentine. Oil or spirits of turpentine are produced by distillation, and the residuum is rosin. Large quantities are manufactured in Brooklyn and New-York, from pitch imported from North Carolina. Tar is produced from billets of pitch-pine wood, burned in pits covered with sods or earth, and the tar is caused, by a slow combustion, to flow out in a trench dug in the earth. Its value depends much upon the cleanness with which it is manufactured, and that from the north of Europe is said, in this respect, to be superior to that made in the United States. Pitch is made by boiling tar down to dryness. In the swamps of this region fine rice is produced. Back of the lower country, and extending to the lower falls of the rivers, is a tract of country, 40 miles wide, which has a moderately uneven surface, of a sandy soil, in which the pitch-pine is the prevailing natural growth. Above the falls the country is uneven, the streams have a more rapid current, and the soil is more fertile, producing wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, tobacco, and Indian corn. The western part of the state is an elevated table land, and in some places rises into elevated mountains. In Yancey county is the highest land in the United States E. of the Rocky mountains. Black mountain is 6476 feet above the level of the sea, which is 243 feet higher than the highest peak of the celebrated White mountains in N. H. Roan mountain is 6038 feet high, and Grandfather mountain is 5556 feet high. It is but recently that the elevation of these mountains has been correctly ascertained. The Blue Ridge constitutes the main range through the western part of the state, and on the extreme western part is a chain called by different names—*as*, Smoky mountain, Unks mountain, Bald mountain, Iron mountain, and Stone mountain. In this range Roan mountain is situated. Between these mountain ranges the soil is fertile. Throughout the state Indian corn is raised, and in some parts considerable cotton. In the low country, grapes, plums, blackberries, and strawberries, grow spontaneously; and on the intervals, canes grow luxuriantly—and, continuing green through the winter, furnish food for cattle. In the low country the climate is somewhat unhealthy, but in the elevated parts it is salubrious. In the elevated parts, the natural growth is oak, walnut, lime, and cherry, which are often large. In the northern part, extending into Virginia, is the Great Dismal swamp, 30 m. long and 10 broad, containing 150,000 acres; and on the Virginia line is lake Drummond, 15 m. in circumference. This swamp is thickly wooded with pine, juniper, cypress, and, in its drier parts, with white and red oak. Between Albemarle and Pamlico sounds is the Alligator or Little Dismal swamp, which also has a lake in the centre. It is computed that there are 2,500,000 acres of swamp within the state, which is capable of being drained, at a moderate expense, and made to produce cotton, tobacco, rice, and Indian corn.

This state contained, according to the census of 1840, 166,608 horses and mules, 617,371 neat cattle, 538,979 sheep, 1,649,716 swine, and produces poultry to the value of \$544,125. There were produced 1,980,885 bushels of wheat, 15,391 of buckwheat, 913,971 of rye, 23,803,763 of Indian corn, 3574 of barley, 3,193,941 of oats, 2,600,239 of potatoes, 625,044 pounds of wool, 16,773,350 of tobacco, 2,890,368 of rice, 51,926,190 of cotton, 7163 of sugar, 3014 of silk cocoons, 101,369 tons of hay, 9679 of hemp or flax. The products of the dairy were valued at \$674,349; of the orchard, at \$366,006; of lumber, at \$506,768. There were made 28,752 gallons of wine.

Gold and iron are found in this state. The gold region lies on both sides of the Blue Ridge, and extends to the east of the Yadkin river. It exists in grains, in small masses and lumps, and in veins. Many persons have commenced digging for gold, and a considerable amount is sent annually to the mint of the United States.

Cape Hatteras, cape Fear, and cape Lookout, on the coast of this state, are a terror to navigators, and have caused many shipwrecks. The principal rivers are the Chowan and Roanoke, both of which rise in Virginia and flow into Albemarle sound; Neuse, which also enters Albemarle sound; Cape Fear river, the longest which runs wholly in the state, 260 miles long, which is navigable with 11 feet of water to Wilmington, and has from 10 to 14 feet of water on the bar at its mouth; the Yadkin, which forms the Great Pedee in South Carolina. The sluggishness of the rivers as they approach the sea, and the sandy character of the coast, cause them to be obstructed by sand-bars at their mouths, and the state has few good harbours. Much of its commerce is carried on through the neighbouring states. Wilmington, on Cape Fear river, 40 m. from the sea, is the most commercial place in the state. Newbern, on Neuse river, 30 m. from its mouth in Pamlico sound, has some commerce, and Fayetteville, at the head of boat navigation on Cape Fear river, has considerable trade.

The exports of the state, in 1840, amounted to \$387,484;

and the imports to \$258,532. There were four commercial and 46 commission houses engaged in foreign trade, with a capital of \$151,300; 1068 retail stores, with a capital of \$5,092,835; 432 persons employed in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$46,000; 213 persons employed in internal transportation, who, with 94 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$6000; 1784 persons were employed in the fisheries, with a capital of \$213,502.

The amount of home-made or family manufactures was \$1,413,942; three woollen manufactories, with one fulling-mill, produced articles to the amount of \$3900, with a capital of \$9800; 25 cotton manufactories, with 47,934 spindles, employed 1219 persons, and produced articles to the amount of \$438,900, with a capital of \$995,300; eight furnaces produced 908 tons of cast iron, and 43 forges produced 963 tons of bar iron, the whole employing 468 persons, and a capital of \$94,961; two smelting houses, employing 30 persons, produced 10,000 pounds of lead; 10 smelting houses, employing 389 persons, produced gold to the amount of \$255,618, with a capital of \$6832; two paper-mills produced articles to the amount of \$6785, with a capital of \$3000; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$38,167, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$1700, the whole employing 142 persons, and a capital of \$13,141; 353 tanneries employed 645 persons, with a capital of \$371,979; 238 other manufactories of leather, as saddleries, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$185,387, with a capital of \$76,163; 16 potteries employed 21 persons, and produced articles to the amount of \$6360, with a capital of \$1531; 69 persons produced machinery to the amount of \$43,285; 43 persons manufactured hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$1290; 698 persons manufactured carriages and wagons to the amount of \$301,601, with a capital of \$173,318; 233 flouring-mills produced 87,641 barrels of flour, and, with other mills, employed 1830 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$1,552,006, with a capital of \$1,670,299; vessels were built to the amount of \$23,800; 223 persons manufactured furniture to the amount of \$35,002, with a capital of \$57,980; 40 persons manufactured 1085 small arms; 15 persons manufactured granite and marble to the amount of \$1063; 976 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$58,336; 367 persons manufactured 1,612,895 pounds of soap, 148,546 pounds of tallow candles, and 335 pounds of wax or spermaceti candles, with a capital of \$4754; 2802 distilleries produced 1,051,979 gallons of distilled spirits, and breweries 17,431 gallons of beer, employing 1422 persons, and a capital of \$180,300; 38 brick or stone houses, and 1693 wooden houses were built, employing 1707 persons, and cost \$410,284; 96 printing-offices, four binderies, 26 weekly and one semi-weekly newspapers, and two periodicals, employed 103 persons, and a capital of \$55,400. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$3,538,900.

The University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, 37 m. W.N.W. Raleigh, was founded in 1791; Davidson college, in Mecklenburgh, was founded in 1837. In these institutions there were, in 1840, 158 students. There were in the state 141 academies, with 4398 students; and 632 common and primary schools, with 14,937 scholars. There were in the state 56,609 white persons, over 20 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

There were in the state, near January 1st, 1840, one bank and five branches, with a capital of \$1,500,000, and a circulation of \$1,165,857. The state has no public debt.

The Methodists and Baptists are the most numerous religious denominations in the low country. In the elevated country, in the W. part of the state, are many Presbyterians. The Methodists and Baptists have each about 20,000 communicants; the Presbyterians about 11,000 communicants. The Episcopalians have a Bishop, and about 90 ministers; the Lutherans have 18 ministers, 38 congregations, and 1866 communicants. Besides these, there are some Moravians, Friends, and Roman Catholics. The above numbers are increased at the present time.

A railroad extends from Wilmington, 161 m., to Weldon, on Roanoke river. A railroad extends from Raleigh, 85 m., to Gaston, on Roanoke river. These railroads unite with railroads from Virginia. The Dismal Swamp canal of Virginia extends into N. Carolina. (See Virginia.) The Weldon canal extends 5 m. round the falls in the Roanoke.

The governor is elected by the qualified voters for the house of commons, once in two years, but cannot hold the office more than four years in six. He must be 35 years of age, possess a freehold estate to the value of £1000, and have resided in the state for five years. The council consists of seven persons, elected for two years by the general assembly. The senate is composed of 50 members, elected once in two years by the people. A senator must have a residence, and possession for one year previous to the election, of 300 acres of land, in the county for which he is chosen. The house of commons consists of 120 members, chosen once in two years by the people. A member must have a residence, and possession for one year previ-

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comes to the election, of land to the amount of 100 acres, in the county for which he is chosen. The general assembly, by joint ballot, appoint the judges of the supreme courts of law and equity, judges of admiralty, and the attorney general. The judges hold their offices during good behaviour, and the attorney general for four years. Every person of 21 years of age or upwards, who has resided in one county one year previously to an election, and paid taxes, is entitled to vote for members of the house of commons. In addition to this, to be entitled to vote for senator, he must possess 50 acres of land. Free negroes, and persons of a mixed blood from negro ancestors, to the fourth generation, are excluded from the right of suffrage. The legislature meets once in two years at Raleigh, on the second Monday of November.

The first permanent settlement in North Carolina was made on the eastern bank of Chowan river, N. of Albemarle sound, and called Albemarle, by a company of emigrants who fled from religious persecution in Virginia. After several other attempts at settlement, the province was granted, in 1733, to Lord Clarendon and others, who caused a constitution of government to be prepared for it by the celebrated John Locke. The chief magistrate was called "the Palatine," and there was a hereditary nobility. The legislature was called a parliament. This constitution was found to be so defective in practice, that it was abolished in 1743. In 1759, the crown purchased the whole of the Carolinas, for £17,500; and the king divided it into the two provinces of North and South Carolina, which have ever since continued separate.

In 1769, this province successfully resisted the oppression of the British ministry. Two years after, 1500 of the inhabitants, assuming the name of *Regulators*, rose in rebellion, but were defeated by Gov. Tryon. Three hundred were killed in battle; and of those who were taken, 12 were condemned for high treason, and six were executed. During the war of the revolution, the inhabitants were the devoted friends of American freedom. A kind of congress, composed of militia officers, assembled at Charlotte, county of Mecklenburgh, of which county they were inhabitants. May 19th, 1775, and put forth a public declaration breathing the spirit, and to some extent using the language, of the subsequent Declaration of Independence by the American Congress. It is equally bold and uncompromising in its character. (See American Almanac for 1835, p. 236.) Several battles of the revolution were fought in this state, particularly the severe one of Guilford courthouse, on the 25th of March, 1781. In 1776, early in the revolutionary war, this state formed a constitution, which, with some recent modifications, continues to the present time. In convention, November 27th, 1789, the state adopted the constitution of the United States: yeas 193, nays 75; majority 118.

NORTH CASTLE, p. t. Westchester co., N. Y., 6 m. N. White Plains, 132 m. S. Albany, 363 W. Drained by Byram river. It has four schools, 110 scholars. Pop. 3058.

NORTH EAST, p. t., Dutchess co., N. Y., 53 m. S.E. Albany, 332 W. The Taghkanic range of mountains passes through it. It contains some lead ore, and has five stores, one fulling-mill, one woollen factory, three grist-mills, two saw-mills; six schools, 144 scholars. Pop. 1385.

NORTH EAST, p. t., Erie co., Pa., 10 m. N.E. Erie, 281 m. N.W. by W. Harrisburg, 368 W. Bounded N. by lake Erie, E. by the state of New-York. The borough contains two fulling-mills, four grist-mills, nine saw-mills, one paper-mill; two schools, 66 scholars. Pop. 339. The town, exclusive of the borough, has three stores, 17 schools, 468 scholars. Pop. 1793.

NORTHFIELD, p. t., Merrimac co., N. H., 15 m. N. by W. Concord, 406 W. Incorporated in 1780. Bounded W. by Merrimac river. It contains a Methodist church, two stores, one fulling-mill, one cotton factory with 1000 spindles, one grist-mill, three saw-mills, three tanneries, 11 schools, 407 scholars. Pop. 1413.

NORTHFIELD, p. t., Franklin co., Mass., 92 m. W.N.W. Boston, 412 W. Situated on both sides of Connecticut river. It contains two Congregational churches, three stores, one fulling-mill, four grist-mills, six saw-mills; one academy, 85 students; 13 schools, 538 scholars. Pop. 1673.

NORTHFIELD, p. t., Washington co., Vt., 10 m. S.S.W. Montpelier, 506 W. Watered by Dog river, which affords water-power. It contains five churches, three Methodist, a Congregational, and Free-will Baptist; three stores, 16 fulling-mills, two woollen factories, six grist-mills, 12 saw-mills; one academy, 30 students; 17 schools, 599 scholars. Pop. 2013.

NORTHFIELD, t., Richmond co., N. Y., 30 N. Richmond, 156 S. Albany. Bounded N. and W. by Staten Island sound, and the Kills, along which are broad marshes. It has 17 stores, eight fulling-mills, four grist-mills, one saw-mill; six schools, 238 scholars. Pop. 2745.

NORTHFIELD, p. t., Summit co., O., 143 m. N.E. Columbus, 342 W. The Cuyahoga river and the Ohio canal cross

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the S.W. part. A small tributary of Cuyahoga river affords water-power, on which is a woollen factory and saw-mill. It contains six schools, 217 scholars. Pop. 1031.

NORTHFLEET. See GRAVESSEND.

NORTH HAVEN, p. t., New-Haven co., Ct., 30 m. S.E. W. Hartford, 306 W. Watered by Quinnipiac river, on which are extensive salt marshes. It contains a Congregational and an Episcopal church, three stores, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, eight schools, 303 scholars. Pop. 1349.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, p. t., capital of Queens co., N. Y., 168 m. S. Albany, 30 m. E. New-York, 948 W. Bounded N. by Long Island sound. It contains Harbour hill, 219 feet above the ocean, the highest land on Long Island. The village contains the courthouse and jail in the same building, and a few stores and dwellings. The town contains 10 stores, one fulling-mill, two woollen factories, one paper-mill, one glass house, two flouring-mills, four grist-mills, three saw-mills; one academy, 25 students; nine schools, 353 scholars. Pop. 3391.

NORTH HERO, p. t., capital of Grand Isle co., Vt., 71 m. N.W. Montpelier, 26 m. N. Burlington, 544 W. It comprises the smaller of the two largest islands on lake Champlain, and contains 6372 acres. A narrow strait separates it from the S. island. It contains a stone courthouse and jail, a store, and a few dwellings.

NORTH KINGSTON, t., Washington co., R. I., 30 m. E. by W. Providence. Bounded E. by Narragansett bay. It contains the village of Wickford on a branch of Narragansett bay, which has a good harbour, and considerable navigation, employed in the coasting trade, and the fisheries. It contains a Baptist and an Episcopal church. The town has 94 stores, four woollen factories, five cotton factories with 5756 spindles, four grist-mills; one academy, 79 students; 14 schools, 624 scholars. Pop. 2909.

NORTH MIDDLETON, t., Cumberland co., Pa. It has one store, one fulling-mill, one flouring-mill, five saw-mills, three distilleries. Pop. 1999.

NORTHPOET, p. t., Waldo co., Me., 50 m. E. Augusta, 643 W. Bounded N.E. and E. by Penobscot bay, and its branch, Belfast bay. It is well situated for navigation, and has four stores, one saw-mill. Pop. 1907.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, t., Providence co., R. I., 4 m. N. Providence. The village of Pawtucket is a large manufacturing place, partly in Massachusetts, being on the line between the two states, on Seekonk river. (See Pawtucket.) The town was incorporated in 1767, and contains 30 stores, two furnaces, two fulling-mills, 30 cotton factories with 20,000 spindles, five grist-mills, one saw-mill, two tanneries, two printing-offices, one bindery, one weekly newspaper; two academies, 80 students; eight schools, 265 scholars. Pop. 4397.

NORTH SALEM, p. t., Westchester co., N. Y., 54 m. N. White Plains, 113 m. S. Albany, 281 W. Bounded W. by Cruton river. Drained by Titus's creek, flowing into it. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Universalist, three stores, one grist-mill, one paper-mill; one academy, 48 students, five schools, 87 scholars. Pop. 1161.

NORTH SEWICKLY, p. t., Beaver co., Pa., 233 m. W. by N. Harrisburg, 263 W. Bounded W. by Beaver river. Drained by Consequeness creek. It has four stores, eight grist-mills, seven saw-mills, two tanneries; nine schools, 354 scholars. Pop. 2992.

NORTH STONINGTON, p. t., New-London co., Ct., 53 m. S.E. Hartford, 368 W. It contains four churches, three Baptist and a Congregational; five stores, two grist-mills, seven saw-mills; one academy, 15 students, 13 schools, 544 scholars. Pop. 2299.

NORTH STRABANE, t., Washington co., Pa. Drained by Chartier's creek. It has two grist-mills, three saw-mills; six schools, 300 scholars. Pop. 1207.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a marit. co. of England, being the most northerly of the kingdom; having N. a small detached portion of Durham, by which it is separated from Scotland, E. the German ocean, S. Durham, and W. Cumberland, and the coast of Roxburgh and Berwick, in Scotland. Area, 1,197,440 acres, of which about 800,000 are supposed to be arable, meadow, and pasture. It exhibits every variety of surface and soil. It is divided from Scotland and Cumberland by the Cheviot hills, and a portion of the Pennine, or great central range of mountains, which stretch out into extensive moors, and cover a large portion of the W. parts of the co. with their ramifications. There are, however, very extensive tracts of low land along the coast, and in the vales of the Coquet, Tyne, and other rivers, the soil of which consists, for the most part, of a strong clay loam, and is very fertile. The Cheviot hills are mostly covered with fine verdure, affording excellent pasture for the peculiar and valuable breed of sheep, called by their name, and now so widely diffused: but the mountains and their offshoots belonging to the Pennine range are mostly covered with

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gent earth; and are bleak, dreary, covered with heath, and interspersed with swampy morasses. The climate varies with the elevation and nature of the soil; but along the coast and in the vales it is dry and early. Northumberland is distinguished by its improvements, and is now one of the best cultivated co. of the empire. Wheat and oats are the principal crop crops; but barley, beans, and peas are, also, extensively raised. Turnips are an important crop in the coast district; they are universally drilled, and their culture is no where better understood. Cattle are of various breeds; but the improved short-horns are now, perhaps, the greatest favourites. Estates of all sizes, but mostly large. Farms, also, large, and their occupiers distinguished by their superior intelligence and enterprise. Farms mostly held on leases, varying from 7 to 14 and 21 years. Farm-houses and cottages good. Average rent of land in 1810, 15s. 1½d. an acre. With the exception of those carried on at Newcastle (which see), manufactures are of no importance. Pit-coal forms the staple produce of Northumberland, and is raised and shipped in vast quantities from the Tyne, for the supply of London and other ports on the E. coast, and for exportation. In proof of this, we may mention that of 7,475,677 tons of coal shipped coastwise from the different ports of the United Kingdom in the year 1840, 2,261,343 were shipped from Newcastle. (*Parl. Paper, No. 250, Sess. 1841.*) The pitmen, who are a numerous and important class, receive wages varying from 15s. to 25s. a week, and are honourably distinguished among the working classes by their superior comforts and enjoyments. Their houses are generally clean, roomy, and well furnished; they live well, are but little influenced by political agitation, and are more orderly and decidedly less addicted to ardent spirits, cock-fighting, and such like demoralizing sports, than they were 30 years ago. (*Minutes of Committee of Council on Education, p. 61.*) Exclusive of its coal, Northumberland has mines of lead and iron, and abundant supplies of limestone and sandstone; the quarries of the latter at Gateshead Fell supplying the "Newcastle grindstones," so famous in most parts of the world. Principal rivers, Tyne, Coquet, Alne, Blythe, Wansbeck, and Till. Principal towns, Newcastle, Tynemouth, N. Shields, Morpeth, &c. It returns (inc. Berwick) 10 mem. to the H. of Com., viz. four for the county, two each for the bors. of Berwick and Newcastle, and one each for Morpeth and Tynemouth. Registered electors for the co. in 1838-39, 8019; being 2749 for the N., and 5270 for the S. division. The co. is divided into six wards and 88 par.; and had, in 1841, 48,704 inhab. houses, and 250,268 inhab.; of whom 121,971 were males, and 128,997 females. Sum expended for the relief of the poor in 1838-39, £61,918. Annual value of real property in 1815, £1,291,413. Profits of trade and professions in £. £436,404.

NORTHUMBERLAND, co. Pa. Situated near the centre of the state, and contains 440 sq. ms. Watered by the Susquehanna r. It contained in 1840, 11,623 neat cattle, 17,409 sheep, 18,865 swine; and produced 977,297 bushels of wheat, 141,016 of rye, 165,799 of Indian corn, 54,549 of buckwheat, 160,190 of oats, 115,985 of potatoes, 27,305 pounds of tobacco. It had 55 stores, 39 grist-mills, 29 saw-mills, one oil-mill, 17 tanneries, 14 distilleries, one brewery, six potteries, three printing-offices, one weekly newspaper; 61 schools, 2854 scholars. Pop. 20,027. Capital, Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, co. Va. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 240 sq. ms. Bounded N.E. by the mouth of Potomac river, S.W. in part by Rappahannock river. It contained in 1840, 6300 neat cattle, 4057 sheep, 12,025 swine; and produced 98,038 bushels of wheat, 178,972 of Indian corn, 54,504 of oats, 20,336 of potatoes, 11,908 pounds of cotton, 45,190 of sugar. It had 17 stores, 23 grist-mills, six saw-mills, three tanneries, one distillery; four academies, 106 students; eight schools, 180 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4034; slaves, 3343; free coloured, 647; total, 7924. Capital, Heathsville.

NORTHUMBERLAND, p. t. Saratoga co., N.Y., 15 m. N.E. Ballston Spa, 38 m. N. Albany, 406 m. W. Bounded E. by Hudson river. It has four stores, two fulling-mills, one woolen-factory, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; six schools, 198 scholars. Pop. 1672.

NORTHUMBERLAND, p. b., Northumberland co., Pa., 50 m. N. Harrisburg, 169 m. W. Situated at the confluence of the N. and W. branches of Susquehanna river. A bridge across the N. branch, connects it with Sunbury. Another over the W. branch leads to Union co. The Shamokin dam across the river here is 94 ft. above the bottom of the river, and 2780 ft. long. The chute through it for the passage of boats and rafts, is 64 ft. wide, and 650 ft. long. The bor. contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, and German Reformed, an academy, a market-house, a town-house of brick, a bank, six stores; three schools, 190 scholars, and 150 dwellings. Pop. 928. Incorporated in 1828. The Susquehanna and N. and W. branch canals meet here.

NORTH WHITEHALL, p. t., Lehigh co., Pa., 95 m. E.

NORWAY.

N.E. Harrisburg, 188 m. W. Drained by tributaries of Lehigh river. It contains two churches, eight stores, seven grist-mills, four saw-mills, five tanneries, 13 distilleries; seven schools, 260 scholars. Pop. 2333.

NORTHWICH, a market-town and township of England, par. of Great Budworth, hund. of its own name, co. Chester, on the Weaver, 16½ m. E.N.E. Chester, and 155 m. N.W. London. Area of township, 900 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1368. It has an antiquated appearance, with badly paved streets. The church, which is subordinate to that of Great Budworth, is a large building, with a semicircular choir, remarkable for the curious decorations on the roof of the nave. There are places of worship, also, for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents, with attached Sunday-schools. A grammar-school was founded in 1558; it is handsomely endowed, and the government is vested in twelve trustees, who appoint both the masters and the free scholars. There is, also, a charity-school for twelve poor children. Northwich is one of the *wiches* or salt-towns of Cheshire, and vast quantities of salt are annually produced in the town and its vicinity. The salt mines are very extensive; they have been wrought since 1670; and the quantity of salt obtained from them is greater, probably, than is obtained from any other salt-mines in the world. In its solid state, when dug from the mines, the salt is not sufficiently pure for use, and is sent to Frodsham and other places on the S. side of the Mersey, where it is refined, by being dissolved in sea-water, and afterwards separated by evaporation and crystallization. By far the largest quantity, however, of the salt now produced in Cheshire is obtained from the brine springs. The brine is first pumped up, principally by means of steam-engines, from very deep wells, and is collected in reservoirs, where it is sometimes saturated or strengthened by an admixture of crushed rock-salt. The business has greatly increased within the last few years, and it is estimated that above 330,000 tons are annually produced in Northwich and its vicinity. A considerable number of the inhab. are also employed in the cotton manufacture. It has every facility for water-carriage by its position on the Grand Trunk navigation, and it is close to the Grand Junction railway. It is one of the polling places at elections for the N. div. of Cheshire. Markets on Friday; a large cattle fair, Apr. 10; other fairs Aug. 2 and Dec. 6. (*Parl. Papers, &c.; Stat. Account of the British Empire.*)

NORTHWOOD, t., Rockingham co., N. H., 20 m. E. Concord. It has six ponds, which give rise to Isinglass, Suncook, and Lamprey rivers. First settled in 1703. It has three churches a Congregational, Baptist, and Free-will Baptist; six stores, two saw-mills; eight schools, 435 scholars. Pop. 1172.

NORTH YARMOUTH, p. t., Cumberland co., Me., 10 m. N. Portland, 40 m. S.W. Augusta, 535 m. W. Bounded S. E. by Casco Bay, affording facilities for navigation, of which it has about 4000 tons employed in the lumber trade and the fisheries. It has four churches, three Congregational and a Baptist; 15 stores, two fulling-mills, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, five tanneries, three potteries; an academy, 265 students; 18 schools, 1100 scholars. Pop. 2624.

NORTON, CHIPPING. See CHIPPING-NORTON.

NORTON, p. t., Bristol co., Mass., 33 m. S. Boston, 428 m. W. Incorporated in 1711. Watered by Rumford, Cocasset, and Canoe rivers, branches of Taunton river, which afford good water-power. It has nine stores, one furnace, four cotton-factories with 1964 spindles, three grist-mills, nine saw-mills; one academy, 100 students; eleven schools, 377 scholars. Pop. 1545.

NORTON, t., Summit co., O. The Ohio canal crosses its S.E. corner, along the Tuscarawas river. It has seven schools, 953 scholars. Pop. 1479.

NORWALK, p. t., Fairfield co., Ct., 68 m. S.W. Hartford, 209 m. W. Bounded S. by Long Island sound. The v. is situated on both sides of Norwalk river, over which is a bridge, to which vessels come which require six feet of water. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Episcopal; a bank, 24 stores, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, and over 100 dwellings. One and a half miles S. of the bor. is South Norwalk where the steamboats land, which ply to New York. The town contains three grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, two potteries; two academies, 67 students, nine schools, 927 scholars. Pop. 3663.

NORWALK, p. t., cap. of Huron co., O., 99 m. N. by E. Columbus, 392 m. W. The village has an elevated situation, and contains four churches, an Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian, a Methodist seminary, a High-school, an insurance company, a public library and reading-room, a steam paper-mill, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, 200 dwellings, and about 1800 inhabitants. The town has three saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; 13 schools, 469 scholars. Pop. 2613.

NORWAY, (Norw. *Norg*, Germ. *Norwegen*), a country

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of N. Europe, forming the W. portion of the great Scandinavian peninsula, and at present united to the crown of Sweden. It extends, including Norwegian Lapland, between the 58th and 71st degs. of N. lat., and the 5th and 31st of E. long.; having E. Russian Lapland and Sweden, S. the Skagerrack, separating it from Denmark, and W. and N. the North sea, and the Atlantic and Arctic oceans. Its entire length from the Naaze, its most S. promontory, to the North cape, is upwards of 1100 m. Its breadth varies greatly; in Norrland, near its N. extremity, it may average about 50 m.; but towards the S. it is as much as 250 m. The area, pop., &c., of Norway, have been estimated as follows:—

Dioecses.	Provinces.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. 1833.	Capitals.
Aggerthoen, or Christiania.	Aggerthoen	1,253	91,316	Christiania.
	Smaalchen	1,566	62,921	Mos.
	Hedemarken	9,515	77,929	
	Christian	9,418	90,808	
	Bakkerud	4,787	76,689	Drammen.
Christiansand.	Jaraberg & Laurvig	895	54,516	Laurvig.
	Bradsberg	5,580	63,189	
	Nedenece	4,256	44,942	Arendal.
	Mandahl	5,013	54,358	Christiansand.
	Stavanger	3,305	62,558	Stavanger.
Bergen.	S. Bergen-bus	6,285	104,471	
	N. Bergen-bus	7,515	68,776	Bergen.
Tromsøen.	Romsdal	5,323	70,174	Romsdal.
	S. Tromsøen	7,094	77,724	
	N. Tromsøen	9,698	57,432	Tromsøen.
	Norrland	15,058	67,791	Bodo.
Norrland.	Finsmark (Norr. Lapland)	27,470	83,394	Tromsø.
Totals.		181,735	1,150,000	

In 1835, the pop. amounted to 1,194,327, viz. 585,381 males, and 609,446 females, the ratio of the two sexes being as 100 to 104. The increase between 1825 and 1835 was 13.6 per cent., or about $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. annually. The rural pop. in 1835 amounted to 1,063,585; the remaining 130,002 individuals lived in towns of 3000 inhab. and upwards, of which there are only 11. The increase of the rural pop. during the previous ten years had been 14 per cent.; that of the town pop. 11 per cent. (*Statistical Journal*, July, 1836).

Physical Geography.—The chief physical characteristics of Norway are its *fields* and *fjords*; the first being lofty mountain plateaux in the interior, and the second deep indentations or arms of the sea all round the coast. Nearly the whole of the country is covered with mountains. The main chain, called the Kjölen (or keel), forms the line of separation between Norway and Sweden, as far S. as lat. 63°; but thenceforward it tends to the S.W., under the names of Dovrefjeld, Langfjeld, &c., forming the watershed between the rivers flowing into the Skagerrack on the S.E., and the North sea and Atlantic on the W. Many of the Norwegian mountains rise to from 6000 to 8000 ft. above the level of the sea. The Sneheetta, (lat. 63° 35', long. 9° 40') 8190 ft. in height, has been long considered the most elevated point of land; but it is now supposed that the Hurungen Fjeld, in the prov. Bergen, overtops the former by at least 700 ft. (*Leing*, p. 53). The *Fjords* have been sometimes compared to the Scottish *frits*; but they are generally smaller than the latter, and rather resemble the Scottish salt-water lochs. They are most numerous on the W. coast, where the Sogne and Hardanger fjords, with their continuation, stretch inland for at least 100 m. in a direct line; and are of the greatest use as means of communication. Norway has numerous rivers, some of which, as the Glommen, Lougen, Drammen Nid, &c., all taking a S.E. direction, are of large size; but their courses are so beset with cataracts, that they are of little service for navigation. Lakes are numerous in the E. half of the country; but none of them can be compared in respect of extent to the lakes of Sweden. The W. coast is lined in its entire extent by a vast number of islands. The principal of these are the Lofoden group (which see ante, p. 208). The shores of Norway (like the W. coast of almost all countries in high latitudes) are iron-bound, and difficult of access; and at the S. extremity of the Lofoden Isles is the celebrated Maelstrom, which inspires the Norwegian fishermen with as much terror as Charibdis did the ancient navigators of the Mediterranean; and perhaps, with more reason.

Geology.—The formations of Norway are for the most part primary. The mountains were long supposed to consist almost exclusively of granite, but in reality this rock is far from common. The most abundant rock is gneiss; next to which, though by no means so widely diffused, is mica slate, resting upon and alternating with the gneiss; and in beds subordinate to both, are limestone, quartz, and hornblende. Upon the high table lands, the ground is often covered with blocks of a conglomerate rock, in which pebbles of quartz, felspar, and other crystallized substances are embedded, and which, being smooth and rounded, have ev-

idently been, during a remote but lengthened period, subject to violent friction. Mr. Lyell (*Principles of Geology*, l. 336) denies the occurrence of volcanic action and earthquakes in the Scandinavian peninsula; but his opinion, though entitled to great weight, differs from the statements of some recent travellers, from which it would seem that earthquakes are not unfrequent, and that the physical appearance of the country, especially of its fjords, almost demonstrate that it has at a distant period been upheaved by volcanic action. (See *Leing's Norway*, p. 73, 76-114, &c.)

The climate must, of course, vary greatly, according to the elevation of the surface, as well as the difference of latitude; but generally the summers are short, and the changes sudden and extreme. From lat. 58° to 59° the average temp. is about 45° Fahr.; and there is no constant snow.

The same vegetables and fruits grow as in England, except apricots and peaches. Beech woods cease at 39°. From 59° to 60° the average temperature is about 44° Fahr.; all kinds of grain grow here on the best soils, and the same fruit trees as before, but at 60° the plum ceases to ripen. From 60° to 61° the average temperature on the coast is 43°; in the interior, 41°. In this division the pine and Norway fir become the predominant forest trees, with birch, hazel, and aspen. The elm ceases; and beyond 61° the oak is not seen in perfection. The principal crops are, rye, oat, flax, and hemp; but wheat ripens in favourable situations. Between 61° and 62°, the average temperature is about 40°; all the common fruits still ripen; as will wheat, in certain places; but this grain is very precarious and little cultivated. N. of 62° the ash is scarcely seen. The region between 62° and 63° comprises the highest land in the country, and the upper 5000 ft. of the Doone Fjeld is covered with perpetual snow. The average temperature of the valleys in this zone is about 39° Fahr. Beyond 63°, peas begin to be precarious, cabbage ceases to come to perfection, flax scarcely ripens, and wheat is not seen, except near the sea coast in small quantities; but the pine and fir tribes, birch, mountain-ash, and aspen flourish. From 63° to 64°, the harder fruits ripen in sheltered situations only, and oats begin to be a precarious crop. From 64° to 65°, rye, oat, and barley ripen; but beyond 65°, neither oats nor any fruit, except currants, succeed; and the pine begins to degenerate. Respecting the climate of the country further N., see LAPLAND, ante, p. 147.

Stoves begin to be lighted in Christiania in the middle of September, and cannot be dispensed with till the middle of May; the summer then advances rapidly, and the thermometer, in July, often rises at noon to above 60° Fahr.; but the heats are of short duration; frosts frequently occur in the latter end of August. The W. coast, though proverbially rainy and damp, is not unhealthy; in the interior, the atmosphere is usually dry and bracing. In some places vegetation is so quick that the corn is sown and cut within six weeks.

Land, Agriculture, &c.—Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. In 1835, of a total male population of 585,381, of whom 434,367 were above 10 years of age, 308,000 were connected with agriculture, either as proprietors, farmers, or farm-servants, journeymen, country piers, &c. 28,903 were estimated to be engaged in navigation and the fisheries; 23,145 in commerce and manufactures; 1192 were government officers, 2104 pensioners, and 479 pauper inhabitants of towns. Only about 100th part of the entire surface is supposed to be under culture, or otherwise productive. As Norway is a country where the feudal system was never established, the land is mostly the property of those who cultivate it. Such land is termed *odel*, a word in its origin probably the same with the German word *adel*, or noble, since it carries an equivalent meaning in all its applications. *Udal* land is noble land, held from or under no superior, not even the king; but by the same right by which the crown itself is held. It is possessed, consequently, without charter, and is not subject to fines, exactions, forfeitures, nor personal suit or service; nor to any of the burdens affecting land held by feudal tenure direct from the sovereign, or from his superior vassal. The succession to land is not vested in the eldest male heir. On the contrary, all the kindred of the udalman in possession are what is called *odelsbarn* to his land, and have, in order of consanguinity, a certain interest in it, called *odelsbarn ret*. Hence, if the udalman in possession should sell or alienate his land, the next of kin is entitled to redeem it on repaying the purchase money; and if he should decline to do so, it is in the power of the one next him to claim his *odelsbarn ret*. Formerly the power to redeem estates was unlimited in point of time; but as a power of this sort, by rendering the title of the occupier insecure, prevented him from making any improvements, the right of redemption has latterly been limited to within five years of the sale; and it has also been ordered that the purchaser shall be indemnified for his improvements. But though this be an improvement on the former law, no doubt the better plan would be to abolish

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altogether the privilege of redemption, by making the sale absolute and final.

In 1835 the number of taxed agriculturists was 103,199, of whom 73,624 were proprietors, enjoying the *odds ret.* leaving 30,568 individuals, with only the limited possession or use of a farm.

Farms generally consist of three divisions; the in-field, or acres inclosed for the crops and best hay; the mark, or out-field, also enclosed for pasturing the cattle; and the *seater*, a tract of unmeasured grass land, which is sometimes 30 or 40 m. distant; and on which chalets are erected, and the cattle are pastured for three or four months in summer. A farm of average size is stated by Laing to have comprised 300 acres, exclusive of the *seater*. Of this extent, 148 acres, comprising the in-field, were cleared; only about one third, however, yielded corn and potatoes, the remainder being always in grass for hay. The out-field is usually half cleared, being fenced off and ploughed in patches; and it is in this division that the housemen or cottiers, paying from three or four dollars each of rent, and working at about eight shillings (3s.) a day, with their food, have their houses and their fenced pieces of land. The farm referred to above, supported 30 cows, seven horses, and a score or two of sheep and goats. The accommodations for the cattle were very good, the cow house being floored with timber, and lighted by glass windows: the cows were tended by a woman. The rent was 300 dollars a year; the taxes, including tithe, poor rate, and all other direct assessments, amounted in all to about 36 dollars; the indirect taxes, including excise and other duties, were inconsiderable. A property like this is reckoned worth about 4000 dollars: and the prices of ordinary estates vary from 2500 to 4500 dollars. Almost all the houses are of wood: they are generally comfortable: and owing to the facility with which they may be constructed, there is but little difference between the residence of a public functionary, a clergyman, or a gentleman of large property, and that of a border or peasant proprietor. The division of property among children prevents the erection of any splendid mansions, or any thing more expensive than is proportioned to the property upon which it stands.

Except in a few favoured spots the arable land is, generally speaking, sandy and poor. Hence, if a few days of warm sunshine succeed each other without rain, as is frequently the case in the early part of summer, the roots of the corn and grass are apt to be burned up. In autumn, on the contrary, the decreased warmth prevents the corn from ripening, and not unusually, even in favourable seasons, it is injured by violent autumnal rains. Mr. Malthus says there are three nights about the end of August, distinguished by the name of *iron nights*, on account of their sometimes blasting the promise of the fairest harvests. (i. p. 375.) The crops are, in consequence, extremely precarious. Even in the best years a considerable supply of corn has to be imported; and in bad years the inhabitants, especially in the interior, have to sustain the greatest privations.

In addition to the depressing influence of the soil and climate the peasantry are said to be deficient in industry, and wedded to routine practices; and a considerable influence is also ascribed, in the production of dearths, to the great consumption of corn in distilleries. We believe, however, that the latter complaint is wholly without foundation. The demand for corn for distillation makes, no doubt, a greater quantity be sown in ordinary years than if it were prohibited; so that in bad years, when distillation almost wholly ceases, there is a greater supply to meet the necessities of the people. Rye is the crop most extensively cultivated, and next to it oats, flax, and potatoes. The agricultural implements, which are usually made by the peasants themselves, are better than could, under such circumstances, be expected: even threshing machines are pretty common.

All over Norway there are corn magazines, to which the farmers may send their surplus produce, and whence, also, they may be supplied with loans of corn; the depositors receiving at the rate of 12½ per cent. of increase on the corn deposited for a twelvemonth; and the borrowers replacing the quantities advanced at the expiration of the same period, with 25 per cent. increase. These depositories are found to be useful in consequence of the extreme precariousness of the crops. The difference between the increase allowed, on the corn received, and that charged on the corn given out pays the expenses. In the north, and even in other parts, in years of scarcity, the inner rind of the fir tree, kiln-dried, and ground, is used, together with corn meal, for bread. Some travellers have, strangely enough, and without sufficient information, denied this fact; but, according to Laing, the use of this material is more extensive than is generally supposed. The inner rind next the wood is taken off in flakes, like footscap paper, steeped in warm water, and hung to dry in the sun. When dry it is pounded in small pieces, mixed with corn, and ground on the hand-mill. The extended cultivation of the potatoe since the peace, has probably placed the inhabitants of the lower country beyond the

necessity of generally using it; but those in the higher parts use it, more or less, every year. It is not unpalatable, but is costly. The value of the tree, left to perish, would buy a sack of flour, if the English market were open. "The Norwegians starve, and we shiver in our dwellings, though each country has the means of relieving the other with advantage to itself; and all for the sake of supporting colonies and other interests, which add little to the well-being of the people of Great Britain." (Laing, 340, 341.)

The most profitable branch of rural industry is cattle breeding. The cattle are small in the bone, thin skinned, usually red or white, and obviously of the same stock with the common unimproved breed in England, France, and Germany. The cows give excellent milk, and dairy produce enters largely into the food of every family. Goats are a favourite stock, and on every farm they appear more numerous than sheep. Hogs are not numerous. The horses are, in general, inferior to those of Sweden. The real Norwegian pony, however, met with in the N. of the country, is an admirable little animal, fast going, hardy, and fit for a great deal of work. A few are occasionally imported into Scotland. The live stock suffers frequently from wolves and bears, the hunting of both of which is actively pursued; but that of the latter not so much as formerly, the price of bear skins having greatly fallen. The elk, and many kinds of game, are found; and in the N. large herds of rein-deer constitute the chief wealth of the Laplanders. Aquatic birds are so abundant, that the search after their eggs occupies a large share of the attention of the inhabitants of the coast.

From the want of markets, and of other facilities for commerce, the Norwegian farmer is seldom able to convert his surplus produce or savings into money. His object, indeed, is not to raise produce for sale, but to supply himself with the various materials required for the food, drink, and clothing of his family. "The food of the labourers who work for gentlemen or large farmers, consists of black rye bread and salted butter or cheese, for breakfast; and boiled barley and a herring or some other fish, with beer, for dinner. Once a week, and sometimes twice, they have fresh meat. The common people live nearly in the same way, only not quite so well; and some who have large families are often in great distress." (Clark's *Travels*, i. 448.) Mr. Laing says that the labourers get frequently at their meals an allowance of home-made potatoes or corn spirit. The latter article is especially abundant, being distilled, without let or hindrance, on every farm. Great quantities are drunk, its price being only about 14s. a gallon. The farm labourers, called housemen, live, as has been stated, in cottages on the mark or out-field, at a fixed rent for two lives, under the obligation of furnishing a certain number of days' work on the main farm, at a certain rate of wages. A system, in some respects similar, prevails in some of the best cultivated districts of Scotland; but, according to Mr. Laing, the Norwegian houseman is better off than the Scottish married farm servant. Land, he says, being of less value in Norway, the houseman has more of it: in fact, it constitutes a complete little farm, keeping generally two cows and some sheep, and producing a full subsistence for a family.* The law of the country has especially favoured the class of housemen. In default of a written agreement registered in the parish court, the houseman is presumed to hold his possession for his own life and that of his wife, at the rent last paid by him. He may give up his land and remove, on giving six months' notice, before the ordinary term, and is entitled to the value of the buildings put up at his own expense, which he may have left; but the landlord cannot remove him or his widow so long as the stipulated rent and work are paid.

Fisheries.—Above the parallel of lat. 65°, agriculture and cattle rearing cease to be the primary occupations of the population. The inhabitants of Norland and Flamarik, amounting to 91,000 persons, subsist chiefly by fishing, when they are not supported on the produce of herds of rein-deer. The Lofoden islands (see ante, p. 208) are the principal seats of the cod-fishery; and the average value of the fish caught there, during the winter, has been estimated at £80,500. The winter fishery lasts from February to April; after which the fishermen are either employed by the Russian merchants, or retire to their homes to begin the herring fishery. Besides these general fisheries, in every ford, even at 100 m. from the sea, an abundance of cod, whiting, haddock, flounders, herrings, &c., is caught daily for use and for sale by the seafaring peasantry.

The *Forests and Mines of Norway* might be rendered two of its principal sources of national wealth. Fir timber, deals, &c., are among the chief exports. But the want of navigable rivers, canals and roads occasions great difficulties in the conveyance of timber to the coast; for it is only dur-

* Dr. Clark, however, says, that in the neighbourhood of Christiania, the housemen have seldom land to keep a cow (i. 450); and we understand that this is frequently the case in other parts.

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ing the spring thaws that the rivers or torrents are deep enough to float the timber down to the fjords. No doubt, however, were the timber trade of this country placed on a proper footing, by doing away the impolitic preference given to American timber, a great stimulus would be given to its importation from Norway; and the advantages thence arising would, it may be fairly presumed, lead to the formation of improved means for supplying the shipping ports with timber and deals. The manufacture of the latter is the principal branch of industry carried on in the country. They are mostly shipped from Christiania, Drammen, &c. "Their forests are of the most essential service to the Norwegians, who apply their products to an infinite variety of purposes. Their *summus bonum* seems to consist in the produce of the fir. This affords materials for building their houses, churches, and bridges—for every article of their household furniture—for constructing sledges, carts, and boats—besides fuel for their hearths. With its leaves they strewn their floors, and afterwards burn them, and collect the ashes for manure. The birch affords, in its leaves and tender twigs, a grateful fodder for their cattle, and bark for covering their houses. The bark of the elm, in powder, is boiled up with other food, to fatten hogs; sometimes also, though rarely, it is used in the composition of their bread." (Clark, x. 544, 8vo. ed.)

No coal has yet been discovered in Norway; but Berendish, between the N. cape and Spitzbergen, appears to consist principally of that mineral. Some is occasionally brought thence by Tromsø and Hammerfest whalers; and, were the forests raised to their due importance by better means of conveyance, it is probable that coal might be supplied to the country in quantities which would render the cutting down of the trees for fuel in a great measure superfluous. The iron of Norway, though inferior to that of Sweden, is of excellent quality, and very generally found. Copper is found at Røros; and near Kongsberg a silver mine, which has been wrought for upwards of 300 years, was, about the middle of last century, accounted the richest in Europe. In 1768, it produced ore to the value of £79,000; it has since, however, materially declined. Lead, cobalt, arsenic, and a little gold are met with in various places. At Valde is a salt mine, producing about 30,000 tons a year. Alum, asbestos, marble, slate, building stone, &c., are among the other mineral products.

Manufactures are almost wholly domestic, the division of labour being carried to a less extent in Norway than in, perhaps, any other European country. The *besoder*, or agricultural peasant, build their own houses, make their own chairs, tables, ploughs, carts, harness, iron-work, basket-work, and wood-work; in short, except the window glass, cast iron ware, and pottery, every thing about their houses is of their own make. The Norwegian peasant, indeed, unites most trades in his own person, his principal tool for executing all kinds of work in wood being the knife he carries in his girdle. The shoemaker and tailor go round and cobble and sew for a few weeks at each village, getting their maintenance, and being commonly paid over or above, in potatoes, meal, butter, or other produce. Spinning-wheels and looms are at work in every cottage and house in the country; the farmers and country people spinning their own flax and wool, and weaving their own linen and woolen clothes. An official report, in 1833, made the total number of manufacturing establishments 337, but of these 138 were distilleries and 60 tobacco factories principally in Christiania, Drammen, and Bergen. There are, in fact, very few fabrics of clothing materials; and few Manchester or Glasgow fabrics are seen. No doubt, however, were greater facilities afforded to the Norway timber trade by Great Britain, our manufactures would, at no very distant period, supersede the ruder fabrics of the Norwegian peasantry.

Commerce.—Foreign trade is in a very depressed state, from various causes, but principally from impolitic restraints. Bergen and Trondhjem were formerly members of the Hanseatic Association, on the decline of which these towns retained, and still hold separately, the same privileges they enjoyed in conjunction with the other members of that body, though Christiansand and some other minor towns have succeeded, after a long struggle, in obtaining a share of the commercial monopoly. The merchants and shopkeepers in Norway are all licensed burghesses of Bergen, Trondhjem, or other privileged towns, to which they pay a certain tax; and each has a certain tract or circle belonging to his factory, within which no other person is entitled to buy or sell. The imports consist principally of coffee, sugar, tobacco, corn, spices, brandy, wines, tea, &c. and the exports of fish, timber, and other native produce. The trade of Norrland and Finmark is, however, different from that of the rest of the kingdom. The privileged traders do not supply the inhabitants of these provinces with necessities, except during the winter fishing season; and as no other Norwegian dare interfere, the trade of these provinces is now almost wholly in the hands of the Russians, whose ships have been, since

1828, allowed admission, free of duty, into every port N. of Tromsø.

Owing to the thinness of the population, and the bad state of the roads and other means of communication, there is but little internal trade. "Even in the largest towns, such as Christiania and Trondhjem, there is nothing that can be called a market. It is extremely difficult to get a joint of fresh meat; and a pound of fresh butter is an article not to be purchased even in the midst of summer. Fairs are held at certain seasons of the year, and stores of all kinds of provisions that will keep are laid in at these times; and, if this care be neglected, great inconveniences are suffered, as scarcely any thing is to be bought retail. Persons who make a temporary residence in the country, as small merchants, not possessed of farms, complain heavily of this inconvenience." (Mathias, i. 372.) Latterly, however, some improvements have been made in the facilities of interchange; and the inconveniences depicted by Mr. Mathias have been in so far diminished.

The *Bank of Norway*, established in 1816, has its head office in Trondhjem, and branches in Bergen, Christiania, and Christiansand. Its principal business consists in advancing its own notes, upon first securities over land, any sum not exceeding two thirds the value of the property, at 4 per cent. interest. The notes of this bank are at only a trifling discount when compared with silver; and its paper is in general use in Norway instead of silver for sums above a mark. The mark or *ort* of 24 = 9½ English; 5 marks = 1 speciedollar. Money being scarce, internal traffic is almost wholly conducted by barter. Provisions are generally cheap; and a dollar has been, in this respect, estimated as equivalent to a pound sterling in England; but it should be added, that the Norwegians, especially the innkeepers, never omit an opportunity of overcharging travellers. The most usual mode of travelling in this country is with the *carriole*, a little carriage formed somewhat like a shell, and slung between the shafts and two cross bars, harness as in Sweden, by the farmers along the road, at the order of station-masters. The price of posting in this manner is about 4d. a mile. Steamers ply along the coast, between Christiania and Bergen, but there is no similar communication farther N.

Government.—Though Norway be under the same crown with Sweden, she is no more connected with that country than Hanover was formerly with Great Britain. The constitution differs from that of Sweden in many important respects. The Swedish government is in part aristocratical; that of Norway is a hereditary monarchy, with a democratic assembly only. This, which is called the *Storting*, consists of a certain number of members, between 75 and 100; about one third of whom are returned by the towns, and the rest by the rural districts. Every native Norwegian of 25 years of age who is a burgess of any town, or possesses property, or the life-rent of land to the value of £30, is entitled to elect and be elected; but for the latter privilege he must not be less than 30 years of age; nor an officer of the crown (which has no representative or organ in the Norwegian storting); and he must have resided in Norway for 10 years. The country is divided into election districts and sub-districts, according to their population. The mode of election is double, being performed through the intervention of election-men. In the towns one election-man is chosen by every 50 voters; in the rural sub-districts by every 100 voters: the choosing of these takes place in the parish church at the end of every third year. The election-men afterwards meet at the place appointed for the district or provincial election, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the representatives to the storting, in the proportion of one fourth of the number of election-men for the towns, and one tenth of those for the rural sub-districts. Substitutes (being those who have the next number of votes) take the places of both election-men and members of the storting, in the event of their unavoidable absence from duty. The storting meets for three months once in three years, *ex jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. It may be convened at other times, but in that case it can pass only temporary acts, which must be ratified during the next ordinary session, otherwise they do not become law. Each storting settles the taxes for the ensuing three years; enacts, repeals, or alters laws; opens loans on the credit of the state; fixes the administration of the revenue; impeaches and tries before a section of its own body all state ministers, judges, and its own members, &c. This body, when elected, divides itself into two houses. One, called the *Lathing*, has functions corresponding generally to those of our house of lords, and is composed of one fourth of the total number of members of the storting; the other three fourths constitute the *adelsathing*, or lower house; and all proposed enactments must originate in this division. A bill which has passed both houses usually becomes law, by receiving the sanction of the king. But the Norwegian storting enjoys a right which no other legislative assembly in Europe possesses.

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If a bill pass through both divisions in three successive sittings, on the third occasion it becomes a law of the land without the royal assent; and this right was exerted when the Norwegians abolished their hereditary nobility in 1821. Each member of the storting has an allowance of 1½ dollar a day during its session.

The mode of assembling the people in the country for public business is simple, but curious. A *budstick*, or message-stick, about the size and shape of a constable's baton, with a spike at one end, is made hollow to hold a piece of paper, on which are written the official notice to meet, with the time, place, and object. This is delivered from the court-house of the district to the nearest house-holder who is bound by law to carry it, within a certain time, to his nearest neighbour; he must transmit it to the next; and so on. If the owner be not at home the bearer is to stick it "in the house-father's great chair by the fire side;" and if the door be locked he must fasten it to the outside. He who, by neglect in passing the budstick, has prevented others from attending, pays a fine for every person so absent.

Justice, &c.—The Norwegian peasantry were never *adscripti glebe*, subject to local judicatories, as in feudal countries, but subordinate only to the general jurisdiction of the country. The small kings, expelled in the ninth century by Harold Haarfager, seem never to have attained the powers of the great feudal lords in other countries, but were always in some degree dependent upon the general *things*, or courts, of the people. Trial by jury is a very ancient institution in Norway; but many of the details in the administration of justice originated with the Danes. The latter instituted the courts of mutual agreement, one of which exists in each parish, the arbitrators being chosen by the householders every third year. Norway is divided, for legal purposes into four *stifts* and 64 *sorenskriverier*. In each of the latter divisions is a legal court, which sits once a quarter, and in which the *sorenskriver*, who presides, has only a vote as a member of the jury, a majority of whom decides the case. The *stifts emte*, consisting each of three judges, with assessors, are established in the chief town of each *stift*, are the courts of appeal from the foregoing. The *hoivets ret*, in Christiania, composed of a president and eight assessors, is the highest court, and one of final resort. The special courts are the *regie-ret*, or lawgiving, the ecclesiastical, and the military tribunals. Judges are responsible in damages for their decisions. Capital punishment has been abolished; slavery in chains, for a longer or shorter period, being the ordinary sentence for all kinds of crimes.

The religion is the Lutheran; but much ceremony still remains in the forms of worship. Norway is divided into five bishoprics and 336 parishes: the latter divisions are very extensive, but several are frequently under the care of one priest. The incomes of the parish priests amount to from 800 to 1600 dollars, those of the bishops to 4000 dollars a year. (*Laing*, p. 180.) The former are paid by means of rents from glebe lands, a small tithe of corn from each farm, or of fish in some parts, and fees, and other unfixed sources of revenue. There are no dissenters; all sects of Christians are, however, tolerated, but Jews are excluded from settling in Norway, nor are even suffered to remain in the country for more than a few hours at a time.

In 1837, 176,733 persons, or about one seventh part of the population were receiving public instruction. Schoolmasters are settled in each parish, who live either in fixed residences, or move at stated intervals from one place to another, and who frequently attend different schools, devoting one day only in the week to each. They are paid by a small tax levied on householders, besides a personal payment from each scholar, amounting, in the case of agricultural servants, to about eight shillings, or half a day's wages in the year. Instruction in the primary schools is limited to reading, writing, arithmetic, and singing, with sometimes the rudiments of grammar and geography. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in 13 of the principal towns is a *lærde skole*, or college, the instruction in which includes theology, Latin, Greek, Norwegian, German, French, English, mathematics, history, geography, &c. Christiania has a university, founded by the Danes, in 1811, which is modelled on the system of the German universities, but differs from them in the professors not receiving fees; and in which the number of students varies from 600 to 800. (*Bremser*.) There are, also, schools of drawing and architecture, commerce and navigation, and other special schools. Sunday-schools have been widely established; and the Society of Public Good maintains a public library in most parishes of the kingdom.

The press in Norway is altogether free. Every man is at liberty to print and publish what he pleases, being responsible, however, for what he does print. No tax exists on newspapers; and somewhat more than 90 are published in the kingdom, besides several scientific journals. But notwithstanding these aids to science and advancement, Norwegian literature is not in a very flourishing state, and can

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by no means bear to be compared with that of Denmark or Sweden.

The army of Norway consists of about 10,000 infantry, 1000 cavalry, 1000 artillerymen, and 150 engineers; in all, 12,150 men. A militia is raised throughout the interior, into which all males, between 17 and 30 years of age, must enter; and on the sea coast there is a kind of marine militia, in which all seafaring men, and inhabitants of sea ports of a certain age, must be enrolled. The naval force consists of five brigs and 117 gun boats. (*Atlas de Gotha*, 1841.)

The public revenue, for the three years 1830-41, was estimated in the budget of the former year at 2,130,000 dollars; the expenditure for the same period is fixed at 2,415,238 dollars; the deficiency will be made up from the reserve funds in the hands of the government.

People, &c.—The Norwegians are members of the widely spread Teutonic race. The men are, in general, rather small in stature, but well made, and appear to have great muscular power. The Gludbrandsdal peasants are said to be the most athletic, but they are decidedly, as a body, shorter and slighter of limb than the mountaineers of Delectaria, in Sweden. Their complexions, hair, &c., are fair, and resemble more of the Danes, and other N. German tribes, than the Swedes. The dress of the men varies greatly in the different districts, being, for the most part, more gay and fanciful than that of the women: in the towns, however, the upper classes have fully adopted the costume common in the rest of Europe. "The peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner, are frank and undaunted, yet not indolent; never fawning on their superiors, yet paying proper respect to those above them. The principal mode of salute is by offering the hand; and when we gave them a trifle, instead of returning thanks by a word or a bow, they shook our hands with great frankness and cordiality." (*Coze's Travels in the North of Europe*, v. 7.) They are generally addicted to drinking, and the standard of morals is said to be, in other respects, higher in Sweden than in Norway. Women are very generally employed in field-labour; and beggars are numerous, especially in the towns. The average number of illegitimate births is about 1 in 5; and in one district it was, from 1826 to 1830, as much as 1 in 34. (*Laing*, 151.) But illegitimate children are most commonly legitimized by a legal act, and are seldom or never abandoned by their parents. The Norwegians are extremely fond of dancing, music, and dramatic entertainments, which are the principal amusements introduced at their festivities.

History.—Norway is interesting as the original seat of the Northmen, who made such frequent descents on the coasts of England and France in the dark ages, and who were the ancestors of that remarkable people the Normans, who conquered and carried their institutions to England and other of the fairest portions of Europe.

Little is known of the history of Norway before the end of the 9th century, when Harold Haarfager united the whole country under his dominion. Christianity was introduced by Olaf I. in the succeeding century. In 1387 Norway was annexed to Denmark, to which it remained attached till 1814, when the allied powers gave it to the Swedes in indemnity for Finland. The Norwegians, indignant at the transfer, took arms, and elected Prince Christian Frederick of Denmark for their king; but the latter resigned the crown in the same year, and the country has since been united to Sweden; and this union will probably be maintained without difficulty so long as the Swedish cabinet attempts no rash or violent changes in the internal administration of the country. (*Official Rep.*) *Laing's Norway* is an able work, but its statements are obviously much too favourable, and must be received with great modification; *Bremser's Excursions*, vol. i.; *Coze, Haglie, Clarke, Barrow, &c. passim*; *Dict. Geog.*

NORWAY, p. L., Oxford co., Me., 44 m. W. by S. Augusta, 588 W. It has a large pond with its outlet into Little Androscoogus river. Incorporated in 1797. It contains four stores, two fulling-mills, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, and 693 scholars in schools. Pop. 1788.

NORWAY, p. L., Herkimer co., N. Y., 86 m. W.N.W. Albany, 411 W. Drained by tributaries of West Canada creek. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Baptist, two stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; eight schools, 295 scholars. Pop. 1046.

NORWEGIAN, L., Schuylkill co., Pa. It is an important centre of the coal mines and trade. Watered by Schuylkill river and its branches. It contains 14 stores, one flouring-mill, one powder-mill, 14 saw-mills; eight schools, 302 scholars. Pop. 3812.

NORWICH, a city of England, being a county of itself, and an important manufacturing town, locally situated in hund. Humbleyard, co. Norfolk, of which it is the cap., on the navigable river Wensum (crossed here by 10 bridges), 56 m. N.E. Cambridge, and 96 m. N.N.E. London: lat. 52° 7' N., long. 10° 16' E. Area of the city and co. 5690 acres. population, in 1811, 37,256; ditto, in 1821, 50,938; ditto, 491

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in 1831, 61,116; and in 1841, 62,344. The county of the city is an irregular circular form, with an average diameter of about 54 m., the city itself standing a little E. of its centre on the slope and summit of a hill, gently rising from the river. The buildings are, in a great measure, circumscribed by the remains of the ancient fortifications which still exist, particularly on the W. and N. sides of the city. The streets, with the exception of Giles street, and one or two more, are narrow, and so irregularly laid out, as to preclude the possibility of any general description. It has, however, many handsome houses, open spaces, &c., and is well paved, watched, and lighted with gas; and its appearance from a distance is remarkably striking. The castle and cathedral are the principal public buildings; but it has no fewer than 36 parish churches, besides chapels and other edifices. The castle (supposed to have been built at intervals between the 10th and 15th centuries, by Canute, Roger Bigod, and others), occupies a commanding eminence near the cattle-market in the centre of the town, and is a very imposing object at a distance: the part now extant forms a large square, on the E. side of which is an entrance tower, recently restored on the original plan. The entire building formerly occupied an area of 23 acres, and had three nearly circular and concentric lines of defence formed by a wall and ditch: the inner ditch, now laid out in gardens, still remains, inclosing the inner bailli, and is crossed by a semicircular bridge of one arch, 40 ft. in diameter, forming one of the largest and most perfect Saxon arches in the kingdom. In 1793 a county jail was commenced on the Castle-hill; and at the same time the ditch was enclosed with iron palisades and gates. Within the precincts, also, a new county hall has recently been erected in the Tudor style. These modern additions, however, are quite incongruous with the ancient and venerable appearance of the original Norman fabric. The cathedral, originally built in 1096, but subsequently so repaired and enlarged that it did not assume its present form till the 16th century, is one of the largest and finest ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom. The plain is almost wholly Norman. It consists of a nave, with side aisles, two transepts, and a choir with a semicircular E. end: the whole length from W. to E. is 411 ft., that of the transepts from N. to S. being 191 ft., and the breadth of the nave and choir, 73 ft. The cloisters form a square of 174 ft. within the walls adjoining the S. side of the nave. From the intersection of the cross formed by the nave, choir, and transepts, springs a lofty Anglo-Norman tower of four stories, highly ornamented and surmounted by an elegant spire, rising 317 ft. from the basement of the church. The W. entrance is extremely beautiful, and is the best point of view from which the cathedral can be seen; but the friable nature of the stone used in its construction has caused a decay of the more salient ornaments, and thus greatly diminished the external effect. The appearance of the interior is, on the whole, grand and imposing; the architecture, however, is of various eras, from the Anglo-Norman to the English-perpendicular style; and modern alterations and additions have not always been in the best taste. The ecclesiastical establishment consists of a dean and six prebendaries, now five, and having a nett revenue of £5240, besides eight minor canons with separate allowances; but it is to be subjected to various retrenchments. The bishop's diocese comprises the whole of Norfolk, with part of Suffolk, and the revenue amounted, in 1838, to £4465. The episcopal palace stands N. of the cathedral, on the site of that built by the founder: it was erected in 1318, and, after undergoing repairs, and receiving considerable enlargements from successive prelates since the Restoration, has become a tolerably commodious residence, attached to which is a large and well-laid out garden, comprising some ruins of the hall belonging to the ancient palace. Near the W. front of the church is an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, which had underneath a charnel-house; it is now used as a free grammar-school. Near it are the two ancient gates of St. Ethelbert and Erpingham; the former is in the decorated English, and the latter a fine specimen of the late perpendicular style. Among the churches, which are here more numerous than in any city except the metropolis, a few deserve notice as good specimens of ancient architecture. St. Peter's, Mancroft, at the corner of the market-place, is a large edifice in the perpendicular style, surmounted at its W. end by a lofty tower; the inside is remarkably light and elegant, and it has a fine altar-piece and E. painted window. The churches of St. Andrew, St. George Colegate, St. Lawrence, and St. Saviour, present similar architectural features, having high towers either of stone or flint. Those of St. Ethelred, St. Benedict and St. Julian, have round towers, and belong apparently to the early Norman era; but they have been much altered and mutilated. Norwich abounds, also, with the remains of other ecclesiastical edifices. The common-hall, in St. Andrew's parish, consists of the nave of a church attached to a monastery of Black Friars; the workhouse till very lately occupied an old Flemish convent, near which is the Dutch church, now used

as a chapel to the workhouse, and St. Giles's hospital comprises portions of the former church of St. Helen's. There are two Roman Catholic chapels, seven places of worship for Baptists, three for Independents, two for Calvinist-Methodists, five for Wesleyan or Primitive Methodists, one for Swedenborgians, one for Unitarians; besides which the Society of Friends have two meeting-houses, and the Jews a synagogue. Attached to the various places of worship are numerous Sunday Schools, of which about a half are supported by the established church, and the rest by dissenters; the whole furnishing religious instruction to upwards of 7000 children; besides which, there are several endowed charity-schools, with national, Lancastrian, and infant schools, either wholly or in part supported by subscription, and attended by about 3500 children of both sexes.

The free grammar-school, founded in 1318, and restored by Edward VI., is maintained out of the funds of a corporation charity, called the Great hospital: it has an upper and under master, and possesses fellowships and exhibitions at Calus college, Cambridge. The boys' and girls' hospitals, founded in the 17th century, are supported by the produce of estates in trust of the corporation, and furnish clothing, and instruction to upwards of 100 children. Doughty's hospital, established in 1517, and under the same patronage, provides for numerous infirm and aged persons; but the principal corporation charity is St. Giles's hospital, near the cathedral, otherwise known as the "Great" or "Old Man's hospital," maintained by rents and other property, averaging £7000 a year, and providing clothing, food, and a small stipend for 165 inmates, besides servants. It appears, however, that till very recently these trusts were most extensively abused for political purposes. (Comp. Char. Comm. 27th and 30th Report, with Miss Owerp. Report, App. iv.)

Among the charitable institutions of Norwich supported by subscriptions, the first place is due to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, occupying a large brick building, erected in 1771, and enlarged in 1802: it has accommodation for about 120 in-patients, and has about the same number of out-patients. Bethlehem hospital is a well-endowed lunatic establishment, established in 1713; and at Thorpe, about 2 m. distant, is the county lunatic asylum. The other principal institutions of this kind are the dispensary, eye-infirmary, magdalen asylum, lying-in charity, and blind asylum, with numerous minor benevolent associations, bible and tract societies, provident clubs, &c.

The buildings devoted to the purposes of municipal or civil jurisdiction comprise the guildhall, a large old building of the 15th century, but subsequently much altered and enlarged, though even now it is little worthy of so large a town; 2. St. Andrew's, or the new hall, a noble fabric, previously mentioned as having formed part of an old Dominican church; 3. the county hall, in the castle precincts, a fine commodious building of perpendicular architecture and recent construction; 4. the new city jail and bridewell, a modern and well constructed edifice outside the walls, near St. Giles's gate; and, 5. the county jail and house of correction, on the castle-platform, a large but plain building, well adapted for its purpose, the establishment being conducted on the system of silence, separate confinement, and hard labour; the criminal prisoners average about 80, the weekly cost of each being 2s. 11d. (Priv. Inspec. 4th Rep.) A commodious corn exchange was erected in 1829; and the cavalry barracks in Pockthorpe are substantially built of red brick, enclosing an area of 10 acres. Norwich has, also, a large workhouse, belonging to the united parishes: the sum expended for the relief of the poor amounted in 1839 to £14,976.

Among the literary establishments is the public library, originally formed in 1784, and now occupying a handsome structure in the Grecian style, lately erected on the site of the old city jail; the Norfolk and Norwich literary institution, occupying a building of recent erection, and has a good library and a numerous body of subscribers. In the same building is a museum, but not connected with the above society. A society called the Norfolk and Norwich art-union, has occasional exhibitions. Concerts are held in the common hall in St. Andrew's parish, and the musical festivals are held in St. Andrew's hall. Norwich has also a neat modern theatre, and assembly-room, two news-rooms, and a mechanics' institute. Two newspapers, (the "Norfolk Chronicle" and "Norwich Mercury,") are published every Saturday.

Norwich has been celebrated for its manufactures since the era of Henry I., when the Flemings first settled here, and introduced the spinning and weaving of long woollen stuffs, called *worsted*, from the name of the village in which the business was first established: the woollen and bombazine trade was also greatly increased during the 18th century, by the immigration of Flemish weavers from the low countries. Norwich, however, appears to have attained its greatest prosperity at the close of the last century, when the value of its goods exported to the E. Indies,

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Russia, and other places abroad (consisting chiefly of camlets and camelotes, callamancoes, worsted satins, figured stuffs, lastings, damasks, and shawls), have been estimated to amount to £1,000,000 a year, or to one fourteenth part of the British manufactured goods exported at that period. (*Handloom Weavers' Report*, part II., p. 303.) We believe, however, that this estimate is beyond the mark; and since then the manufactures of Norwich have materially declined, or, rather, perhaps, have not kept pace with their progress in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, &c.; the greater facilities enjoyed by the latter, in the command of coal, the absence of corporation privileges, and the greater scope given to competition and improvement, have enabled them to produce, at cheaper rates, several articles that were at one time peculiar to Norwich. In fact, the greater part of the yarn now used in making Norwich fabrics is spun at Bradford, in Yorkshire; and the worsted manufacture of the West Riding is now decidedly more extensive and valuable than that of Norfolk. The principal fabrics that are at present manufactured in and about Norwich comprise bandanas, bombazines and paramattas, fillovers, or ornamental shawls and shawl borders, gauzes and crapes, pincoctas (a fabric of mixed warp, with a worsted shoot), silk, silk shawls, woollen shawls, jacquard, coach-lace, lustrous, shallis and mousselines-de-laine, fringes, &c., with seeking and horse-hair. In 1839, there were in the city and its vicinity 3075 looms, of which 1021 were unemployed; and of the 4054 looms then at work, there were 3395 in the weavers' houses, and 656 in shops and factories: indeed, by far the greater part of the looms belong to families having only one or two. The labourers at these looms comprise 2311 men, and 1648 women, with 195 children. In the same year, two silk-mills employed 731 hands, three worsted-mills 385 hands, two woollen-mills 39 hands, and one cotton-mill 130 hands, making a total of eight mills wrought by a power (chiefly steam) of 151½ horses, and employing 1985 persons. With respect to the weavers' wages, no general reduction has been made since 1839; and the rates of payment for the various fabrics are, on the whole, pretty fairly adjusted according to the labour: if there were full employment at the present scale, the weavers would be able to secure for themselves a comfortable maintenance; but they are usually out of employ four months a year, so that wages are really a third less than they appear to be. The gross wages of the weavers when fully employed, range between 6s. and 25s., those engaged on fillovers, shallis, and fine bombazines, earning from 15s. to 25s. a week; but when "play-time" and expenses have been deducted, the average net wages of the hand-loom weavers are said to amount to only 7s. 2d. a week; but this, we believe, is speaking generally, below the mark. A power-loom factory of mohair (or Angora wool) has been established at Lakenham (one of the out-townships), and employs about 400 hands, chiefly children. As respects the health of the weavers, Dr. Mitchell reported to the hand-loom commissioners, that Norwich is most favourably situated, the ground being on a bed of gravel over a substratum of chalk; that the working people, weavers included, have a fresh and healthy complexion; and that the physical condition of the weavers is much better than that of the same class in Spitalfields. Epidemics, however, occasionally prevail, as in Bethnal Green; but not to the same extent, or so continually, owing to the better air and house-ventilation usual in Norwich. The prevalent diseases are dyspepsia, consumption, female diseases, and those belonging to children, which last are attended with a large mortality. (*Handloom Weavers' Rep.*, II., p. 330.) On Sunday, the work-people, especially the women, are well dressed; in general they attend divine service, and drunkenness prevails less than in most large towns. Frugality, however, is said to be little practised; few save anything when they have the means; and when work is scarce, they are in the greatest distress. The industry and morals of the people have suffered materially from their frequent strikes and riots; from the spirit which pervades all classes, and the electioneering abuses, for which Norwich is pre-eminent. (*Handloom W. Rep.*, II., p. 333-336.)

Besides its worsted and silk manufactures, Norwich has iron and brass foundries, snuff-mills, vinegar-works, malt-houses, breweries, oil, mustard, and corn-mills; but they are not on an extensive scale. The excise duty collected in this district amounted, in 1839, to £163,193. The trade of the town consists in the exportation of its manufactures, chiefly to London and other English ports, but partly also abroad, in exchange for corn, coal, and various other articles of consumption. The town has, since 1833, had the important advantage of being accessible to vessels drawing 10 ft. water, by means of the canals connected with the Lowestoff navigation (see Lowestoff); and its trade will also, no doubt, be materially promoted by the Eastern Counties' railway. A branch bank of the Bank of England

is established here, and there is a joint-stock bank, called the East of England banking company, besides two private banks and a savings' bank. The Norwich Union insurance company is an establishment of great importance; but which has been shown by a late investigation to have been grossly mismanaged.

Norwich, which claims to be a borough by prescription, and received its principal charter constituting it a separate county in 1403, was governed before the Municipal Reform Act by a mayor, 24 aldermen, and 60 common councilmen; but by the provisions of that act it is divided into eight wards, and has a mayor, with 15 other aldermen, and 48 councillors. The borough has also a commission of the peace under a recorder, and a sheriff's court for the recovery of debts to any amount: the assizes and quarter sessions for the county are also held here. Norwich has returned two members to the House of Commons since the 25th Edward I., the right of election, down to the Reform Act, being vested in the freemen and freeholders not receiving alms. The electoral limits were left untouched by the Boundary Act, except that the castle precinct was included. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 4334. Norwich is likewise a polling-place and principal election-town for the E. division of Norfolk. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, but chiefly on the latter, for corn and cattle; large horse and sheep fairs, day before Good Friday, Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday.

Norwich is supposed to have risen from the decay of an old Roman town, now known as Castor St. Edmund's, probably the *Penta Icenorum* of antiquity. A royal fortress was erected here by the East-Angles in the 6th century, and a town was gradually formed round it, which, even before the Norman conquest, was so important as to have a mint and 25 parish churches, with 1330 burgesses. William the conqueror bestowed the castle on Roger Bigod, one of his Norman followers, who probably erected the present keep. It continued in the possession of his descendants till the reign of King John, when it was seized by the king, and finally surrendered to the crown in 1294. In the reign of Henry I., a colony of Flemings came over, who were joined by a still greater number of immigrants in 1336, from which time Norwich became an important seat of manufactures. In 1403, Henry IV. separated the city from the county, and made it a county of itself with peculiar privileges. Its prosperity, however, owing to plague, scarcity, and frequent fires, had begun to decline, when, in 1564, a fresh immigration took place of 4000 Flemings, who had fled from the persecutions of the Duke of Alva. In the civil wars of Charles I., Norwich declared for the parliament, and was occupied by its forces till Cromwell became protector. It is remarkable in ecclesiastical history for its numerous convents and other religious establishments, the funds of which have in most cases been converted to charitable uses, and placed in the trust of the corporation. Among other distinguished persons, Norwich has given birth to Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Elizabeth; John Cosin, bishop of Durham; Dr. Kaye, one of the founders of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge; Dr. Samuel Clarke, the author of the famous work on the Attributes; and Beloe, the translator of Herodotus. (*Parl. Papers*, Comm. App. &c.)

Norwich, p. L. Windsor co., Vt., 46 m. S.E.E. Montpelier, 490 W. Chartered in 1761, first settled in 1763. Organized in 1768. Bounded E. by Connecticut river, which is here from 30 to 40 rods wide. Watered by Ompompanoosuc river, and small tributaries of Connecticut river which afford water-power. A bridge crosses the Connecticut to Hanover. It contains five churches, two Congregational, two Methodist and a Baptist, five stores, three grist-mills, two saw-mills; one college, 70 students; one academy, 70 students; 90 schools, 747 scholars. Pop. 3218. It is the seat of the Norwich university, originally established in 1800 by Capt. Alden Partridge as the American Literary, Scientific and Military academy, and conducted by him and his associate instructors for a number of years. In 1834 it was chartered as the Norwich university, and Capt. Partridge returned after the discontinuance of his academy at Middletown, Ct. (now the Wesleyan university), and became its president. It has besides its president, six professors or other instructors, and 40 students. The commencement is on the third Thursday in August. It has no regular term for its collegiate course; but the candidates for degrees are examined as to their qualifications. Everything sectarian is carefully excluded.

Norwich, city and semi-capital of New-England co., Ct., is in 41° 33' N. lat. and 72° 7' W. long.; 13 m. N. New-London, 39 m. S.E. Hartford, 50 m. E.N.E. New-Haven, 38 m. S.W. Providence, R. I. 357 W. Bounded E. by Shetucket and Thames river. Watered by Yantic river which affords extensive water-power. The place consists of three parts and two villages. The city, (formerly called Chelsea or the landing;) the town, 3 m. N. of it; and Westville,

NORWOOD.

(formerly Bean hill.) 1 m. N.W. of the town; and the villages of Yantville, and Greenville. The city is situated on a steep acclivity, at the head of navigation on Thames river, which is formed by the junction of Shetucket river, with a cove at the mouth of Yantic river. The streets rise as in terraces; and the houses in the rear overlook those in front. The situation is peculiarly romantic. It contains four banks, with an aggregate capital of over \$1,000,000, and two insurance companies with a total capital of over \$100,000, and a bank for savings, a high school for boys, and a female academy. The town is 3 m. N.W. of the city, in a pleasant valley, surrounded by hills, which on the E. rise rapidly from the street, affording many handsome sites for residences. Near the church is a pleasant triangular area or public ground, surrounded by dwellings and stores. Between the city and town is a beautiful plain, with many fine buildings. N.W. of the town, on the road to Hartford, is Westville, which contains a number of manufacturing establishments and pleasant residences. At the head of the cove, which sets up over a mile from Thames river, enters Yantic river, by a romantic cataract affording great water-power. A bridge, which serves partially as a wharf, crosses the mouth of the cove, and around the head of it is Yantville, a flourishing manufacturing village. The falls at this place are a curiosity, being singularly wild and picturesque; and in the rocks at its bed, which are exposed at low water are circular holes, often six feet deep, worn with all the regularity of a work of art, by stones whirled round within them by the force of the water. From a high projecting rock which overhangs the foot of these falls, the Mohogan Indians formerly plunged to destruction, rather than fall into the hands of the Narragansetts who were pursuing them. A mile E. of the city on the Shetucket river, is Greenville, a flourishing manufacturing village, possessing great water-power, by means of a dam across the river. The whole town contains a courthouse, jail, eight churches, three Congregational, two Methodist, an Episcopal, Baptist, and a Universalist. The city has 97 stores, with a capital of \$337,000; five lumber-yards, capital \$33,000; hardware was manufactured to the amount of \$50,000; one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, capital 33,000; one cotton factory with 4000 spindles, and a capital of \$100,000; two grist-mills, one oil-mill, two paper-mills, two rope-walks, one pottery, three printing-offices, two bladders, two weekly newspapers; total capital in manufactures \$408,700; three academies, 71 students; 13 schools, 908 scholars. In the E. exclusive of the city, are 14 stores, capital \$36,000; six fulling-mills, five woolen factories, one cotton factory with 4686 spindles, 11 grist-mills, two paper-mills, one tannery, one pottery; total capital in manufactures \$453,500; two academies, 90 students; 11 schools, 871 scholars. Pop. in 1830, in the city 3144; whole t., 5179; 1840, city, 4200, exceeding the city 3039; total in the whole t. 7239.

Norwich, p. t., capital of Chenango co., N. Y., 113 m. W. Albany, 336 W. Watered by Chenango river. It contains a courthouse, jail, county clerk's office, bank, four churches, an Episcopal, Congregational, Methodist, and Baptist, 90 stores, five fulling-mills, one woolen factory, six grist-mills, 90 saw-mills, one oil-mill, four tanneries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, and two periodicals; three academies, 82 students; 34 schools, 1049 scholars. Pop. 4145.

NORWOOD, a populous village of England, hunds. Brixton and Wallington, co. Surrey, on the top and sides of a steep range of hills, 5½ m. S. London. Pop. estimated at about 6000. It is very irregularly laid out, chiefly on a wide and elevated common, commanding an extensive view of the metropolis northward, and of the plains of Surrey southward. The neighbourhood is studded with villas, belonging partly to merchants and others engaged in business in the city, and partly to persons retired from active pursuits. Of late years, Norwood has been much frequented in consequence of the discovery of a mineral spring at a place called *Beau-lieu*, or *Beulah*; where large gardens, laid out with terraces, plantations, &c., have been opened to the public for fêtes, picnic parties, &c. On the N. acclivity of the hill is a handsome church, opened in 1835 (subordinate to Lambeth), with a Corinthian portico and steeple. There are, also, places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents, with attached Sunday-schools. A school of industry, established here in 1812, furnishes instruction in reading, writing, and needle-work, to nearly 300 girls. Here also is a large national school for children of both sexes, and a Lancastrian school, attended by about 200 boys. But the principal ornament of Norwood is the South Metropolitan Cemetery, lately opened. It comprises about 40 acres, has two fine chapels, is beautifully laid out, and cost in all from £70,000 to £75,000.

NOTO, a city of Sicily, island. Syracuse, cap. distr., on a hill near the Noto, and 16 m. S.W. Syracuse. Pop., in

NOTTINGHAM.

1831, 11,156. It stands near the site of the ancient *Notum*, now called *Vecchio Noto*, the surviving inhabitants of which removed thither after the destruction of their city by an earthquake in 1693. Noto has large squares and regular streets, and is one of the best built, most agreeable cities of the island. Besides many handsome private residences, it has various ecclesiastical buildings, a council-house, lyceum, hospital, &c. Some, however, of its public buildings, being on two magnificent and expensive scales for a provincial town, are unfinished. There is in this city an excellent private museum, especially of medals and coins, and also of antiquities, minerals, &c. The ruins of an amphitheatre and of a gymnasium are the principal remains of the ancient city, which stood about 4 m. N.W. the modern town. It is rather unhealthy, but is surrounded by a very fertile tract of country, in the produce of which it has an active trade. (*Smyth's Sicily*, p. 177; *Russell's Tour*, 1381-40; *Ortolani, Dizionario della Sicilia*, &c.)

NOTTINGHAM, a central co. of England, in the basin of the Trent, having N. the cos. of York and Lincoln, E. the latter and Leicester, and W. Derby. It is oval-shaped. Length, N. to S., 50 m. Area, 335,680 acres; of which about 470,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. The Trent partly traverses and partly bounds the county on the E., and it is also traversed by its important tributary, the Idle. Excepting the valleys of the Trent and Belvoir, the surface is mostly hilly and uneven; but the hills do not rise to any considerable height. The soil in the valleys is either a sandy or a clayey loam, and is very fertile; elsewhere it is principally sandy and gravelly. The climate is rather peculiarly dry and good. The ancient forest of Sherwood, the scene of the exploits of Robin Hood and his companions, anciently covered the greater part of the hilly portion of this county along its W. side; but it has long since been disforested, and now contains some magnificent oaks and parks. Agriculture, though still susceptible of material improvement, is, on the whole, good. The vale of the Trent is famous for its crops of oats; but wheat, barley, beans, peas, and cabbages are also extensively grown. There is a considerable extent of grass and meadow land; and irrigation has been extensively practised, particularly on the estate belonging to the Duke of Portland. The breeding of heavy black horses is pursued to some extent. Cattle principally of the short-horned variety. Estates of all sizes; many small. Farms generally small, and mostly held at will. Average rent of land, 19s. 11½d. per acre. Coal is abundant in the W. parts of the county. Nottinghamshire is the grand seat of the manufacture of bobbin, or Nottingham lace, and also of the manufacture of cotton and silk stockings. It is divided into six wards, one liberty, and 285 parishes. It returns 10 members to the House of Commons, viz. four for the county, and two each for the boroughs of Nottingham, Newark, and East Retford, which are its principal towns. Registered electors for the county in 1830-40, 7360; being 3746 for the N., and 3614 for the S. division. In 1841, the county had 50,541 inhabited houses, and 949,773 inhabitants; of whom 121,669 were males, and 198,112 females. Sum expended for the relief of the poor in 1839-40, £53,973. Annual value of real property in 1815, £751,690. Profits of trade and professions in 1841, £314,501.

NOTTINGHAM, a parl. and mun. bor., and extensive manufacturing town of England, and co. of itself, locally situated in the above county, of which it is the cap. head. Broomfield, on the Leen, about ¾ m. from its junction with the Trent, crossed here by an old bridge of 19 arches, 114 m. E. by S. Derby, and 108 m. N.N.W. London. Area of parl. bor., which is co-extensive with the co. of the town, and comprises three pars., 2610 acres. Pop. in 1821, 40,415; in 1831, 50,690; and in 1841, 53,091. The town stands partly at the bottom and partly on the sides of a steep red sandstone rock, the summit of which is crowned by a modern building, called the castle, occupying the site of a castle built by the son of William the Conqueror, and demolished by order of Charles II. The streets, many of which rise above each other in successive terraces, are very narrow, and irregularly laid out; two long thoroughfares run very nearly parallel N. and S., crossed at right angles by other streets; and considerable improvements have taken place in the N. part of the town. All the streets are well paved, and lighted with gas; there is a good supply of water from two companies, and the police is tolerably effective. The market-place, which is spacious, and surrounded by handsome buildings, has, at its E. end, the new exchange, a quadrangular building of four stories, erected at the beginning of last century, and much improved within the last few years; the lower part comprises shops, butchers' stalls, &c. the upper part being used for assemblies and public business. The county hall, on the high pavement, near St. Mary's church, is another very conspicuous edifice, comprising two law-courts, a grand-jury room, and other apartments, for the business of the assizes. Behind it, and connected by a long

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covered passage, is the county prison, built on the edge of a rock, below which, at a depth of 70 ft., is the densely crowded and low quarter, called the Marsh. "The building has been altered and enlarged at various times, but is even now very ill suited for carrying on any efficient system of prison discipline: the supervision and control of the prisoners is hence no easy task; and the entire management is susceptible of great improvement." The borough house of correction, or "St. John's" prison, so called from occupying the site of an old monastery, is conveniently situated for its purpose; and shortly after the passing of the Jail Acts was re-constructed, on the principles of classification. It comprises two sides of a square, each three stories high, possesses considerable capabilities, and is in an efficient state, both as respects discipline and general management. At Lenton, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the town, is a small jail, belonging to the Honour of Faversham; but "it is small, insecure, and totally unfit for its purpose: indeed, its abolition would be a public benefit." (*Prison Inspectors' 3d Rep.*, ii. 38-39.) The town-hall is a large building, three stories high, of which the lower part is used as a bridewell, while the upper apartments are used for corporate business, and other purposes. The other public buildings consist of a small theatre, little frequented, the cavalry-barracks in the castle-park, the foot-barracks, the yeomanry riding-house, now used as a circus, and the grand stand, on the racetrack N. of the town: with eight churches and chapels, besides numerous places of worship for dissenters.

St. Mary's church, standing on a bold eminence, 170 ft. above the level of the adjacent meadows, is a cruciform structure, in the perpendicular style, with an elegant square tower, rising from the intersection of the nave and transepts. A few years ago it underwent a thorough repair, on a plan consistent with its original architecture, and is now the handsomest church of the town: the living is a vicarage, of the annual value of 700*l.*, with a glebe-house, in the gift of Earl Maunsel. St. Peter's, near the market-place, is a building of mixed architecture, partly Saxon and partly Gothic, with tasteless modern additions, being remarkable chiefly for its lofty spire. St. Nicholas, erected in 1678, on the site of a more ancient edifice pulled down during the parliamentary wars on account of its proximity to the castle, is of brick, with stone corners: it comprises a nave with two side aisles, and has a light appearance outside, as well as good interior accommodation. St. James' church, on Standard hill, in the district called the Park, is a modern edifice in the perpendicular style, with a low embattled tower. St. Paul's church, of Grecian architecture, with a Doric portico, is capable of accommodating upwards of 3500 persons. It was formerly subordinate to St. Mary's, but has recently been made an independent district parish church. Trinity church, a handsome Gothic structure, with a tower and spire, fitted to accommodate 1400 persons, is now nearly completed. There are numerous places of worship for dissenters, including a Roman Catholic chapel, meeting-house for the society of Friends, and Jews' synagogue, connected with which, as well as the churches, are above 30 Sunday schools, attended by above 5000 children of both sexes. The blue coat school furnishes clothing and instruction to 60 boys and 20 girls; a national school had, in 1834, 570, and three Lancasterian schools, 454 children: there are, also, four other subscription-schools, and five infant schools. The free grammar-school was founded in 1513, and before the close of the last century, had fallen into disuse; but in 1807 the establishment was revived, and it now furnishes the means of a respectable classical education to between 30 and 60 boys.

The other charities of Nottingham comprise, 1. Plumtree hospital (founded in the reign of Richard II., and subsequently enlarged), for 13 aged widows, besides out-pensioners; 2. Colliage hospital, which provides ample accommodation for 24 poor men and women, with stipend and allowance of coal; and 3. Lambly hospital for decayed burgesses or their widows; besides which, several other charities confer essential benefits on the infirm and aged of both sexes. On Standard hill is the general hospital or infirmary, standing in a spacious enclosure, and comprising a centre and two wings, with large, airy wards for patients, about 1300 of whom are relieved, on an average, every year. The lunatic asylum, opened in 1812, is in New Snelinton, and has good accommodation not only for pauper but other patients. Nottingham has likewise two dispensaries, and several other benevolent institutions, with bible, tract societies, &c.; and there are few towns in which so much is expended in the relief of the sick and necessitous of the working classes. The three parishes of Nottingham are formed into a poor-law union: the maintenance of the poor, in 1839, cost 218,553*l.*

The chief literary establishment of the town is the public library and news-room in the Market-place, which has a collection of more than 8000 volumes, a museum of mineralogy, lecture-rooms, &c., with an attached literary society.

A mechanics' institute, established in 1894, has a considerable library, with apparatus, &c. Nottingham, also, issues three weekly newspapers, the *Journal*, *Review*, and *Mercury*.

Nottingham is celebrated as being the great centre of the bobbin-net and lace manufacture, besides which it enjoys, in common with Derby and Leicester, a large share of the hosiery business. The first attempt at the manufacture of lace by machinery dates as early as 1768; but though this was followed by many subsequent attempts to shorten the tedious process of making lace on the pillow, it was not till 1809 that Mr. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, discovered the correct principle of the bobbin-net frame, and obtained a patent for his invention. Steam-power, first introduced in 1816, and becoming general in 1822-23, gave a great stimulus to the trade, which was further increased on the expiration of Heathcoat's patent. Prices fell in proportion to the increased production; and the Nottingham lace-frame soon became the organ of general supply, rivalling and supplanting, in plain nets, the most finished productions of France and the Netherlands: so much so that large quantities were smuggled into those very countries from which lace was formerly smuggled into England. But the great object of the manufacturer is not so much to produce very fine, and, consequently, high priced lace, for which the demand must at all times be very limited, as to improve the fabric and lower the cost of the inferior qualities for which the demand is comparatively extensive. At present (1841) there are supposed to be about 1600 bobbin-net and warp-lace frames employed in the town and its immediate vicinity: the wages paid to the individuals engaged in the trade vary from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per week for children, 7*s.* to 15*s.* per do. for young people and inferior men, 15*s.* to 30*s.* per do. for power and hand-frame men on plain work; and 30*s.* to 40*s.* per do. for men working hand-frames, weaving patterns.

The health of the power-machine workmen is said to be, on the whole, good: the factories are neither hot nor confined; and the workmen have only to superintend, not work the machines. Hand machine labour is much heavier; but as it is the custom to work by shift, each man is seldom more than six hours a day at the frame. Hand machines used to be let out at a weekly rent to the workmen by capitalists; but they are now much reduced in numbers; and nearly all those that now exist are the property of those who work them, either by their own hands, or by the aid of journeymen.

Subordinate to its other departments, the town had, in 1839, three cotton-mills, two worsted-mills, and three silk-mills; employing, in all, nearly 900 hands. Nottingham has likewise very extensive establishments for making bobbin-net and stocking frame machinery, large bleaching-works, millthouses, and breweries; the Nottingham ale has obtained considerable celebrity. There are two banking companies, and three private banks. The Nottingham canal connects the town northward with the Colodur Iron and coal district, and southward with the Trent, and the great canal system of the N. midland counties. It has also very extensive railway communication, by means of the Midland Counties railway (opened in June, 1840), which is united southward with the Birmingham line at Rugby, and with the North Midland railway at Derby. It is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and cost about 1,300,000*l.*

Nottingham claims to be a borough by prescription, but received charters from Henry II., and many subsequent monarchs. Henry VI. having granted to it the additional privilege of being a county of itself. It is divided, under the Municipal Reform Act, into seven wards; and is governed by a mayor, 13 other aldermen, and 43 councillors: it has likewise a commission of the peace, under a recorder. Corporation revenue, in 1839, 13,718*l.* exclusive of 23,440*l.* accruing from the sale of property. A court for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* is held monthly; the assizes, both for the borough and county are held in spring and summer; and quarter sessions for the S. division of the county, in January, April, June, and October. Nottingham has sent two members to the House of Commons since the 12th Edward I., the right of election down to the Reform Act being in the freemen, (by birth, apprenticeship, and purchase,) and in freeholders to the amount of 40*s.* The electoral limits were not altered by the Boundary Act. Registered electors, in 1839 40, 5436. Nottingham is also a polling-place for the N.W. division of the county. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, but principally on the latter. Large fairs for cattle, cheese, &c., March 7th, 8th, and 9th; Oct. 2d, 3d, and 4th; three other smaller fairs.

The origin of Nottingham is involved in obscurity; but as early as in the time of Alfred, it was of sufficient importance to give its name to the county. The castle was built by William I. the Conqueror, the natural son of William the Conqueror. Edward III. held several parliaments here, in one of which were enacted the laws relating to the settlement

of the Flemish manufactures. Nottingham was the chief place of rendezvous for the troops of Edward IV. and Richard III. during the wars of the Roses; and it was here, in 1643, that Charles I. formally raised his standard against the parliament. The inhabitants, however, being attached to the republican cause, the king was soon compelled to abandon the town and castle to the parliamentary forces. Nottingham has been the scene in more recent times of disturbances among the working classes. In 1811, when considerable distress prevailed among the weavers in consequence of our exclusion from the continental markets, combinations were formed among the workmen for the purposes of breaking the frames, which they erroneously supposed had thrown them out of employment; and to such an extent did they proceed, as to call for the most vigorous interference of the legislature. Disturbances of a minor nature have occurred several times since that period; but the only serious riot of late years took place on the 8th Oct. 1831, during the agitation preceding the passing of the Reform Act, when the rioters burnt down the castle. (*Parl. Papers; Private Information.*)

NOTTINGHAM, p. t., Rockingham co., N. H. 25 m. E. S. E. Concord, 493 W. Incorporated in 1722, first settled in 1737. Drained by North river, a branch of Lamprey river. It contains a Free-will Baptist church, five stores, three grist-mills, six saw-mills; 11 schools, 467 scholars. Pop. 1193.

NOTTINGHAM L. Mercer co., N. J., 17 m. N. E. Mount Holly. Watered by Assumpink and Crosswick's creeks. It contains a Presbyterian and a Baptist church, 28 stores, three lumber yards, three furnaces, three fulling-mills, three woolen factories, seven cotton factories with 6500 spindles, 10 grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one oil-mill, five tanneries, four distilleries, one printing-office, one bindery; one academy, 36 students; 13 schools, 248 scholars. Pop. 5109.

NOTTOWAY, county, Va. Situated S. E. of the centre of the state, and contains 290 sq. m. Bounded S. W. by Nottoway river. Drained by tributaries of Appomattox river. It contained in 1840, 3540 neat cattle, 6827 sheep, 10,394 swine; and produced 43,145 bushels of wheat, 248,863 of Indian corn, 70,130 of oats, 8367 of potatoes, 2,313,950 pounds of tobacco, 90,669 of cotton. It had seven stores, eight flouring-mills, 17 grist-mills, five tanneries; 10 schools, 193 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2490; slaves, 7071; free coloured, 138; total, 9719. Capital, Nottoway, C. H.

NOTTOWAY, p. t., St. Joseph co., Mich., 137 m. W. S. W. Detroit, 392 W. Watered by St. Joseph's river. It contains six stores, one flouring-mill, two saw-mills; 10 schools, 901 scholars. Pop. 1233.

NOTTOWAY, C. H., p. v., capital of Nottoway co., Va, 67 m. S. W. Richmond, 186 W. Situated on the N. W. side of Nottoway river. It contains a courthouse, jail, clerk's office, one store, one flouring-mill, 15 dwellings, and about 90 inhabitants.

NOVARIA (an. *Novaria*), a city of the Sardinian continental dom., cap. division, prov. and mand. of its own name, on an eminence between the Gogno and Terdoppio, 52 m. N. E. Turin, and 37 m. W. by S. Milan. Population, in 1838 (ex. part.), 18,520. It is surrounded by ramparts and ditches, and defended by a castle. Though the streets are mostly narrow, it is, on the whole, tolerably well built, and has many handsome residences. The cathedral, the Dominican church, and that of St. Gandenzio, and the large barracks, are the principal public edifices. Novaria has numerous convents, several hospitals and colleges, a theatre, and a government loan bank. It is a bishop's see; and has manufactures of silk and linen fabrics, leather, &c., and two large annual fairs. Under the French it was the cap. dep. *Agogna*. (*Dict. Obeg.*)

NOVA SCOTIA, one of the British colonies of N. America, consisting of an oblong shaped peninsula, between lat. 43° and 46° N. and long. 61° and 67° W.; connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus, only 14 m. across, and separated from Cape Breton by the narrow strait called the Gut of Cansewau. It is about 300 m. in length, and of very various breadth. Area according to Halifax, 15,620 sq. m., about 1-5th part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and salt-water inlets. Population, in 1838, 155,000. The coast-line is extremely irregular, forming numerous capes and bays. Capes George and Cansewau are the chief promontories on the N. E. side, and at the S. extremity is Cape Sable. The basin of Minas is a deep inlet on the N. W. side of the peninsula, forming a part of the bay of Fundy, which separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. St. Mary's and Argyle bays are on its S. W. side; Pictou, Antigonish, and Chedabucto bays form the chief irregularities on the N. coast; and the E. coast from Cape Cansewau to Cape Sable, is indented with almost innumerable small bays, harbours, and rivers. Rocks and islands fringe its shores, and the aspect of the entire Atlantic coast is exceedingly picturesque. Deep water is found, almost without exception, close to the rocks and islands; and the peninsula

presents towards the bay of Fundy bold and almost precipitous cliffs. The interior is intersected in almost every direction by streams, rivers, and lakes; but, with the exception of Annapolis river and lake Rowanpool, connected with the sea by the river Mersey, most of them are of very inferior size. The peninsula has no elevations deserving the name of mountains; its highest point, mount Ardoise, between Windsor and Halifax, not rising more than 760 feet above the sea. A pretty high ridge of hills skirts the shore of the bay of Fundy.

As respects geological constitution, "the greater part of Nova Scotia may be described as a low range running from S. W. to N. E., resting on solid rocks of granite, trap, and slate alternately. Towards the E. end of the peninsula are beds of sandstone, graywacke, gypsum, limestone, porphyry, and many other kinds of rock; and on these strata there is usually a rich deep soil. The barren tracts are chiefly of sand or clay; and in these parts, especially about Pictou, are the great coal-fields of the peninsula. Iron is abundantly interspersed among the coal strata; and different varieties of lead and copper ore are met with, though in smaller quantities. Near Pictou are several brine springs, one of which is saturated with salt in the proportion of 13 to 86 of water." (*Report on Brit. N. America*, App. E, p. 140.)

The climate of Nova Scotia, with respect to temperature, bears a general resemblance to that of Lower Canada, and is subject to the same great and sudden variations. The greatest degree of heat observed at Halifax by Captain Moorsom was 95° Fah. and the extreme of cold 16°. The difference of temperature within 94 hours often exceeds 50°, and a difference of 69° has been known to occur within the same period. These changes, however, are seldom so frequent or extreme in the interior, or in those parts of the province less immediately on the Atlantic. Notwithstanding the occasional lowness of temperature, the maritime situation of Nova Scotia tends to abridge the duration of the frost. The severe weather usually sets in about the middle of December, and it is not uncommon for the frost to break up at the end of January. The quantity of snow not only varies greatly from year to year, but is also very unequally distributed throughout the province. The snow-storms are very heavy, some having been known to continue for 60 or 70 hours without intermission. (*Moorsom*, p. 108.) The severity of winter ends late in March, when cold, damp, east and north-east winds succeed, caused by the breaking up and passage along the coast of vast fields of ice from the gulf of St. Lawrence. Hence the most disagreeable season in this country is from the vernal equinox to the end of April. Spring approaches tardily and irregularly, the close of May often arriving before the fields are fully clothed with verdure. A very warm summer occupies three months, dating from the early part of June. May and June are marked by the prevalence of fogs, especially on the eastern coast, while July and August are usually remarkable for a continuance of calm serene weather. Autumn, the most beautiful season of the year, may vie with that of any country. September and October are very similar to the same months in England; but in November, and even December, there are days which, for sunny, warmth, and mildness, are equal to the loveliest mornings of an English May. (*Moorsom*, p. 167.) Westerly and N. W. winds are most prevalent; the fine bear to the west days a proportion of eight to five. The extreme variations of temperature common in this country have not that injurious influence on health which one might naturally expect. Rheumatic and inflammatory complaints are far more prevalent than any other; and a considerable annual mortality occurs from pulmonary consumption. Intermittent fevers, however, so common in Canada and the United States, are here wholly unknown; typhus occurs only in a mitigated form, and the ravages of the yellow fever have never been felt. Nova Scotia, therefore, may, on the whole, be termed a healthy country. Its inhabitants often live to extreme age; many attain ninety and even a hundred years. (*Murray's Brit. America*, ii. 119.)

As respects agriculture, Nova Scotia is estimated to comprise somewhat more than 5,000,000 acres of land available for tillage; the proportion of land under cultivation at present being to the wilderness as 1 to 36. The first large public grants of land appear to have been made in 1769; and in less than 13 years from that time, nearly 8,000,000 acres (including the whole of Prince Edward's Island, then a part of Nova Scotia) were granted in lots, ranging from 30,000 to 150,000 acres, to individuals, or companies in England. These grants contained conditions of improvement, but the grantees, after having incurred some expense in trying to settle their extensive properties, abandoned the land to its few inhabitants, or suffered it to remain absolutely waste. Efforts made to enclose these lands to the crown were repeatedly baffled by the influence of the absentee proprietors; and thus the province was effectually closed

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against immigration, either from England or the neighbouring colonies. Large grants of escheated land were, however, made on the breaking out of the American war to refugee royalists; but these were seldom occupied, and are now, for the most part, uncultivated, opposing serious obstacles to the cultivation of the lands around them. Licensed occupiers, however, and squatters, have improved some portions of these tracts; and to them the progress made by the colony in population and agriculture is almost entirely ascribable. The system of selling in lots not exceeding 1000 acres was introduced in 1827; and the average price of unimproved land, in 1839, amounted to 2s. 3d. an acre. The largest portion of it, however, has been acquired, not by actual or intending settlers, but by speculators, who, tempted by the low price, have purchased on account of the timber, or with a view to profit from a future sale. Indeed, out of 5,750,000 acres that have been granted in Nova Scotia, only about 400,000 are under cultivation. (*Report on British North America*, App. B., pp. 12, 13, and 139.)

The total quantity of land still ungranted in Nova Scotia was estimated by Mr. Morris, in 1838, at about 2,500,000 acres; but of these not above one-eighth part is fit for tillage. The country, as respects the quality of land and the state of agriculture, may be divided into three distinct sections. The E. division, formed by a line from the mouth of the river Philip to that of the St. Mary, presents a strong upland soil, well adapted for grain, and varied with strips of rich intervals land along the sides of its rivers. The upland consists principally of a strong, loamy clay, interspersed more or less with sand and gravel, the soil of the intervals being a rich, sandy, alluvial loam. The lands about Pictou are very rich and productive, seven successive crops of wheat being frequently raised without the use of manure. Agriculture, however, is only imperfectly understood, and no proper use is made of the resources of the soil. In the S. district the land is almost wholly upland, with very little intervals or marsh: the soil is extremely rocky, varying from a strong loam to a light sand. Good returns of wheat and the coarser grains are obtained in some places; but the state of the farms generally exhibits the very reverse of intelligence. The unskillful use of manure, the indiscriminate employment of sea-weed, and, in many instances, the total neglect of any manure whatever, have retained those lands in a poor and backward state which better management would have rendered comparatively productive. (*Moorsom*, p. 183.) The N.W. division comprises upland, intervals, and marsh land; the first two being poor, and scarcely susceptible of any improvement. The marsh land is of two kinds,—one, called salt-marsh, being little more than a flat surface of spongy soil, overflowed at spring-tides, and covered with a long rank grass, sometimes converted into hay; the other, called the dyke-marsh, owes its formation to the impetuosity of the tide in the bay of Fundy, which brings along with it fine loamy particles, which it leaves behind as it recedes, and thus, in course of time, a succession of layers raises the surface to the level of spring-tides, when an embankment or dyke, called an *abatis*, is formed to prevent any further overflow. A newly-enclosed marsh is usually left unsowed for the first three or four years: in the third year it is fit to receive the plough, and is then sown with wheat, the first crop averaging about 60 bushels an acre; and on long cultivated marshes the returns average about 40 bushels of wheat, and 2½ tons an acre of hay. The crops usually cultivated are wheat, oats, and barley, with smaller quantities of peas, buckwheat, and rye. Potatoes are universally cultivated, and form the staple article of food throughout the province. Crops of beans or cabbage are rarely seen, and horticulture meets with very little attention.

The average produce per acre of medium farm land is estimated at 25 bushels of wheat, 40 of oats, 900 of potatoes, and two tons of hay; but all calculations of this nature are very vague, and little to be depended on. Good dairy-farms are found in the N.W. division. Hire-labour is difficult to procure, and too expensive to allow of its adoption, except by the more wealthy. Labourers (who do not exist here as a separate class, but comprise the more indigent of the new settlers) are usually hired during the six months of summer, for which they receive from £15 to £18, with board and lodging; but a part of the payment is made in produce. (For further information, see *Moorsom's* work, p. 176-222, from which the above remarks are mostly derived.)

The forests of Nova Scotia abound with good timber: pine and birch, oak, beech, ash, and maple, are the most common trees; and many of the inhabitants have for years been supported by the timber trade. The exports of timber in 1837 were valued at £143,736. The principal wild animals of the province are the moose-deer, caribboe, bear, loap-carrier, fox, martin, otter, mink, and squirrel. Hunting and trapping were once extensively pursued; but in proportion as the country has become settled, the number of

animals has gradually but rapidly decreased, so that the exports of furs in 1837 were not estimated at more than £4330. The rivers abound with many varieties of freshwater fish; besides which, cod, herrings, mackerel, halibut, and other kinds of sea-fish, are found in the deep bays of the coast. Chedabucto bay and Annapolis basin are the principal stations for the herring and mackerel fishery; but the inhabitants share, also, in the whale, seal, and cod fisheries; and this branch of industry has for some years been on the increase. The fish of all sorts (chiefly cod) exported in 1837 was valued at £181,960; besides which, the exports of train-d oil were estimated at £30,930. The fisheries are said to employ about a third part of the inhabitants; but this is, no doubt, an exaggerated statement. Another important branch of employment in Nova Scotia is mining. Coal and iron are abundant, and are pretty extensively wrought by the general mining association, to which all the mines have been let. The total value of the coal produced in Nova Scotia and C. Breton amounted, in 1839, to £25,600.

Gypsum, which abounds in the W. districts, is highly prized in the United States as manure, and the quantity exported thither from Nova Scotia in 1837 amounted to 22,326 tons, valued at £26738. A stone is found in many parts of the province extremely well adapted for grindstones, which are celebrated all over America under the appellation of "Nova Scotia blue grits;" the exports to the United States were valued, in 1837, at £12,065. The manufactures are quite unimportant: the weaving of coarse woollen cloths, called *homespun*, is pretty general throughout the colony; and carding-mills are established in some parts. Carpets, also, are woven in small quantities, and ropes are made of hemp imported from N. Europe. Grist and saw-mills are very numerous; besides which, there are several breweries and tan-yards. The position of Nova Scotia, on the extreme W. side of N. America, gives it great commercial advantages; and its trade, especially with the U. States, has been for some years steadily on the increase. The exports, chiefly to Canada, the U. States, and Great Britain, consist of fish and fish-oil, timber, coals, &c.; the whole being valued, in 1837, at £478,461. The imports during the same year comprised corn and flour, British manufactures, colonial produce, &c., and were valued at £790,765. The trade principally centres in Halifax, which *see*. Subjoined is an

Account of the Ships and their Tonnage that entered and left the Ports of Nova Scotia in 1839:

Countries.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Great Britain,	97	27,406	102	26,730
British Colonies, . . .	2,517	119,631	2,815	179,712
United States,	1,311	136,580	1,396	139,427
Foreign,	181	14,059	49	5,209
Total,	4,006	332,136	4,252	351,177

The means of internal communication have been improved within the last few years, and some of the roads are stated by *Moorsom* to be equal to the secondary roads in England. They are partly supported by annual grants from the house of assembly, and the inhabitants of each district are compelled to furnish, either personally or by substitute, a certain quantity of labour for the same purpose: this system, however, has not been found successful; and large tracts are still left uncultivated, owing either to the absence or wretched condition of the roads. (*Report*, App. B. p. 135-140.) A water communication has been effected between Halifax and Windsor; but the want of any such communication is severely felt by those whose settlements are at a distance from Halifax, the chief market in the colony for agricultural produce.

The constitution of Nova Scotia is a representative provincial government. The Lieutenant-governor, who is subordinate to the governor-general of British N. America, is commander within the province, and the supreme civil, as well as military authority. Under him is a council of 12 members, of whom the bishop and chief justice are members *ex-officio*, and the rest appointed by the crown. The legislative assembly is a body of 41 members, elected by 40s. freeholders. It is elected, like the British House of Commons, for seven years, but may be prorogued or dissolved by the lieutenant-governor. It meets every year, and all money bills must originate in this assembly: other bills require the consent of the governor and council before they become law. For the purposes of election, Nova Scotia is divided into 10 counties (including Cape Breton). The counties have two members each, and the other representatives are returned by the towns. Justice is administered by a court of queen's bench, sitting at Halifax, and by district courts in the different counties. The common and statute laws of England are in force, together with statutes passed by the local legislature, and approved by the queen in council. The laws, according to McGregor, are, on the whole, judicious; and, as far as they go, calculated to pro-

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mote the prosperity of the colony. But there is too frequent a recurrence to courts, and the harmony of society is often broken by a love of litigation.

The provincial revenue, amounting to somewhat more than 60,000*l.*, is raised by duties of 2*½* per cent. *ad valorem* on property generally, with an additional rate on wine and spirits, and by duties on imported goods, lighthouse dues, rents, &c. Taxation, however, is extremely light; the cost of defence being defrayed by Great Britain, and the inhabitants being burdened only with the civil government and local improvements. The military force consists of three regiments of the line, the expense of whose maintenance to England is estimated at about £190,000 a year.

The Church of England is the established religion, and the colony is divided into 32 parishes, each of which has a rector salaried by the crown or the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Nova Scotia was made a bishopric in 1787, the diocese extending over New-Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas. The bishop draws no revenues from the colony, and holds spiritual jurisdiction only over the members of his own church. The Presbyterians, however, are the most numerous body, and a synod of 17 members meets annually at Halifax. There are numerous Roman Catholics, consisting principally of the Acadians and Irish settlers. The Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists are also an important body; and a complete toleration is granted to all religious denominations.

Among the establishments devoted to education, the principal is Windsor college, partly supported by the provincial government and partly by subscription; but it has not met with much success. The Presbyterians have an academy at Pictou, and the Baptists have another at Hoxton, attended by about 50 students. There are eight schools at Halifax, furnishing instruction to 1000 children. An Episcopal school at St. George's is attended by 190 boys and 100 girls; and there is a large grammar school at Sydney. The province comprises, also, 600 common schools, and 30 combined English and Latin schools, attended altogether by about 90,000 children. These schools are supported by grants, subscriptions, &c., and 40 other schools are maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Of the population of the province, the Indians do not now exceed 600; there are about 8000 Acadians (or descendants of French settlers, before the country was ceded to the British), and about 2000 free negroes: the remainder of the population consists of Germans, or their descendants, British emigrants, chiefly from the N. of England and Scotland, a few Irish, and the descendants of refugee loyalists from the U. States. The Acadians congregate in settlements of their own, mixing little with the other colonists.

Nova Scotia was discovered, by John Cabot, in 1497. It was first settled by the French, who called it Acadia. It subsequently fell under the English, having been, in 1627, granted by James I. to Sir W. Alexander, and named Nova Scotia. In 1633, it was restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain's; but it several times subsequently changed masters, and was not finally established in the quiet possession of the British till 1758. At the peace of 1763, the boundaries of this colony were so defined, as to include New-Brunswick and Cape Breton; but, in 1784, the former was made a separate government. HALIFAX (which see) is its capital and the seat of government. (*M^r Gregor's Brit. America*, i. 250-257; *Mooroom's Letters from Nova Scotia*, passim; *Murray's Brit. America*, vol. II.)

NOVELLARA, a town of N. Italy, duchy of Modena, in the plain of the Po, 16 m. N.W. Modena. Pop. 4070. It is the capital of a principality annexed to Modena in 1737, and has some silk and leather manufactures.

NOVGOROD, a government of Russia in Europe, between the 57th and 61st degrees of N. lat., and the 30th and 42d of E. long.; having E. the government of Volodga, S. those of Jaroslavl, Tver, and Pskof; W. the latter and Petersburg, and N. the last named and Olonez. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 400 m.; breadth, varying from 40 to 160 m. Area, estimated at 43,880 sq. m. Pop., in 1838, 825,400. The surface, which in the N. is low and level, rises gradually toward the S.W., where the Valdai plateau reaches an elevation of 1000 feet above the sea. The government is well watered: principal rivers, Volkhof, Mats, Chexna, Molodna, Lovat, &c., some of which run towards the Volga, and others towards the lake of Ladoga. Among the lakes are those of Bielo-Ozero, Voje, and Ilmen. The climate, especially in the N., is more severe than in the government of Petersburg, not being tempered by the sea breezes. Except in a few districts, the soil is not eminent for fertility, and night-frosts often spoil the crops. Scarcely any orchard trees are met with, but hemp and flax are grown for exportation; and in 1832, 868,000 *chetverts* of corn, principally rye, oats, and barley, were raised. Timber is an important product: a large part of the government is covered with forests, these belonging to the crown covering 2,737,900 de-

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catines. Few cattle are reared. Next to agriculture, sailing is a principal occupation. The salt-springs of Starais-Roums furnish an adequate supply of salt for this government and that of Tver. Manufacturing industry is very backward; there are a few copper, glass, tile, leather, woolen cloth, and other factories; but in 1832 there were not, in all, 50 manufacturing establishments in the government; the population have, however, a turn for commerce, and the different fairs and markets are well attended. Novgorode is divided into 10 districts: Novgorod, Tikhvine, and Valdai are among its chief towns. Except some Lutherans among the Finnish inhabitants, the population is principally of the Greek church. Education is very little diffused. The capital has a gymnasium; and there are schools there and in other parts of the government; but the young persons of all descriptions at school in 1835 amounted to only 1086! The government is not supposed to possess a printing-press. Civil public revenue estimated at 2,733,000 roubles. This territory was made a separate government in 1776.

Novgorok, (called *Feliki*, or "the Great,") a city of Russia, and formerly the most important in that empire, capital of the above government, on the Volkhof, near its exit from the Lake Ilmen, 100 m. S.E. Petersburg, and 305 m. N.W. Moscow. Lat. 59° 31' 32" N.; long. 31° 16' 24" E. Its population, which, in 1830, amounted to only 8634, was estimated to have amounted, in the height of its prosperity, in the 15th century, to 400,000, though this, probably, is much beyond the mark. At this period, Novgorod, with London, Bergen, and Bruges, constituted the four principal foreign depôts of the Hanseatic League; but the fall of the League, and still more the massacres perpetrated by the bloodthirsty barbarian Ivan Vassilievitch II., in 1570, proved fatal to this great emporium; and it soon after fell into all but irretrievable decay. La Motraye, who visited it early in the last century, gives the following description, which will apply nearly as well in the present day. "Nothing is more desolating than the view of Novgorod from a distance: its extent, and the number and height of its towers and spires, seem to announce one of the finest cities in Europe; but, on nearing it, the traveller perceives that its walls and houses are only of wood; and on entering, he finds it ill built and wretchedly paved. Only the churches and a very few private residences are of stone or brick. There may be from 80 to 85 churches, including those of the monasteries; besides which, the castle, a large fortress bristling with artillery, is the remaining principal edifice." (*La Motraye, in Schmittler, la Russie*, p. 70.) The town, in fact, though comprising a large space, consists principally of scattered groups of miserable habitations, separated by ruins or by fields, which, it is evident, had once been covered with houses. It is divided into two parts by the Volkhof, here crossed by a handsome bridge of 11 arches, which is almost the only modern structure in the city. The piles, &c., of this bridge are of granite; the rest is chiefly of timber: its entire length is 370 yards, and the breadth of its central arch 85 feet. In the *Torgovata*, or market-town, are the governor's residence, an ancient palace of the czars, and most of the shops and warehouses. The *Sefashata*, on the opposite bank of the Volkhof, is about 1½ m. in circuit, and surrounded by an earth rampart and a ditch. In it are the *krem*, or citadel, the cathedral of St. Sophia, the archbishop's palace, and the various tribunals. The citadel is in many respects similar to the kremlin of Moscow, having a stone wall, flanked with many round and square towers. The cathedral, built between 1044 and 1051, and repaired in 1832, is of stone, somewhat on the model of St. Sophia at Constantinople. It has some remarkable bronze casts, with sculptures in *alto-relievo*, representing passages from scripture history; and many of the paintings on its walls are curious, being said to date from a period previously to the revival of the arts in Italy. Novgorod is the seat of a military governor, whose authority extends over the adjacent province of Tver. It has a few manufactures of sail-cloth, leather, and vinegar, and some trade in corn. Though not the original capital of Rurik, it became the seat of the Russian government in 864. In the beginning of the 11th century, the inhabitants obtained considerable privileges that laid the foundation of their liberty and prosperity; and as the city and its contiguous territory increased in population and wealth, they gradually usurped an almost absolute independency; so that, in effect, Novgorod, in the middle ages, should rather be considered a republic, under the jurisdiction of an elective magistrate, than a state subject to a regular line of hereditary monarchs. During the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, Novgorod formed the grand *emirate* between the countries E. of Poland and the Hanseatic cities; and its wealth and power seemed so great and well established, and the city itself so impregnable, as to give rise to the proverb—

"*Quis contra Deum et magnam Novorodiam p^{er}*

"*Who can resist the Gods and Great Novgorod?*"

But in 1477 it was obliged to submit to Ivan I., great duke

of Russia. In 1554 it was visited by the famous Richard Chancellour, who describes it as the "great mart town of all Muscovie, and in greatness beyond Moscow." But not long after it was subjected, as already stated, to the scourge of the destroyer, and fell, never to rise again. The foundation of Petersburg took from it all hope of ever recovering any portion of its ancient prosperity. (*Schmitler, La Russie*, 152-174; *Cozzi's Travels in the N. of Europe*, li, 77-90, 8vo.)

NOVI, a town of N. Italy. Sardinia dom. div. Genoa, cap. prov. and mand.; in the fertile plain of Marengo, at the foot of the Appennines, 14 m. S.E. Alessandria. Pop. in 1838, 10,278. Few remains exist of its old castle; its streets are narrow and ill-paved, and its public edifices undeserving of notice. It has, however, a handsome square. It is the seat of civil and commercial tribunals, and has a college and hospital, and manufactures of the best silk twist in the divisions. It is also an *entrepôt* for goods passing between Italy and Germany. On the 16th of August, 1799, an obstinate conflict took place near this town, when a French army, under Joubert, who fell in the action, was defeated by the Austro-Russian army, under Suwarrow.

NOVI, p.t., Oakland co., Mich., 25 m. N.W. Detroit, 547 W. Watered by the W. branch of Rouge river. It has two stores; 10 schools, 255 scholars. Pop. 1351.

NOVI-BAZAR, a town of Turkey in Europe, province Bosnia, capital Sanjak, on the Ratchka, 130 m. S.E. Bosna-Serai. Pop. estimated at from 8000 to 10,000. It is a town of considerable traffic, the residence of a pacha and a Roman Catholic bishop, and has some warm baths. Our acquaintance with it is, however, very limited, as it is seldom or never visited by travellers from W. Europe.

NOXUBEE, county, Miss., situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 680 sq. m. Drained by the W. fork of the Tombigbee river. It contained, in 1840, 10,075 head cattle, 1461 sheep, 21,140 swine; and produced 4073 bushels of wheat, 400,750 of Indian corn, 15,036 of oats, 11,638 of potatoes, 1,066,345 pounds of cotton. It had seven stores, two flouring-mills, four grist-mills, four saw-mills, one tannery, one printing office, one weekly newspaper; seven academies, 170 students; four schools, 70 scholars. Population: whites, 1817; slaves, 6157; free coloured, 1; total, 6975. Capital, Macon.

NOYON, (an. *Noviomagus Veromandorum*), a town of France, dep. Oise, cap. Canton, on the Vorse, a tributary of the Oise, 42 m. E.N.E. Beauvais. Pop. in 1836, 3473. It is well built, and surrounded with numerous gardens. The cathedral, erected under Pepin and Charlemagne, is 340 feet in length, its main entrance being flanked by two towers upwards of 200 feet in height. Noyon has manufactures of fine linens, tulles, hosiery, leather, copperas, &c., and a brisk general trade. It was erected into a bishopric in 531. Charlemagne held his court in this town for a considerable period, and in it Hugh Capet was proclaimed king. But it is chiefly remarkable for its having been the birth-place of the famous reformer John Calvin, born here on the 18th of July, 1509. (*Hugo; Guide du Voyageur*.)

NUBIA (an. *Ethiopia*), an extensive tract of E. Africa, between the S. boundary of Egypt and the N. limit of Abyssinia; bounded E. by the Red sea, W. by the desert of Libya, between lat. 13° and 24° N., and long. 33° and 39° E. Estimated area, 360,000 sq. m. Pop. unknown. The country is divided into Lower Nubia, or Nubia Proper, extending from Egypt to the N. frontier of Dongola, and thence to the junction of the river Atbara or Tacazzé with the Nile; and Upper Nubia, which includes Shendy, Halfay (an. *Merot*), and Sennaar. (*Encyc. Britannica*, art. *Nubia*; *Ritter's Africa*, &c.)

Nubia is situated almost entirely in the basin of the Nile. Rocks and mountains are the characteristics of *Lower Nubia*; and the mountains here press so closely on the river, that there would be but little ground left for tillage, if they were not interrupted by lateral plains, the productiveness of which, however, is diminished by the continual encroachments of the deserts. Numerous rocky islands dot the stream, and in some places congregate so as to form rapids, hardly deserving the name of "cataracts," by which they are usually designated. Some of these islets are rendered productive (like the high banks of the Nile), by means of the artificial irrigation effected by *sakas*, or Persian water-wheels. Between the river and the Red sea extends the stony and sandy Nubian desert, interspersed here and there with small fertile spots, or oases. On the east of the latter are a few inconsiderable towns. In *Upper Nubia* the country wears a somewhat different aspect, instead of one river, several streams flow through it to pour their waters into the majestic Nile. The land is also much more elevated, being situated on the lowest of the three internex on which, according to Ritter, this part of Africa is based. The N. extremity of Nubia has an elevation of 1000 feet above the level of the sea; but northwards the elevation gradually lessens, and the Nubian desert forms

the gradual transition from the lower course of the Nile to the higher and more southern lands of Africa.

Mountains.—Ranges of mountains, forming a continuation of the range traversing Egypt, skirt the entire Nubian coast of the Red sea; but they are not nearly so high nor so important as some travellers have stated. Those through which the Nile forces its course are figured in most maps as running parallel to its bed, as in Egypt; but the numerous so-called cataracts, and the many valleys which intersect the hills, prove that these ranges traverse the Nile parallel to each other from E. to W., crossing the current of this river, instead of accompanying its course from S. to N. *Gebel Snigri* (*Chiggrî*, in Bruce) and *Gebel Safika* take the former direction. From Fuka, on the river Atbara, to Suakin, on the Red sea, stretches another internal chain, called the *Orbay Langay*. Several inconsiderable chains and detached rocky hills, off-shoots from this chain, are distributed over the E. desert skirting the Red sea.

The *Climate* of lower Nubia, though intensely hot, is healthy, on account of its dryness; the plague has never been known to reach beyond the second cataract; but the higher districts are subject to those violent tropical rains which contribute in some degree to the regular swelling of the Nile; the N. limit of these rains is between lat. 17° and 17° 30' N. In Berber and Shendy they continue throughout March and the two succeeding months. The deserts E. and W. of the Nile are subject to violent storms of wind. The *geological structure* of the rocks in lower Nubia consists of granite and syenite, interspersed with black marble, of which last the second cataract is formed. Slate (in the E. desert), porphyry, sandstone, and limestone, have also been enumerated. In the upper countries coarse grey granite, primitive quartz, and mica-slate are likewise often mentioned by travellers. Along the coast of the Red sea gold and silver mines are said to exist; but the pacha of Egypt has made more than one unsuccessful attempt to open them. Neither have the "Emerald" mountains, which pass the Egyptian frontier, yielded any treasure to modern adventurers.

Animals.—The S. parts of Merot seem to be the N. boundary of the natural habitation of the African elephant. Tigers and lions have been seen in the valleys of Shendy, where crocodiles also abound. Wild dogs and foxes are exceedingly numerous, Ruppel having discovered four new species. The hippopotamus seldom ascends the Nile higher than Dongola. Antelopes, of three species, occupy the banks of the White Nile and the desert W. of Dongola. The giraffe (*cerafâ*, "the elegant") inhabits the mountains of Dender, near the Atbara. The principal birds of Nubia are the occipital vulture, the red-throated shrike, and several curious specimens of the family of great-legged thrushes. Bustards are also abundant, with partridges, quails, and several other species of game.

Mirbel having, very properly, classed Nubia with Barbary and Egypt, and placed them in the S. transition zone, the *botany* of Nubia assimilates very nearly with that of those countries. (*See Egypt*, sec. *vegetable productions*, l. 744.) The great enemies to vegetation here, as in other hot countries, are locusts, clouds of which sometimes darken the air, and settling on the land, strip it of every remnant of verdure; on these occasions, the inhabitants catch and eat them, "out of self-defence."

Description of Lower Nubia.—The Nubian valley of the Nile, which ascends as high as the 7th cataract, and ranges between the 9th and 24th degrees N. lat., comprises 13 states, each governed by its melek, or chief subordinate to the pacha of Egypt. Ten of these states are in Lower, and three in Upper Nubia. Between the 1st and 2nd cataracts, in the state of Kenon and Wady Nubia, the Nile flows through a rocky bed, and precipices enclose the river within very narrow limits, scarcely allowing of cultivation on either side; but at short intervals occur those excavated immensities which will hereafter be more minutely described. El Kalabshah, the largest village on the W. bank, occupies the site of the ancient *Talmis*; and opposite to it is that of *Contra-Talmis*, the ruins of which have occupied the attention of modern travellers. At Sebon, lat. 22° 50' N., the river inclines to the N.W., flowing past Derr, which, though a mere village of 200 houses, is the capital of the five states N. of Dongola. Ipsambol, with its well-known excavated temples, is near the centre of the state, called Wady Nubia, on the W. bank of the Nile, in lat. 22° 30' N. The second cataract, which occurs about 35 m. below Ipsambol, is formed by numerous rocky islets intercepting the stream, on each side of which in this vicinity stretches an extensive and not fertile plain.

Through the district of Batn-el-Hadjar, the Nile passes between a chain of syenite hills, those on the W. side having at their foot many deserted villages and monasteries; only the E. side of the valley is now inhabited. The district of *Sakkot* has many poor villages on both banks of the river, possesses numerous antiquities, and is joined

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southward by *Mahass*, where the most cultivated spots, hitherto situated on the E. bank of the river, are transferred to the opposite shore. Remains of castles, churches, and houses afford evidence that this district was formerly well peopled. The course of the Nile here is tortuous; but S. of the 3d cataract, forming the N. boundary of Dongola, it runs in a pretty direct channel as far as Old Dongola, in lat. 18° 10' N. The stream then takes a sweep to the N.E., preserving that direction for about 100 m., through the highly fertile district of Sheygya, ascending beyond the 4th cataract to the island of Mokrat, which divides the stream. The state of Berber commences southward of the 5th cataract, and in this district the villages stand at a considerable distance from the river. Berber, or El-Mekhair, the capital, is near the E. bank, about 17 m. below the junction of the Tacazzé with the Nile.

Upper Nubia, is a triangular tract lying chiefly between the White Nile, or Bahr-el-Abiad, the Blue Nile, or Bahr-el-Azrek, and the Tacazzé or Atbara. It is now divided into the three states of Shendy, Halfay, and Sennaar. From the Berber frontier, for some considerable distance southward, the soil of Shendy consists of immense fertile plains, stretching out from both sides of the Nile on elevated ground, at some distance from the river. Shendy el-Garb "on the W. bank" is a large and not ill-built village, with about 6000 inhabitants: Shendy "on the E. bank" is the capital of the province; and being a place of rest for the caravans from Sennaar, possesses regular and well-stocked markets. N. of Shendy are some ruins, supposed to be those of the ancient *Merot*. *Halfay* lies between Shendy and Sennaar; and, before the Egyptian conquest by Ismael, the son of Mehemet Ali, belonged to the melek of Sennaar: its chief town, having the same name, lies N. of the confluence of the White with the Blue Nile, which takes place at Khartum. W. of the Bahr-el-Azrek is the district of Sennaar, or Fungi; it is a flat and fertile tract, with some large villages, mostly composed of conical houses, similar to those of the S. African tribes. Six days' march S. of Khartum is Sennaar, the *entrepôt* of the caravan merchandise for Kordofan, Darfur, and Abyssinia. Its environs are wide plains, with a long ragged mountain, about 15 m. W. of the town (Sennaar). The most considerable port upon the Red sea is Suakim, whence merchants embark their goods for Arabia, &c.

Population, Languages, &c.—The inhabitants of the different parts of Nubia differ considerably in personal appearance; and those southward are much darker than those in the states bordering on Egypt. The marked features of the whole race, however, are long oval countenances, curved noses, somewhat rounded towards the top, rather thick lips, but not so far protruding as those of the negroes, retreating chins, scanty beards, lively dark eyes, strongly frizzled hair, and well-knit, muscular bodies. The Noubas, properly so called, are about the best looking of the race; both men and women have good features and well-proportioned persons, their disposition and character also being, according to Burckhardt, more susceptible of improvement than those of the Dongolese, who are described as dirty, idle, and ferocious. (See DONGOLA, l. 764.) The people inhabiting the valley of Sheygya, E. of Dongola, are the most powerful of the Nubian tribes N. of Sennaar. They are good horse-soldiers, and were employed as such by Ismael Pacha, on his expedition against the negroes of the S. The common people are almost naked, wearing nothing but a hip-cloth. They usually speak the Arabic language; and the learned caste among them cultivate most branches of Mohammedan literature. The Berbers present, perhaps, the worst specimens of Nubian character: treachery, dishonesty, and drunkenness, are prevailing features among the men; and the women, who in the better parts of the country are modest and observant of conjugal fidelity, here indulge in the greatest profligacy, and pay no attention to the marriage vow. The inhabitants of upper Nubia are of Arabic descent, speak the language of the Arabs, and resemble them in their love of a restless, roving life. A pastoral population inhabits the banks of the Tacazzé, which, also, are visited by mountaineers, when in search of pasturage, during the dry season. The E. desert is infested by wild nomadic tribes, constantly at war with each other, and remarkable for adroitness in thieving and treachery towards strangers.

Productive Industry and Commerce.—The cultivated portions of the Nubian valley being, on account of the height of its banks, beyond the inundation of the Nile, the land can only be watered by artificial means. Even in the lateral valleys, the few canals cut through them are rarely full; and the water, both from them and the Nile, is raised by Persian wheels. Dhourra is reaped in December and January; next follows a crop of barley, and then dhourra again. Tobacco is universally raised. Although the S. districts present some excellent land, agriculture offers few charms for the inhabitants; and Sennaar and Shendy are celebrated only for being the *entrepôts* of the chief commerce

of E. Africa. The town of Shendy, having Soudan and Abyssinia to the S., Egypt and the Arabian gulf to the N. and E., and Darfur to the W., is the centre of much of the trade with those countries. Markets are regularly held there twice a week; and at one of them Burckhardt saw from 4000 to 5000 cows, as many camels, nearly 100 asses, and several horses for sale. In Shendy are several forges for iron and silver. The merchants from the W. pay regular visits to Sennaar; they exchange Indian goods for gold, which they transport to Djidda and the E. The price of gold at Sennaar is estimated at \$12 an ounce, and at Shendy \$16. Every two months merchant caravans arrive at both these places, frequently consisting of 500 or 600 camels laden with dhourra; others, comprising about 100 camels, trade in various products, as well as slaves. The traffic in slaves is extensively carried on, upwards of 5000 being annually imported from the interior of Africa; of these 2500 are disposed of in Arabia, 1500 in Egypt, and 1000 in Dongola and other parts of Lower Nubia. The Arabs of the Desert supply the caravans with senna of the best quality, ostrich feathers, and charcoal.

History, Government, &c.—It has been supposed that the country of the Ethiopians was among the earliest in which advances were made towards civilization, and that the arts descended from Merot to Egypt. But we have little or no authentic information respecting the state of this country in antiquity; and it was not till the 6th century that the wandering ancestors of the Nubians appear to have settled under a regular government. At that period mention is made of Silco, king of the Nubates and the Ethiopians (Lestrange, *Journal des Savans*, 1825); under whom they were converted to Christianity, the country divided into ecclesiastical districts, and the whole subjected to the patriarch of Alexandria. After the loss of Abyssinia, the kings of the Noubas resided at Dongola; but in the 14th century their power ceased, and Nubia was divided into several petty states. In the succeeding century the Mohammedan conquerors reached and subdued the country. Christianity was suppressed, and Mohammedanism took its place.

Down to the year 1821 the people of Nubia were independent, living under their own meleks, or chiefs; but at that period Ibrahim Pacha reduced them to a dependency on Egypt. This change is so far fortunate for travellers, that with the permission of Mehemet Ali, the whole country is open to their researches, and no danger is to be apprehended, except from the climate and the dishonesty of the natives. The same system of military despotism and oppressive taxation that exists in Egypt has been extended to Nubia: but it is a question whether the people be now more heavily taxed than formerly by their petty chiefs, while, in other respects, their condition is improved.

Monumental Remains of Nubia.—*Ipsambol.*—Of all the relics of ancient art with which the valley of the Nile abounds over the whole distance from Merot to Memphis, none have excited more admiration than the excavated temples at Ipsambol, lat. 23° 19' 47" N.; long. 31° 23' 54" E. According to Champollion, the great temple, "*c'est une merveille, qui serait une fort belle chose même à Thèbes*." It is wholly cut out of the solid rock, and presents a facade, supported by four seated colossi, of exquisite workmanship, and not less than 61 ft. in height. They represent *Rameses the Great*, and are all portraits, for the faces bear a perfect resemblance to the figures of that king at Memphis, and elsewhere. The interior is not less grand than the entrance: 16 apartments have been enumerated; the first of these is sustained by eight pillars, against which rest the backs of as many figures of *Rameses*, each 30 ft. in height. The walls of this immense hall are covered with innumerable bas-reliefs on historical subjects, the most striking portraying the conquests of the same prince in Africa. The other apartments afford some curious particulars that supply many conjectures relative to Nubian and Egyptian religious history, which it remains for future students in hieroglyphics to verify. The whole is terminated by a sanctuary, at the back of which are seated five statues, representing Amon, Ra, Phré, Ptah, with the never absent *Rameses the Great*. The smaller of these excavations is a temple dedicated to Hathor by Nofre-Ari, wife of *Rameses the Great*, whose facade has six colossi, each 35 ft. high, carved out of the rock. They represent *Rameses* and his wife, having at their feet statues of their sons and daughters, all of whom have their names and titles. The front of the temple is free from sand, and access is much easier to its interior than to that of the greater. A passage leads to the pronaos, which is 35 by 34 ft., supported by six square pillars, three on each side; to this chamber succeeds a vestibule, which leads to the adytum, or sanctuary, containing the remains of a sitting statue cut in the rock, which, however, is not in such good preservation as the rest of the structure. The bas-reliefs adorning the sanctuary are painted, the figures yellow, and are enclosed by a border of three colours: the colour of the ceiling is blue.

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We are indebted to Burckhardt and Belzoni for bringing these splendid temples to light. The entrance of the great temple is so blocked up with sand that it is only passable by a person divesting himself of nearly all his clothing, and creeping on his hands and knees; and then the heat within is more intense than that of a Turkish bath, the want of air being almost insufferable.

Besides the excavated temples of Nubia, of which Ipsambul does not present the only specimen, there are others, partly hewn out of the solid rock, and partly built. Those of Girêh (lat. $23^{\circ} 31' 45''$ N.; long. $33^{\circ} 56' 55''$ E.), Seboua, Dendera, and Gebel-el Birkel (lat. $18^{\circ} 31' 41''$ N. Ruppell) are of this class. The interior of these temples is cut out of the solid rock, while the exterior chambers and appendages are formed of stone-work. From the primitive character of the masonry, the rudeness and decay of the sculptures, and the decomposition of the walls, it has been concluded that the temple of Gebel-el Birkel is older than many of the temples of Egypt, or even of Nubia. This site is also remarkable for 13 pyramids, lying in the desert to the E. of the town, differing from those previously known, their sides presenting small temples with gateways and enclosures. Opposite to Birkel, on the other side of the Nile, at Nouri, is another assemblage of pyramids. The age of all these vast masses of stone, many of them exhibiting little else to the modern traveller than mounds of debris, no doubt belongs to the remotest antiquity. At Sammeih and Dendera, we find specimens of a more perfect class of temples than those before mentioned, and which belong to the last epochs of Nubian art. That at the latter place has the proportions of Grecian structures, and in the pillars have been recognised a mixture of the Greek and Egyptian styles.

Ruins of Merôë.—The tract of country enclosed by the Nile and the Tacazzé, or Atbara, and terminating at the confluence of these rivers, was the island of Merôë of ancient geographers; and near Assur on the Nile, in the prov. of Shendi, the ruins of the ancient capital of Ethiopia have been recognised. Nothing remains but the Necropolis; which consists of a vast assemblage of pyramids, similar in every respect to those of Birkel. (For a particular account of which we refer the reader to *Hoskins' Travels in Ethiopia*, p. 66, et seq.) We must not, however, omit to notice the inferences drawn from these and other Nubian monuments by those whose acquaintance with antiquities entitles their opinions to respect. They conclude that art and civilization, instead of ascending the Nile from Egypt, descended to it from Ethiopia. The decay in which the mounds of Merôë are now found, produced entirely by the slow hand of time, the sculptures of their interior, exhibiting religious rites of a purer and simpler stamp than those of Egypt, and other circumstances which wise observers have supposed they have detected, prove, according to the authorities referred to, that they have been the models of the more stupendous Egyptian structures. The excavated temples, too, furnish, it is alleged, proof of the remotest attempts at architecture. But, how plausible soever, these conclusions amount to no more than probabilities; and it would not be difficult, were this the proper place, to show that they must be received with great limitations and modifications.

NUDDEA, a district of British India, presid. Bengal, chiefly between lat. 23° and 24° N. and long. 89° and $89^{\circ} 30'$ E.; having N. the districts Mooredabad and Rajshahje, E. Jessore, W. Beerbhoom, Burdwan, and Hooghly, and S. Calcutta and the 24 Pergunahs. Length, N. to S. about 80 m.; average breadth, nearly 40 m. Area, 3,105 sq. m. Pop., in 1828, estimated at 1,187,180. Its natural features are the same with those of the rest of the delta of the Ganges, by many arms of which it is intersected. The culture of the soil has greatly increased since the establishment of the perpetual settlement: total land revenue, in 1829-30, 11,66,931 rupees. Gang-robbery formerly prevailed to a great extent in Nudda; but under the British rule, it has decreased so as to be now of rare occurrence.

NUDDEA, a town of British India, presid. Bengal, cap. of the above distr., at the commencement of the Hooghly river, 80 m. N. by W. Calcutta. It is the residence of the collector and judge for the district, and was formerly the capital of a rajshahip, and a celebrated seat of Hindoo learning, but it has now fallen into decay. (*Part. Reports, &c.*)

NUNDA, t., Alleghany co. N. Y., 20 m. N. Angelica, 253 m. W. by S. Albany, 352 W. Drained by Canaseraga and Cashuqua creeks. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Baptist, and Universalist, 13 stores, one fulling-mill, two flouring-mills, six saw-mills; one academy, 47 students, 13 schools, 1064 scholars. Pop. 9637.

NUNDYDRORG, a celebrated hill-fortress of Hindostan, prov. Mysore, on a hill 1700 feet in height, 100 m. N.E. Mysore; lat. $13^{\circ} 39' 38''$ S., long. $77^{\circ} 44' 4''$ E. The hill on which it stands is inaccessible, except on one side: the fort has within it several barracks, magazines, &c., besides a Hin-

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doo temple, in which worship is paid to the bull Nundy, whence the name of the fortress. Nundydrorg was taken by the British in 1791, after an obstinate defence of three weeks.

NUNEATON, a market town and par. of England, Atherstone div., hund. Henningford, co. Warwick, on the Anker, 8½ m. N. by E. Coventry, and 90 m. N.W. London. Area of par., 7020 acres. Pop., in 1841, 7105. The town is large and well built; consisting principally of a long main street, whence another diverges, in which is the market-place. The church is a Gothic structure, with a square tower; the living is a vicarage, in crown patronage. There is also a modern-built chapel-of-ease; and the Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists have their respective places of worship. A free school was founded, by the inhabitants, in the reign of Edward VI.; and there is another endowed school, called "Smith's charity school," besides which there are two or three other day schools and Sunday schools. The inhabitants are principally engaged in riband weaving, and, in 1838, there were 3300 looms, nearly all employed. The engine trade is confined to four firms; and there are scarcely any engine looms in the place that are not their property, though some are worked on the premises of the weavers. Floret gauze ribands are the staple article of manufacture; but they are occasionally laid aside for figured satins, sarisets, and lustrings. (*Hand-loom Weavers' Report*.) Malt is carried on to a considerable extent; and there is a silk factory, which, however, was unemployed in 1839. Coal is procured in the neighbourhood, where are also some extensive stone quarries. The government of the town is vested in a permanent constable and three others, annually elected at a court-leet. It is one of the polling-places at elections for the N. division of the county. Markets on Saturday: fair, May 14th, February 18th, and October 31st, for horses and cattle. (*Parl. and Comm. Reports, &c.*)

NUREMBERG (Germ. *Nürnberg*), a city of Bavaria, circ. Middle Franconia, on the Pegnitz, a tributary of the Regnitz, 93 m. N.N.W. Munich. Lat. $49^{\circ} 27' 31''$ N., long. $11^{\circ} 4' 40''$ E. Pop., in 1838, with its suburbs, estimated at 40,400, of whom about one tenth part are Roman Catholics. It stands in a sandy but fertile plain, at an elevation of about 1000 feet above the sea; and is divided by the Pegnitz into two nearly equal parts, the Sebald side and the Lawrence side, each deriving its name from its principal church. Nuremberg covers more ground than any other city of Bavaria, and is, next to the capital, the most populous. "It is surrounded by feudal walls and towers, and these are inclosed by a ditch 100 feet wide and 50 feet deep, lined throughout with masonry. Its arched gates are flanked by four massive cylindrical watch-towers, no longer of use as fortifications, but picturesque in a high degree, and serving to complete the coronet of antique towers which encircle the city, as seen from a distance. The stranger arrived within its walls might fancy himself carried back to a distant century, as he treads its irregular streets, and examines its quaint gable-faced houses. Its churches and other public edifices are singularly perfect, having escaped unharmed the storm of war, sieges, and even of the Reformation, which its inhabitants adopted at an early period, without any outbreak of fanaticism or iconoclasm. Its private buildings, including the palace-like mansions of its patrician citizens and merchant nobles, having been built of stone, are equally well preserved, and many are still inhabited by the families whose forefathers originally constructed them. Though built with narrow but highly ornamented fronts and acutely pointed gables, they are often of large size, inclosing two or three courts, and extending back from one street to another." (*Murray's Handb. for S. Germany*.) The most elevated position within the town, near its N. extremity, is occupied by the *Reichsverte*, or Imperial castle, a building of great antiquity, and a frequent residence of the German emperors in the middle ages. A portion of this castle is fitted up for the accommodation of the king of Bavaria, when he visits the town; and comprises a picture gallery, the paintings in which, however, except one by A. Durer, are generally of the most ordinary merit. The two principal churches are highly deserving of notice. That of St. Sebald, a fine Gothic edifice, with an elegant choir, built in 1337, has numerous sculptures and carvings by Adam Kraft and V. Stoss, many old paintings and stained glass windows and the remarkable shrine of St. Sebald. This, which still stands in the centre of the church, though the latter is devoted to the Lutheran service, is the masterpiece of the celebrated artist Peter Vischer, who, with his five sons, was employed on it for 13 years. "It is a miniature Gothic chapel, entirely of bronze, consisting of a rich fretwork canopy, supported on pillars, beneath which the relics of the saint repose in an oak chest, incased with silver plates. The workmanship is most elaborate. The figures of the 12 apostles occupy the niches around the shrine, and are truly first-rate works of art. Above them are 12 smaller figures of fathers of the

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church; while about 70 fanciful representations of cupids, mermaids, animals, &c., distributed among flowers and foliage, are scattered over the other parts. The miracles of the saint are subjects of the bas-reliefs under the coffin. In a niche below, at one end, is an admirable statue of the artist himself, in a mason's dress, and at the opposite end is a figure, equally excellent, of St. Sebald." (*Handb. for S. Germ.*) The church of St. Lawrence, founded in 1274, is the largest in the town; and has some very handsome entrances, fine stained glass, curious carvings, &c.; and above all, a repository for the sacramental wafer, a tapering spire of Gothic open-work, 64 feet in height, executed by A. Kraft, with a minuteness more commonly bestowed on ivory than on stone. The church of St. Giles, erected in 1718, in the Italian style, has a fine altar-piece by Vandyk, various bas-reliefs, candelabra, &c.; the Roman Catholic church, finished in 1361, and distinguished for its rich decorations; and the church of the Teutonic knights, begun in 1784, are the other principal ecclesiastical edifices: the Gothic chapel of St. Maurice, constructed in 1313, has been converted into a picture gallery, and filled with rejected paintings from the gallery of Munich, &c. The *Rathhaus*, or town-hall, in the Italian style, is one of the most remarkable edifices in the city; it was chiefly built in 1619, but includes the ancient town-hall, dating from 1340. In the latter are the great hall and the council-chamber; the walls of the former apartment being ornamented with several oil paintings by Albert Durer, and those of the latter having many concealed doors "leading to subterranean passages, which extend from the *Rathhaus* under the streets to the town ditch, beyond the walls." (*Handbook*, p. 56.) Nuremberg has a gymnasium, founded by the famous reformer, Melancthon, whose statue is placed in its front; an arsenal, barracks, a theatre, many hospitals and asylums, a savings' bank, a charity for distributing food to the poor, a house of correction, &c. It has also several fountains, some of which are worthy notice, especially the "Beautiful Fountain" (*Schöner Brunnen*), in the great market-place; a Gothic obelisk, or spire of open-work, with statues of various historical characters. Among the other remarkable objects in and near the city are the house of Albert Durer, now occupied by a society of artists; St. John's churchyard, in which is Durer's tomb together with those of many distinguished natives; a succession of stone pillars between the cemetery and the city, ornamented with curious bas-reliefs, &c. Nuremberg is the seat of a high police court, a civil court of justice, a commercial court of appeal, and a forest board. It has a royal and other high schools, several Latin and numerous inferior schools, a teachers' seminary, an academy of arts, a polytechnic, and a high commercial academy (*Handlungs Institut*); a number of public libraries, including the city library of 40,000 printed volumes, and 800 MSS. (*Annuaire de Statist. Jour.*, 1841); societies of natural industry, and medical and natural science, an agricultural union, and collections of every description in the arts and sciences. There are but few pictures by the celebrated native artist A. Durer; but those by other artists are very numerous.

Nuremberg has given birth to many distinguished men, including, among others, the famous painter Albert Durer, born here in 1471. Several important inventions in the arts are said to have been made in this city. The famous machine for drawing iron is supposed to have been constructed by Rudolph, a native of this city. (*Beckmann's Hist. of Inventions*, II. 326.) Gun-locks are supposed to have been first fabricated here in 1517; and Beckmann says that the circumstance is probable, though he doubts whether the locks were of the present construction. (IV. 608.) Owing partly to these inventions, but more to the freedom and industry of its inhabitants, Nuremberg early rose to great eminence as a manufacturing and commercial town. It was, in fact, the continental Birmingham of the middle ages, during a portion of which period it is said to have had 70,000 inhabitants. Cannon are said to have been cast here as early as 1258; and in the same century it furnished paper and playing-cards. It had also a very extensive commerce, being a principal entrepot for the produce of both the N. and S. of Europe. It is still, and has long been, celebrated for an extensive manufacture of wooden clocks and toys, which it exports to all parts of the world. It also produces various species of metallic goods and jewellery, with telescopes, mirrors, mathematical and musical instruments, sealing-wax, and lacquered wares; lead pencils, alabaster, horn, and ivory articles; brushes, woollen yarn, lawn, paper, parchment, brandy and liqueurs, chicory, &c. Printing is also carried on to some extent.

Though considerably declined, it still ranks as one of the principal commercial cities of Bavaria; and its commerce will probably receive some augmentation from the opening of the canal between the Danube and Rhine, now in progress. The first railroad for steam-carriages in Germany was completed in 1835-36, between Nuremberg and Fürth a distance of 4½ m., now traversed in 15 minutes.

OAKLAND.

Nuremberg, supposed to have been founded in the ninth century, became, in 938, the seat of the first Germanic diet. Until 1417, it had a *burggraf*, or resident governor, appointed by the emperor, and the ancestors of the present royal family of Prussia make their first appearance in history in that capacity. It was subsequently governed much in the same way as Venice, by a merchant aristocracy, consisting of about 30 families, who appointed the executive officers among themselves. It was at the summit of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th centuries. The famous *Æneas Sylvius*, afterward Pope Pius II., who had travelled over the greater part of Europe, celebrates the wealth of this city; and says in his work *De Morib. Germ.*, published in the 15th century, that the kings of Scotland would wish to be as well lodged as the meanest burghesses of Nuremberg. *Capere tam egregie Sclorum reges, quam medicus Nurembergæ civis habitare* (p. 1055).

Nuremberg early embraced the doctrines of the Reformers, and is celebrated in the history of the Reformation. A diet assembled here in 1524, was of great service to the cause of the Reformers; and here, on the 23d of July, 1532, a treaty was signed, by which full toleration was granted to those professing the new doctrines. "The city preserved its privileges as a free town of the empire to the peace of Presburg in 1805, when it was annexed to Bavaria by Napoleon. (*Berghaus, Allg. Länder, and Volk*, iv. 145-16; *Murray's Handbook for S. Germany*, 34-63; *Dict. Geog.*; *Stein, Cannabich*, &c.)

O.

OAKHAM, a market town and par. of England, hund. of same name, co. Rutland, of which it is the cap. 17 m. E. by N. Leicester, and 83 m. N. by W. London. Area of par., 3130 acres. Population in 1841, 2726. It is tolerably well built. The chief public buildings are the county hall (forming the only remaining part of a castle built in the reign of William the Conqueror), a fine church with a lofty spire, and a large edifice belonging to the Rutland Agricultural association. The free school, founded in 1584, and closely connected with that established at Uppingham, is under the control of 14 official governors; it is well endowed, and has 34 exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge; it has two masters, and the school is open gratuitously to the children of the poor inhabitants. A hospital for old men was incorporated with it by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with alienated church property, now producing above £300 a year. Another hospital once existed here, but it has fallen into decay. A boys' national school is established, and there is a well-attended Sunday school. Oakham is of very little importance with respect to trade, its chief dependence being on its markets and the retailing of goods for domestic consumption. It is connected by a canal with Melton-Mowbray, and has a considerable traffic in coal. The assizes, quarter and petty sessions are held here; and Oakham is the election town for the county. Markets on Saturday; fairs for cattle and sheep, March 15th, second Saturday April, May 9th, Saturday in Whit-week, Saturday after October 10th, and December 15th.

OAKHAM, p. l., Worcester co., Mass. 64 m. W. Boston, 416 W. Watered by branches of Chickapee river. Chartered from Rutland in 1702. It contains three churches, two Congregational and a Baptist, one store, three grist-mills, two saw-mills; nine schools, 404 scholars. Pop. 1038.

OAKHAMPTON, a decayed bor., market town, and par. of England, hund. Liffon, co. Devon, on the Oke, a trib. of the Torridge, and near the N. border of Dartmoor, 30 m. W. Exeter. Area of parish (including the villages of Chisicot, Meidon, and Kegbar), 12,570 acres. Population is 1841, 3194. It is old and irregularly built. The church stands on rising ground about 1 m. westward; and there is an ancient chantry chapel in the market-place, with places of worship for Wesleyan Methodists and Independents. It has a small endowed free school and two subscription schools, with minor charities for the relief of the aged poor. "The town is not flourishing;" the inhabitants depend chiefly on retail trade, a few, however, being supported by serge weaving. It also derives some advantage from its situation on the great road between Exeter and Falmouth. (*Mass. Corp. Report*). The borough was not incorporated till the 21 James I., and having fallen to decay, it was considered too insignificant to be included in the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act. It, however, sent two members to the House of Commons from the reign of Charles I. down to the Reform Act, when it was disfranchised. Markets on Saturday; fairs, second Thursday after March 11th, May 17th, first Wednesday after July 5th; August 5th, and Saturday after Christmas day.

OAKLAND, county, Mich. Situated in the E. part of the peninsula, and contains 900 sq. m. Watered by Clia-

ton, Huron, Flint, Rouge, and Shiawassee rivers. It contained in 1840, 30,561 neat cattle, 19,656 sheep, 30,313 swine; and produced 964,965 bushels of wheat, 6157 of rye, 254,902 of Indian corn, 236,005 of oats, 399,807 of potatoes, 90,614 pounds of sugar. It had 62 stores, one furnace, six fulling-mills, one woolen factory, 84 flouring-mills, 14 grist-mills, 41 saw-mills, three tanneries, six distilleries, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; 117 schools, 4800 scholars. Pop. 23,646. Capital, Pontiac.

OAKLAND COLLEGE, p. v., Claiborne co., Miss., 25 m. N.N.E. Natchez, 87 m. S.W. Jackson, 1097 W. It is under the patronage of the Presbyterians, was founded in 1831, has a president and five professors, or other instructors, and 160 students.

OAXACA, or **GUAXACA**, a city of Mexico, the cap. of the state of the same name, on the Rio Verde, 305 m. S.S.E. Mexico, and 160 m. S.S.W. Vera Cruz; lat. 17° 5' N., long. 97° 5' W. Estimated population, 40,000. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, about 2 m. in length and 1½ m. in breadth, including its suburbs, which are laid out in gardens and planted with nopal trees. The streets, which are broad, straight, and well paved, are lined with good houses of a greenish kind of stone; and, on the whole, it is the neatest, cleanest, and most regularly built city of Mexico. The public buildings are in general handsome, solidly constructed, and richly decorated: the town-hall, cathedral, and bishop's palace form three sides of the principal square. There are several churches and convents; and numerous fountains are supplied with water conveyed by aqueducts across the valley from the neighbouring hills of St. Felipe. The climate is peculiarly good, the thermometer seldom falling below 63° or rising higher than 78°; but it is exposed to earthquakes, and suffered considerably during the last that happened in Mexico. Oaxaca was founded by Nuno del Mercado, one of the companions of Cortez, and received its name from the trees called *guazas* that abound in its neighbourhood.

The state of which Oaxaca is the capital is remarkable for its extreme fertility, and for the richness and variety of its products. The cerealia and the sugar-cane are raised with great facility, and cochineal is extensively cultivated. Considerable attention is likewise paid to the culture of silk. The mineral riches of the state have been very little explored. (*Ward's Mexico*, ii., 360; *Mod. Trav.*, &c.)

OBAN, a parl. bor. and seaport of Scotland, co. Argyre, on a bay of the same name, in a secluded but beautiful situation, 6¼ m. N.W. Glasgow. Pop. 1480. The only public buildings are a new *quoad sacra* church connected with the establishment, and a dissenting chapel. It has no manufactures, and no trade, except in such articles as the limited consumption of the place and neighbouring district require. It is visited by the steamboats between Glasgow and Inverness, and those that ply between either of these places and Staffa, Iona, &c. The harbour is excellent; and the inhabitants engage extensively in fishing. The magnificent ruins of the royal palace of Dunstaffnage stand on a promontory 2 m. N. the town. The town had no parliamentary representative till the passing of the Reform Act. In 1832; which united it with Campbeltown, Inverary, Irvine, and Ayr, in sending one member to the House of Commons. Registered voters, in 1840—41, 51.

OBERLIN, p. v., Russell L. Loring co., O., 110 m. N.N.E. Columbus, 379 W. It is the seat of the Oberlin Collegiate Institute, which contains a male and female department, on the manual labour system. It was founded in 1833, has a president and 10 professors, or other instructors, and 70 students, in the collegiate department. It has a theological department, with 58 students. The Oberlin Evangelist, a religious periodical, is published here.

Obi, a large river of Asiatic Russia, in the governments of Tomsk and Tobolsk, rising by two principal sources on the N.W. side of the Little Altai chain near the frontiers of the Chinese empire; lat. 51° N., long. 89° E.; flowing first N.W., and then N., into the gulf of Obi, after a course of about 2700 m.; but if the Irish, which joins it in lat. 60° 50' N., and is the longest and widest stream and most direct from the source, be considered the main river, its length will exceed 3000 m.; the area of its entire basin has been estimated at 1,357,000 sq. m. The Obi, which is the eastern branch, has numerous affluents, the principal of which are the Tym, Tselim, and Ket, joining it on the E. or right bank. After its junction with the Irish, it attains a breadth in some places of nearly 30 m., with a depth varying from 2 to 7 fathoms, and has a very rapid current, forming in the lower part of its course numerous islands, and flowing over rocky ledges that greatly impede navigation during the few months that the river is free from ice. The Irish rises within the Chinese empire, in lat. 47° N., long. 89° 10' E., on the W. side of the Great Altai chain, and pursues a course nearly W.N.W. of 940 m. to lake Talgan, through which it flows, and then turns northward for about 100 m., after which it has a general N.W. direction, passing Semi-

polatinsk and Omak, as far as Tobolsk. Below this point it makes a curve northward of about 300 m., and joins the Obi at Samarova. Both the Obi and Irish abound with fish, which might be made a lucrative article of trade, as there is a free navigation during the greater part of the year along the Northern ocean to Archangel. (*Stein's Geographie*, iii., 87; *Dict. Geog.*)

OBIION, county, Tenn. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 700 sq. m. Bounded W. by Mississippi river. Watered by Obion and Reelfoot rivers. Along the Mississippi it is liable to be overflowed. It contained in 1840, 7569 neat cattle, 1490 sheep, 23,409 swine; and produced 10,348 bushels of wheat, 235,715 of Indian corn, 14,137 of oats, 13,577 of potatoes, 943,190 pounds of tobacco, 42,446 of cotton, 1897 of sugar. It had eight stores, six grist-mills, one saw-mill, two tanneries, three distilleries; six academies, 100 students; 10 schools, 293 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4219; slaves, 587; free coloured, 8; total, 4814. Capital, Troy.

OCANA, a town of Spain in New Castile, prov. Toledo, 26 m. E. Toledo, and 34 m. S. by E. Madrid, on the great road leading from Madrid to Granada. Population according to Milano, 5013. It is an ancient town of considerable size, surrounded by ruined walls, situated on the summit and sides of a steep hill. Streets generally narrow and ill-built; but there are two or three squares which give it a tolerably respectable appearance. It has four parish churches, three decayed monasteries, a hospital, cavalry barracks, and a school of primary instruction; but the only object worth notice is the *Fuente vieja*, a fountain and aqueduct of stone, on 19 arches, supposed to have been constructed by the Romans, which supplies the town with excellent water. Ocana, in the days of its prosperity under the Grand Masters of the Order of St. Inigo, established here in the 12th and 13th centuries, carried on a considerable trade in gloves; but its industry at present is confined to the manufacture of hard soap, the tanning of leather, and the weaving of coarse woollen and linen cloths. A festival and fair is held on the 8th of September and eight following days, which is much frequented, especially by Jewish traders. During the peninsular war Ocana was the scene of a disastrous and obstinately contested battle (Nov. 19th, 1809), between the Spaniards under Arceizaga, and the French under Mortier and Victor, which terminated in the total defeat of the former. (*Milano: Sir A. Brooke's Spain and Morocco*, ii., 391; *Mod. Trav.*)

OCMULGEE, r. Ga., rises in Gwinnet and De Kalb counties, runs S.S.E. for 300 m., and unites with Oconee r. on the S. border of Montgomery co., to form Altamaha r. It is navigable for steamboats to Macon. The Oconee is navigable for steamboats to Milledgeville.

OCRACOE INLET, N. C. is the pass from the Atlantic ocean into Pamlico sound. It has 14 feet of water on the bar at low tide; but has dangerous shoals on each side. It is 23 m. S.W. cape Hatteras, in 34° 55' N. lat., and 75° 59' W. long.

ODENSEE, a town of the Danish dom., isl. Funen, of which it is the cap., on a small river, about 2 m. from the bottom of Stegetrand bay, a deep gulf to which it has been united by a navigable canal, 88 m. W. by S. Copenhagen; lat. 55° 24', long. 10° 24' 30" E. Pop. 8700. It is well built; and has one of the finest cathedrals in Denmark, in which many of the Danish kings are buried, an old episcopal palace, with a library of 6000 vols., a gymnasium, a church seminary, and a convent with an extensive library of Danish books, the collection of which commenced with the introduction of printing into the kingdom. It is the residence of the governor and of the bishop, and has a patriotic society. Most of the gentry of the island reside here for a part of the year, and the inhabitants are said to be the best educated and informed of his Danish majesty's subjects. (*Anglia*.) It is celebrated for its manufacture of gloves and leather accoutrements: it has also manufactures of cloth, with extensive breweries and distilleries, soap works, &c. It is the most ancient town of Denmark; and was a place of great note long before Copenhagen was in existence. (*Stein; Anglia, Coxe*, &c.)

ODER, a large and important river of Germany, traversing the centre of the Prussian dom. It rises in Moravia, about 15 m. E. Olmutz, lat. 49° 35' N., long. 17° 35' E., at an elevation of 1800 ft. above the sea. It runs, at first, generally N.E. to Oderberg, near which it leaves the Austrian dom.; it thence flows in general N.W. to near Oderberg in the Middlemark of Brandenburg, from which point its course is mostly N.N.E. to the great Haaff, an inlet of the Baltic, which it enters by numerous mouths near Stettin. In the lower part of its course it forms numerous islands. Its principal tributaries are the two Neisses, the Oppa, Katzbach, and Bober, on its W., and the Malapanne, Bartsche, and Netz with the Wartha, on its E. side; the Wartha being by far its most considerable affluent. It is subject to sudden floods, and frequently inundates the plain country through

ODESSA.

which it flows. It is navigable for small boats as far as Ratibor in Prussian Silesia, and for barges of from 40 to 50 tons as high as Breslau. Next to this city, Frankfurt, Stettin, Oppeln, Glogau, Crossen, Kustrin, and Schwedt, are the principal towns on its banks. It is connected with the Havel and Elbe by the Finow canal, with the Spree by Frederick-William's canal, and with the Vistula by means of the canals from Nakel on the Netze to Bronberg. It is of the highest commercial advantage to the country through which it flows; as to which, see article *Faustia*, in this vol. (*Dict. Geog.*; *Berghaus*, &c.)

ODESSA, a celebrated city, sea-port, and emporium of S. Russia, gov. of Kherson, on the N.W. coast of the Black sea, about half way between the mouths of the Dniestr and Bug; lat. 46° 28' 54" N., long. 30° 43' 28" E. Pop., in 1838, 59,053. The rise of this emporium has been quite extraordinary; its foundations having been laid, by order of the Empress Catherine, so late as 1792, after the peace of Issay. It was intended to serve as an entrepôt for the commerce of the Russian dominions on the Black sea, and has, in a great measure, answered the intention of its founders. It has been said, indeed, that a better locality might have been chosen; and in proof of this, it is stated that there are no springs nor fresh water within 3 m. of the town; that the vicinity is comparatively barren and without wood; and that not being on or near the mouth of any great navigable river, its communications with the interior are difficult and expensive. That these considerations have great weight is clear; but, on the other hand, the situation has the advantage of being central and salubrious: the bay, or roadstead, which is generally open and easy of access, is extensive, the water deep, and the anchorage good; the port, which is artificial, being formed by two moles, is fitted to accommodate above 200 ships, and has a lazaretto on the model of that of Marseilles; the inconvenience arising from the want of water has been obviated by the cutting of a canal, by which it is conveyed to the town; and, on the whole, we doubt whether any position could have been chosen so well suited to serve as an entrepôt. The vicinity is by no means so barren as has been represented. Latterly, indeed, it has been signally improved by the formation of many gardens, and by the planting of extensive vineyards.

The town is well built of soft calcareous stone; but the houses being, for the most part, detached from each other, there are few handsome streets. But a more serious defect is, that the streets are generally unpaved; and after rain the ground is so deep that, according to Mr. Elliott, "it is not uncommon for gentlemen to be obliged to leave their carriages in quagmires in the middle of the streets, and to send oxen to drag them out!" (*Trav. in Austria, Russia, &c.*, i. 256.) But some of the principal streets are now either paved or macadamised; and in this respect the city has been materially improved. The warehouses for corn are very extensive. The city is defended towards the sea by some batteries, and on its E. side is a citadel, which commands the town and port. The space, comprising the city and a small surrounding district, to which the franchise of the port extends, is bounded by a rampart. Though it cannot be called a manufacturing town, Odessa has some fabrics of coarse woollen and silk goods; and has extensive tallow refineries, breweries, distilleries, rope-walks, &c.

Among the public buildings may be specified the church or cathedral of St. Nicholas, with a cupola, the exchange, palace of the governor, theatre, barracks, Roman Catholic church, a hospital two stories in height, a large and fine building, with public baths, large hotels, &c. On the quay facing the port, in the centre of the esplanade, is a statue in bronze in honour of the Duc de Richelieu, to whose enlightened administration much of the prosperity of the city is ascribable. Of the various institutions which the city owes to the duke, the Lyceum, which bears his name, founded in 1817, is one of the most important. Its organization has been modified of late years; and at present it is divided into the faculties of philosophy and jurisprudence, and has attached to it a gymnasium with four, and a primary school with three classes. In 1835 it had 250 pupils, and a library with about 7000 vols. There are also schools for the education of young ladies, founded in 1820 and 1835; a Jewish school, attended by about 400 pupils; an institution for the study of the eastern languages; schools of navigation and commerce; an orphan school, &c. The inhabitants as in other commercial towns that have had a rapid rise, are a very motley race, consisting of Russians, Greeks, Jews, Poles, Italians, Germans, French, &c.

In 1817, a ukase conferred on Odessa, for a period of 30 years, the important privilege of being a free port; and her commerce has since rapidly increased. Not being at the mouth of any great river, nor having any considerable manufactures, she is not a port for the exportation of what may be called articles of native growth; but in consequence of her convenient situation, excellent port, and the privileges

which she enjoys, she is, as already remarked, the emporium where most of the produce of southern Russia destined for foreign countries is collected for exportation, and where most of the foreign articles required for home consumption are primarily imported. The shallowness of the water at Taganrog, and the short period during which the sea of Asoff is navigable, tends to hinder foreign vessels of considerable burden from entering the straits of Yenikale, and occasions the shipment of a considerable portion of the produce brought down the Don in lighters to Caffa and Odessa, especially the latter. All the products brought down the Dniestr, the Bug, and the Dniester, are exported from Odessa; but owing to the difficult navigation of the first and last mentioned rivers, by far the greater part of the corn brought to Odessa from Podolia, and the Ukraine, &c., is conveyed to the town in carts drawn by oxen. The roads traversed by these carts are only practicable at certain seasons of the year; and nothing would contribute so much to increase the commerce of the port, and the prosperity of S. Russia, as the opening of improved communications with the interior; whether by removing obstructions in the channels of the rivers, constructing canals, or railways, or good common roads.

Among the articles of export from Odessa, corn, especially wheat, occupies, as every one knows, a high rank; but tallow is also a most important article; and next to it are linseed, wool, iron, hides, copper, wax, caviar, potash, beef, furs, cordage, sail-cloth, tar, butter, isinglass, &c. We subjoin an official

Account of the Value of the Exports from, and Imports into, the Port of Odessa in the different Years from 1805 to 1839 inclusive.

Years.	Exports.	Imports.	Years.	Exports.	Imports.
1802	1,534,000	719,000	1825	20,000,000	5,410,000
1803	2,300,000	1,245,000	1826	14,741,000	4,000,000
1805	3,000,000	2,136,000	1827	18,470,000	32,000,000
1808	1,000,000	2,165,000	1828	1,970,000	5,000,000
1814	7,200,000	4,000,000	1829	6,700,000	7,000,000
1815	12,000,000	4,316,000	1830	27,000,000	10,000,000
1816	21,717,000	4,000,000	1831	30,000,000	12,000,000
1817	14,000,000	10,710,000	1832	28,000,000	10,000,000
1818	20,000,000	14,100,000	1833	21,000,000	14,000,000
1819	15,225,000	8,000,000	1834	19,275,000	10,000,000
1820	16,000,000	7,500,000	1835	20,000,000	10,000,000
1821	16,000,000	6,000,000	1836	30,000,000	10,000,000
1822	13,000,000	2,210,000	1837	30,000,000	10,000,000
1823	15,000,000	5,500,000	1838	30,000,000	10,000,000
1824	13,000,000	8,000,000	1839	30,000,000	10,000,000

The great amount of the exports in 1816 and 1817 is ascribable to the failure of the corn crops in Italy and western Europe during those two years, and to the consequent high price, and ready demand for the wheat of Odessa, Danzig, &c. The small amount of the trade in 1826, and 1829 is accounted for by the war with Turkey having interrupted all communication with the port by the channel of Constantinople. Subjoined is an

Account of the arrivals of wheat at Odessa since the beginning of the present century.

Year	arrived	33,143 chetwerts *
1802	—	285,106
1803	—	494,838
1804-13	—	1,695,367 average 184,826 chets. a year.
1814-23	—	6,600,000 average 660,000 chets. do.
1824-33	—	7,278,000 average 727,800 chets. do.
1834	—	601,000
1835	—	378,100
1836	—	873,700
1837	—	950,498
1838	—	1,241,000
1839	—	1,156,000
1840	—	680,000

The small amount of wheat brought to Odessa in 1835 was owing to the almost total failure of the crops in S. Russia in the course of that year. The price of the best wheat in Odessa is rarely under 25s. or 22s. a quarter; and, during the three years ending with 1840, it was 34s. 6d. free on board; the freight and other charges on importing a quarter of wheat from Odessa to England may be estimated at about 10s. a quarter. Constantinople, Genoa, Leghorn, Marseilles, and Malta are the principal markets for Odessa wheat; but, when our crops are deficient, considerable quantities are shipped for England. In 1839, the exports from Odessa comprised, among other things, 1,210,232 chetwerts of wheat, nearly 200,000 do. rye, oats, &c., 153,194 do. linseed, 118,000 pounds of wool, and 233,192 pounds tallow. The subjoined account of the merchants belonging to Odessa inscribed in the different guilds affords an additional illustration of the progress of its commerce since 1808.

* A chetwert is equivalent to about 5 imperial bushels, or 8-4ths of a quarter.

ODEYPOOR.

In 1801 (1813)	Merchandise			
	In 1st Guild.	2d Guild.	3d Guild.	Total.
1801	59	30	13	204
1813	53	13	190	256
1828	57	11	213	281
1835	64	34	302	348
1850	67	64	644	765

The great articles of import into Odesa consists of sugar, coffee, and other colonial products; cottons, silks, woollens, and other manufactured goods; oil, wines, and spirits; spices, and dye-stuffs; cotton-twist and raw cotton; lemon-juice; tin and tin-plates; cutlery, timber for building and firewood, &c. About 800 ships from foreign parts enter and leave Odesa in ordinary years. Including Maltese and Ionians, nearly 200 ships under English colours have arrived in the port in a single season; but their number is very fluctuating, depending essentially on the state of the corn trade.

A tribunal of commerce was established at Odesa in 1824, whose jurisdiction extends over all disputes connected with trade. There is no appeal from its decisions except to the senate. There are 12 sworn brokers, approved and licensed by the tribunal of commerce, who have deputies appointed by themselves. They register all transactions, and receive one half per cent. from each party as commission. There is a discount or loan bank, established in 1833, and marine and fire insurance societies. Most articles of provision are cheap; and fish, which cost next to nothing, is excellent. Fuel, however, is scarce and dear. (*Official Reports; Private Information; Schmitzer, La Russie, p. 734, &c.*)

ODEYPOOR, or OUDEPORE, a city and rajahship of Hindustan, prov. Rajpootana, the city standing in a basin surrounded with rugged hills, 125 m. S.W. Ajmere, and 165 m. N.W. Oojein; lat. 24° 35' N. long. 73° 44' E. It has, at a distance, an imposing appearance. On the W. it skirts a large lake, the palaces and garden residences on the brink of which are all of marble, with sculptures that are both highly finished and display considerable taste. (*Hamilton.*) It is protected from inundation by an extensive embankment stretching along the lake. Images, toys, and other articles in marble, crystal, &c., are sent from Odeypoor into the neighbouring provinces. The rajahship, or principality, of which this city is the capital called also Mewar, or Chitroor, holds a high rank among the Rajpoot states. It has N. Jodpoor; E. the territories of Kotah, Sindia, &c.; S. many small principalities of Malwah, Guzrah, &c.; and W. Carowry. Area estimated at 11,784 sq. m.; and population at 300,000.

The surface is hilly and well watered, producing sugar, indigo, tobacco, rice, wheat, barley, &c. Fuel is abundant; and there are mines of iron, copper, lead and sulphur; the last mentioned product being, however, of inferior quality. The pop. consists principally of Rajpoots, Jauts, Brahmins, Bheels, and Meenas. The *rana*, or chief, claims to be of the purest dynasty in India, and is held in great reverence by the Mohammedans, because of his supposed descent from the Persian sovereign, Nushirvan. In prosperity and power, however, this state is much inferior to those of Jeypoor and Oudpore; and for a lengthened period previously to its becoming subsidiary to the British, it had been wretchedly mismanaged. The treaty of 1818 secured to the British, as the price of their protection, three eighths of the public revenue.

Chittore, the ancient cap., is the only other town in this principality worth notice. It is on the summit of a scarped rock, 68 m. E.N.E. Odeypoor. Heber says, "It is still what would be called in England a tolerably large market town, with a good many pagodas, and a meanly built, but apparently busy bazaar." It was, however, formerly famous for its splendour and riches, and has many interesting Hindoo temples, palaces, and other buildings. It was several times taken by the Mohammedans, and by Akbar, after a siege, as account of which is given in the second volume of the *Miscell. Trans. from Oriental Languages*. See also *Dow's Hist. of Hindostan*, ii., 356, 357; *Heber's Journal*, 374-394.

ODIHAM, a market town and par. of England, co. South-ampton, hund. of its own name, 21 m. N.W. Winchester, and 40 m. W.S.W. London. Area of par., 7350 acres. Pop., in 1831, 3047. It is pleasantly situated on the N. side of a chalk down, and comprises a principal and well built street, met by two others of inferior size. The church, a large brick structure, has a square tower at its W. end; the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the chancellor of Salisbury Cathedral. It has, also, two places of worship for dissenters, with attached Sunday-schools, a free school for 90 boys, and a large national school, and almshouse for 19 poor persons. Odiham has a considerable retail trade, and some of the inhab. are supported by spinning worsted and winding silk. It also derives some advantages from its situation on the Basingstoke canal. Petty sessions are held here, and

OFFENBACH.

It is one of the polling-places at elections for the N. division of Hampshire. Markets on Friday; cattle fairs, March 23 and July 31.

About one mile from the town are the remains of an old castle, in which David I., king of Scotland, was imprisoned; and close to the town is a ruined gate, the only existing portion of a royal palace. Lilly, the celebrated grammarian and first master of St. Paul's school, London, was a native of Odiham.

ODENBURG (Hung. *Sopron*, its own name, *Sopronium*), a royal free town of Hungary, cap. co. of its own name; in a wide and fertile plain near the S.W. border of the Neusiedl lake, 49 m. W. Raab, and 37 m. S.E. Vienna. Pop. in 1837, 12,500, principally of German extraction. It is generally well built: the town-proper, which is not extensive, is regularly laid out, and tolerably well paved; and the suburbs are in every respect much superior. The only relic of its ancient fortifications is a huge watch tower, which, according to the Austrian *Nat. Encycl.*, is the loftiest in Hungary. It has several Roman Catholic churches, some of which are interesting specimens of Gothic architecture; a Calvinist church; Dominican and Ursuline convents; Roman Catholic and Lutheran high schools, two hospitals, two large barracks with a good riding school, a military academy, theatre, &c. It is the residence of the superintendent of the Calvinist church for Hungary beyond the Danube. The inhabitants refine sugar, weave cotton and woollen goods, manufacture potash, and saltpetre; and trade in wine grown in the vicinity), corn, tobacco, wax, honey, and cattle, for which it is an extensive market. Numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered in its vicinity. (*Oesterr. Nat. Encycl.; Berghaus, &c.*)

OELAND, an island of the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, near its S.E. extremity, being separated from the prov. of Calmar, in which it is included, by the straits of Calmar, a channel varying from 2 to about 30 m. in breadth. It is long and narrow, extending between lat. 56° 13' and 57° 23' N., and long. 16° 30' and 17° 16'. Area estimated at 300 sq. m.; and the population at 31,000. (*Herschmann's Stein.*) The W. shore of the island is low, the E. hill; in the centre is a plateau, elevated about 150 ft. above the sea, principally of a calcareous or sandy formation. It is principally appropriated to pasturage, only a small portion of the land round the coast being under culture. Fishing and navigation form the principal occupations of the inhabitants, who send their fish, butter, cattle, &c., to the mainland, receiving corn, manufactured goods, &c., in return. The forests are rather extensive; and the deer, roebuck, and wild boar, are pretty abundant. About 300 horses are said to be employed in an alum mine, the produce of which is supposed to be worth 50,000 dollars a year. Borgholm, on the W. side of the island, is its chief town and seat of commerce. A royal edict of 1820 conferred the freedom to pursue any trade or calling, without authority from any guild or company, on all handicraftsmen settling in this town. (*Herschmann's Stein*, i., 589; *Diet. Glog.*)

OELS, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, cap. circ., and principality of Oels; on the river of the same name, a tributary of the Oder, 17 m. N.E. by E. Breslau. Pop., in 1838, 3500. It was formerly fortified, but is now merely enclosed by a lofty wall. It has a large ducal castle, in which are some extensive collections in art and science, several churches and hospitals, a theatre, and numerous public schools and charitable institutions. It has manufactures of woollen and linen fabrics. (*Von Zedlitz, Der Preuss. Staat, &c.*)

OESSEL, an island of the Baltic, belonging to Russia, and included in the gov. Livonia or Riga, extending across the mouth of the gulf of Riga, principally between lat. 59° and 59° 40' N., and long. 21° 40' and 22° E. Area, estimated at 1150 sq. m. Pop., including the inhabitants of the adjacent islands of Moen and Runoe, about 35,000, all Estonians except some German landed proprietors, and a few Swedes. The coast is bold; the island is well watered, and its climate is milder than that of the neighbouring continent. The soil is mostly stony, calcareous, or loamy; but with manuring it becomes tolerably fertile, producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, &c.; a considerable extent of the surface is covered with forests. Bearing cattle and fishing are the principal occupation of the inhabitants; and the seal fisheries are of some importance. Manufactures quite insignificant. People all Lutherans. Arensburg, on the S.E. coast, with about 1800 inhabitants, is a bishop's see, and the centre of the commerce of Oessel. This island belonged to the Teutonic knights, when their order possessed Livonia; it afterward belonged to Denmark and Sweden, but was ceded to Russia with the rest of Livonia in 1721. (*Schaitler, La Russie; Diet. Glog. Universelle.*)

OFFENBACH. See BUDA.

OFFENBACH, a town of Central Germany, being the principal manufacturing town of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. Starkenberg, on the Mayn, 5 m. E. by S.

OGDENSBURG.

Frankfort, and 17 m. N. by E. Darmstadt. Pop., in 1833, 7600. It is well built, and has a castle, four churches, and a synagogue. Its manufactures consist of silk and cotton stockings; cotton fabrics; carriages, and other vehicles; tobacco and snuff; lacquered iron ware, sealing-wax, jewellery, toys, umbrellas and parasols, a few carpets, and other woollen fabrics, &c. Next to Mayence (*Mente*) it has the largest general trade of any town in the Grand Duchy. Some good wine is grown in its environs. (*Berg-haus*, &c.)

OGDENSBURG, p. v., port of entry, Oswegatchie t., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 210 m. N.W. Albany, 477 W. Situated on the S.E. side of St. Lawrence river, at the mouth of Oswegatchie river. It lies on a beautiful plain, and is regularly laid out and well built. It contains five churches, an Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic; an academy, a bank, with a capital of \$100,000; three forwarding houses, 60 stores and groceries, one flouring-mill, one saw-mill, one furnace, a machine shop, two tanneries, one distillery, one brewery, one carding machine and fulling-mill, 425 dwellings, and 2526 inhabitants. A steamboat pier to Prescott, in Canada, on the opposite side of the river. Several steamboats owned here ply to lake Ontario, and one goes down the river 40 m., to the long rapids. A dam across Oswegatchie river, has a fall of 14 feet. A canal, 1200 feet long, with a lock of 12 feet lift, connects the river below with the pool above the dam. A canal has been projected from this place to lake Champlain, 130 m. distant, but nothing has been done towards it, though it is thought to be feasible.

OGLE, county, Ill. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 625 sq. m. Watered by Rock river, and its branches. It contained in 1840, 3333 neat cattle, 507 sheep, 10,339 swine; and produced 69,250 bushels of wheat, 106,868 of Indian corn, 41,650 of oats, 45,130 of potatoes, 300 pounds of tobacco, 370 of sugar. It had 10 stores, one flouring-mill, three grist-mills, 12 saw-mills, two distilleries; one academy; seven schools, 215 scholars. Pop. 3497. Capital, Oregon city.

OGLETHORPE, county, Ga. Situated towards the N.E. part of the state, and contains 490 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Broad river, by branches of which it is drained. It contained in 1840, 11,812 neat cattle, 7479 sheep, 27,461 swine; and produced 33,919 bushels of wheat, 1180 of rye, 490,518 of Indian corn, 96,220 of oats, 19,496 of potatoes, 1002 pounds of tobacco, 2,639,655 of cotton. It had 19 stores, five flouring-mills, 23 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; three academies, 107 students; 10 schools, 278 scholars. Pop., whites, 4306; slaves, 6331; free coloured 31; total, 10,968. Capital, Lexington.

OHIO, the northeasternmost of the north-western states, is between 39° 30' and 42° N. lat., between 80° 35' and 84° 42' W. long., and between 30° 34' and 70° 41' W. long. from W. It is about 200 m. from N. to S., and 230 from E. to W., containing about 44,400 sq. m., or 28,416,000 acres. It is bounded N. by Michigan and lake Erie; E. by Pennsylvania and Virginia, from which latter it is separated by Ohio river; S. by Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; and W. by Indiana. The Ohio river, by its various windings, bounds this state for a distance of 436 m. The population in 1790 was 3000; in 1800, 45,365; in 1810, 230,760; in 1820, 581,434; in 1830, 937,637; in 1840, 1,519,467; being the third in population in the United States. Of these 775,360 were white males, 736,762 were white females; 8740 were coloured males, 8602 were coloured females. Employed in agriculture, 272,579; in commerce, 9201; in manufactures and trades, 66,265; in navigating the ocean, 212; do. rivers, canals, and lakes, 3323; in mining, 704; in the learned professions, 5663.

The interior and northern parts of the country bordering upon lake Erie are generally level, and in some places marshy. About a quarter or a third of the eastern and southeastern part of the state bordering on Ohio river, is very hilly and broken. There is nothing in the state which deserves the name of a mountain; but the state is an elevated table land, rising from 600 to 1000 feet above the level of the sea. A ridge of slightly elevated high lands divides the waters which enter lake Erie from those which flow into the Ohio, which is situated much nearer to the lake than to Ohio river; and the waters which flow into lake Erie are more rapid in their course, and more frequently broken by falls than those which flow in the opposite direction. The interior of the state which borders on the Scioto river, which divides the state into two nearly equal parts, and on the Great and Little Miami rivers, contains the most extensive bodies of level and fertile land in the state. On the head waters of the Muskingum and Scioto rivers, and between the sources of the two Missis, are extensive prairies. On these prairies no timber grows, excepting occasionally a few scattering trees. Some of these prairies are low and marshy, while others are elevated and dry. The latter are frequently called barrens, but not always from

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their sterility; for they are often tolerably fertile. On the dry prairies the grass grows, but not luxuriantly; but the wet prairies yield spontaneously a coarse grass, from two to five feet in height, which is of a tolerably good quality. The forest trees are black walnut, oak of various species, hickory, maple of different kinds, beech, birch, poplar, sycamore, ash of several species, pawaw, huckery, cherry, and whitewood, which last is extensively used as a substitute for pine, that is very scarce. Wheat may be regarded as the staple production of the state, and immense quantities are annually exported. Indian corn is also extensively produced, and from 70 to 100 bushels to the acre have been frequently raised. Rye, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes are also abundantly produced. There is very little waste land in Ohio. Nine tenths of the surface is susceptible of cultivation, and nearly three fourths of it are continually fertile. The traveller is surprised on passing through the state to see so large a portion of the original forest undisturbed. There is no doubt that the state could support three times its present population without any difficulty, and much more than that, if it were necessary.

The summers are warm and pretty uniform, but subject at times to severe drought. The winters are generally mild in the southern part, though attended with cold and piercing winds on the borders of lake Erie. For the distance of 50 m. from lake Erie, there are generally several weeks of good sleighing in the winter; but in the south part the quantity and duration of snow are not sufficient to produce much good sleighing. The climate is generally healthy, excepting in the neighbourhood of low and marshy ground, where fevers and agues, and bilious fevers, sometimes prevail.

The state is divided into 79 counties, which, with their population in 1840, were as follows:

Counties.	Pop. 1840.	Counties.	Pop. 1840.
Adams	13,138	Licking	35,966
Allen	9,079	Lucas	11,813
Ashtabula	18,751	Lorain	15,457
Athens	19,100	Lucas	9,222
Belmont	20,001	Madison	9,825
Brown	22,715	Marion	14,765
Butler	23,173	Medina	15,533
Carroll	18,171	Mercer	11,461
Champaign	16,731	Mercer	9,227
Clark	16,828	Miami	10,260
Clermont	23,106	Monroe	18,481
Clinton	15,719	Montgomery	21,526
Columbiana	40,373	Morgan	20,462
Crawford	21,590	Muskingum	28,740
Cuyahoga	26,096	Olus	8,569
Darke	13,828	Packland	1,284
Delaware	22,080	Perry	10,241
Erie	12,999	Pickaway	10,725
Fairfield	21,984	Polk	7,626
Fayette	10,944	Proble	10,462
Franklin	25,919	Portage	22,383
Gallia	12,414	Putnam	4,676
Geauga	18,297	Richland	44,628
Greene	17,329	Ross	27,699
Guernsey	37,743	Sandusky	10,498
Hamilton	30,145	Scioto	11,192
Hancock	9,068	Seneca	14,126
Hardin	4,280	Shelby	12,154
Harrison	20,099	Stark	24,083
Henry	2,505	Summit	22,599
HIGHLAND	22,809	Tuscarawas	20,167
Hocking	9,741	Union	9,422
Holmes	18,068	Van Wert	1,207
Huron	23,928	Warren	22,141
Jackson	9,714	Washington	20,889
Jefferson	23,090	Wayne	38,380
Knox	29,579	Williams	4,465
Lake	9,728	Wood	5,307
Lawrence	13,719	Total	1,519,467

Columbus, on Scioto river, just below the confluence of Olenatany or Wheelstone river, near the centre of the state, is the capital.

There were in this state in 1840, 430,527 horses and mules, 1,217,874 neat cattle, 3,028,401 sheep, 2,099,746 swine; poultry was produced to the value of \$531,193. There were produced 16,571,681 bushels of wheat, 814,905 of rye, 33,563,144 of Indian corn, 212,440 of barley, 633,139 of buckwheat, 14,393,103 of oats, 5,805,081 of potatoes, 3,653,315 pounds of wool, 5,942,275 of tobacco, 6,363,386 of sugar, 62,195 of hops, 38,950 of wax, 4317 of silk cocoons, 1,022,037 tons of hay, 9,080 of hemp or flax; the products of the dairy were valued at \$1,848,969; of the orchard at \$475,371; of lumber at \$362,821. There were made 11,524 gallons of wine; 6809 tons of pot and pearl ashes.

Salt springs have been found on Yellow creek in Jefferson county; on the waters of Killbuck creek, in Wayne county; on Muskingum river, near Zanesville, and at various other places. Bituminous coal is found in great quantities in the eastern part of the state, particularly near Massillon in Stark county, and in Talmadge in Summit county. This coal is delivered to consumers in Cleveland at 15 cents a bushel. Iron ore is found in various places,

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particularly at the falls of the Licking, 4 m. W. of Zanesville, and on Brush creek, in Adams county.

Ohio river, which gives name to the state, washes much of the eastern, and the entire southern border. This river is 959 m. long from Pittsburgh to its mouth in the Mississippi, though in a straight line it is only 614. It has a gentle current, and no fall excepting a rocky rapid of 224 feet descent in 2 m., at Louisville. Around this is a canal, 24 m. long, with four locks, sufficiently capacious to admit steamboats of the largest class. For about half the year, the Ohio has a depth of water admitting of navigation by large steamboats through its whole course. The Muskingum is the largest river which flows wholly in this state. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers, and flows into the Ohio at Marietta. It is navigable for boats 100 m., to Coshocton, and is 225 yards wide at its mouth. Scioto, the next river in magnitude, is 200 m. long, and enters Ohio river at Portsmouth. It is navigable for boats 125 m., and is 150 yards wide at its mouth. Its largest branch is Olentangy or Wheelstone river, which enters it immediately above Columbus. The Great Miami river is a very rapid stream, 100 miles long, and enters the Ohio in the S.W. corner of the state. It is 300 yards wide at its mouth. The Little Miami is 70 m. long, and enters the Ohio 7 m. above Cincinnati. The Maumee rises in Indiana, is 100 m. long, and enters lake Erie in Maumee bay. It is navigable for steamboats 18 m. to Perryburg, and above the rapids is boatable for a considerable distance. The Sandusky river rises in the northern part of the state, and after a course of 80 m., enters Sandusky bay of lake Erie. The Cuyahoga river rises in the N. part of the state, and after a broad curve to the S., flows N. into lake Erie at Cleveland. It has a number of fine falls, and affords valuable water-power. It is about 60 m. long, and forms the fine harbour of Cleveland at its mouth. Huron, Vermillion, Black, Grand, and Ashtabula rivers flow into lake Erie.

Cincinnati, on Ohio river, is much the largest and most commercial place in the state. Next in importance is Cleveland, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river, at the northern termination of the Ohio canal. Dayton, Columbus, Steubenville, Zanesville, Chillicothe, Lancaster, Newark, Circleville, and Massillon, are considerable and flourishing places.

The exports of the state in 1841, were \$793,114; and the imports were \$11,318. This includes but a small portion of its trade, having relation only to its foreign commerce. There were in 1840, 33 commercial and 241 commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$5,928,900; 4005 retail dry goods and other stores, with a capital of \$21,222,225; 2891 persons engaged in the lumber trade, with a capital of \$373,908; 834 persons engaged in internal transportation, who, with 1061 butchers, packers, &c., employed a capital of \$4,617,570.

Home-made or family goods were manufactured to the amount of \$1,833,937; 130 woollen manufactures, and 306 fulling-mills, employed 935 persons, produced articles to the value of \$635,757, with a capital of \$537,985; eight cotton manufactures with 13,754 spindles, employed 246 persons, produced articles to the amount of \$139,378, with a capital of \$113,500; 72 furnaces manufactured 35,236 tons of cast iron, and 19 forges produced 7466 tons of bar iron, consuming 104,312 tons of fuel, employing 2968 persons, and a capital of \$1,161,900; 434 persons produced 2,513,400 bushels of bituminous coal, with a capital of \$45,525; 14 paper-mills employed 305 persons, and produced articles to the amount of \$370,202, with a capital of \$308,900; 31 persons manufactured hemp or flax, producing to the amount of \$11,737, with a capital of \$249; hats and caps were manufactured to the amount of \$738,512, and straw bonnets to the amount of \$3098, the whole employing 963 persons, and a capital of \$309,637; 812 tanneries employed 1790 persons, and a capital of \$657,393; 1160 other manufactures of leather, as saddleries, &c., produced articles to the amount of \$1,996,146, with a capital of \$917,945; 187 persons manufactured tobacco to the amount of \$312,818, with a capital of \$68,810; 99 potteries employed 190 persons, manufactured to the amount of \$29,734, with a capital of \$43,450, 656 persons produced machinery to the value of \$675,731; 259 persons produced hardware and cutlery to the amount of \$393,300; 70 persons produced three cannon and 2450 small arms; 37 persons manufactured the precious metals to the amount of \$53,125; 589 persons manufactured other metals to the amount of \$792,901; 70 persons produced drugs and paints to the amount of \$101,880, with a capital of \$126,335; 401 persons manufactured granite and marble to the amount of \$236,131; 1469 persons produced bricks and lime to the amount of \$712,697, two powder-mills employed 13 persons, and produced 222,500 pounds of gunpowder, with a capital of \$18,000; 105 persons manufactured 3,603,036 pounds of soap, 2,318,456 pounds of tallow candles, and 151 pounds of wax or spermaceti candles, with a capital of \$186,780; 390 distilleries produced 6,229,467 gallons of dis-

tilled spirits, and 59 breweries produced 1,422,584 gallons of beer, the whole employing 789 persons, and a capital of \$963,119; 21 rope-walks employed 66 persons, and produced cordage to the amount of \$30,750, with a capital of \$57,675; 11 persons produced musical instruments to the amount of \$454, with a capital of \$5000; 1490 persons manufactured carriages and wagons to the amount of \$701,228, with a capital of \$290,540; 536 flouring-mills produced 1,311,954 barrels of flour, and, with other mills, employed 4661 persons, producing articles to the amount of \$2,666,213, with a capital of \$4,931,024; vessels were built to the amount of \$522,855; 1928 persons manufactured furniture amounting to \$761,146, with a capital of \$5634,317; 970 brick or stone houses, and 2764 wooden houses were built, employing 6060 persons, and cost \$3,776,893; 159 printing-offices, 41 binderies, nine daily, seven semi-weekly, and 107 weekly newspapers, and 20 periodicals, employed 1175 persons, and a capital of \$446,730. The total amount of capital employed in manufactures was \$16,905,257.

The university of Ohio at Athens was founded in 1821; the Miami university at Oxford was founded in 1809. These institutions have been publicly endowed with large grants of lands. Franklin college, at New-Athens, was founded in 1825; the Western Reserve college, at Hudson, was founded in 1836; Kenyon college, at Gambier (Episcopal), was founded in 1836; Granville college, at Granville (Baptist), was founded in 1832; Marietta college, at Marietta, was founded in 1832; the Oberlin collegiate institute, at Oberlin, was founded in 1834; Cincinnati college, at Cincinnati, was founded in 1819; as was also Woodward college, at the same place. Willoughby university, at Willoughby, is a medical institution, with a college charter. Lane theological seminary, at Cincinnati, was founded in 1829. There are theological departments in Kenyon, Western Reserve, and Granville colleges, and in the Oberlin institute; a Lutheran theological school at Columbus; and two medical and one law school at Cincinnati. At all these institutions, there were in 1840, 1717 students. There were in the state, 73 academies, with 4310 students, and 5186 common and primary schools, with 218,600 scholars. There were in the state 35,394 white persons over 20 years of age, who could neither read nor write.

In 1836, the Presbyterians had 247 ministers; the Methodists had 300 ministers; the Baptists had 170 ministers; the Lutherans had 47 ministers; the Episcopalians had one bishop and 25 ministers; the German Reformed had 26 ministers; and there were besides, a considerable number of Friends, Roman Catholics, and a few others.

In January 1st, 1840, there were in the state 36 banks and one branch, with an aggregate capital of \$10,507,521; and a circulation of \$4,607,127. The state debt of every description, in Dec. 1843, amounted to \$19,947,325. The whole exports of the state exceed its imports by about \$12,000,000. There is a state penitentiary at Columbus.

This state has some important works of internal improvement. The Ohio canal extends from Cleveland on lake Erie, 307 m., to Portsmouth on the Ohio. It has the following navigable branches: 14 m. to Zanesville, 10 m. to Columbus, 9 m. to Lancaster, 50 m. to Athens, the Walhonding branch of 23 m., Eastport branch of 4 m., and one of 2 m. to Dresden. This important work was begun in 1825, and finished in 1833, at an expense of \$5,000,000. The Miami canal extends from Cincinnati, 178 m., to Defiance, where it meets the Wabash and Erie canal, thus completing a second line of canal from lake Erie to Ohio river. This canal is estimated to cost \$3,750,000. The whole distance from lake Erie is 265 m. The Mahoning canal extends from the Ohio canal 88 m., eight of which are in Pa., to Beaver river, and cost \$764,372. The Sandy and Beaver canal extends from the Ohio canal at Bolivar, 76 m., to Ohio river, at the mouth of Little Beaver creek, and is but partially completed. The Milan canal extends from Huron, 3 m., to Milan, to which steamboats now ascend. The Mad river and Sandusky city railroad extends from Tiffin, 36 m., to Sandusky city, and is designed to be continued to Cincinnati; but is finished only 28 m. from Cincinnati, and the remainder of this great work is not likely to be soon completed. Other railroads have been projected.

The governor is elected biennially by the people, but is not eligible for more than six years in eight. He must have been a citizen of the United States for 12 years, and an inhabitant of the state for four years next preceding his election, and must be at least 30 years of age. The senate consists of 36 members, chosen biennially by the people, one half being elected annually, must be citizens of the United States, and have resided in the county or district for which they are elected for two years immediately preceding the election, and have paid a state or county tax. The house of representatives consists of 72 members, elected annually by the people, and must have resided in the county for which elected, for one year next preceding the election, and have paid a state or county tax. The judges of the supreme

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overt, and of the courts of common pleas, are appointed by the joint ballot of the two houses of the general assembly, and hold their offices for seven years. The secretary of state, treasurer, and auditor, are elected in like manner, for three years. The general assembly meets annually at Columbus on the first Monday of December. All white male inhabitants of full 21 years of age, who have resided in the state for one year next preceding an election, and have paid, or are charged with a state or county tax, enjoy the right of suffrage.

The first permanent settlement in Ohio was made, April 7th, 1788, at Marietta, and the first judicial court was held in September of the same year, under an act of Congress passed in 1786. The next settlement was at Columbus, 6 m. above Cincinnati, in 1789. The next was made by French emigrants, at Gallipolis, in 1791. The next was made at Cleveland and Conneaut on Lake Erie, in 1796, by emigrants from New-England. In 1799, the first territorial legislature met at Cincinnati, and organized the government. Early in 1800, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction over the Western Reserve, and received a title to the land, which she sold, to constitute her large school fund. In 1803, Ohio formed her state constitution, and was admitted to the Union. Thus, in a little over 50 years, this state has risen up, which in 1840, contained 1,519,467 inhabitants, with taxable property to the amount of \$113,037,581. For the early events, see the accounts of Cincinnati and Cleveland.

Ohio, a large river of the United States, which separates the states of Virginia and Kentucky from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois is second in importance only to the Mississippi, is formed by the confluence of Allegheny river from the N., and Monongahela from the S., at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania. The Allegheny river rises in Potter co., Pa., on the W. side of the Allegheny mountains, flows into the state of New-York, and returns into Pennsylvania, and is the most important tributary of the Ohio. It is navigable for boats of a hundred tons, and of a light draft to Olean, Cattaraugus county, New-York, 270 m. from its mouth in the Ohio, 600 feet above the level of the river at Pittsburg, 1980 feet above the level of the ocean, and 2500 m. from the gulf of Mexico. The Monongahela rises in Virginia, and where it unites with the Allegheny, is more than 400 yards wide. It is navigable at a good stage of the water for large boats, 100 m. from its mouth. The Allegheny, though not larger than the Monongahela at the junction, is the more important stream. Immediately below the junction, the Ohio is over 800 yards wide, and is a placid and beautiful stream. At Pittsburg it is 680 feet above tide water; at the mouth of the Muskingum, 541 feet; at the mouth of the Scioto, 464 feet; at Cincinnati, 414 feet; at its mouth in the Mississippi, 300 feet. Its length from Pittsburg to its mouth, according to the Western Pilot, is 950 m.; but the distance in a direct course is about 614 m. Its average descent is not quite five inches in a mile. The French called it *la belle riviere*, or the beautiful river; but its name, according to Heckewelder, is derived from the Indian word *Ohiopeckanna*, meaning a very white stream, alluding to the white caps with which its gentle surface is covered in a high wind, omitting all but its first part for ease of pronunciation. The Ohio for some distance below Pittsburg is rapid, and the navigation interrupted at low water, by chains of rocks extending across the bed of the river. The scenery is exceedingly beautiful though deficient in grandeur, exhibiting great sameness. The hills, two or three hundred feet high, approach the river, and confine it on either side. Their tops have usually a rounded and graceful form, and are covered with the verdure of an almost unbroken forest. Approaching Cincinnati, the scenery becomes still more monotonous. The hills recede from the river, and are less elevated. Heavy forests cover the banks, and limit the prospect, but exhibiting a beautiful verdure, and often exuberant with blossoms. The river exhibits the same scenery, as we continue to descend it, except that the hills become less bold and rocky. Many villages and farm houses are passed, through the whole course of the river; but as the bottom lands on its immediate margin are liable to be overflowed, the inhabitants prefer to settle a little back from the river, so that the dwellings in view, do not correctly exhibit the population in the vicinity. Between Pittsburg and the mouth of the Ohio there are as many as 100 considerable islands, besides a great number of sand bars and tow-heads. These last are low sandy islands incapable of cultivation, and covered with willows. Some of the islands are of exquisite beauty, and furnish desirable situations for a retired residence. The principal tributaries of the Ohio are the Muskingum, Great Kanawha, Big Sandy, Scioto, Great Miami, Kentucky, Green, Wabash, Cumberland and Tennessee. The last three are the most important, of which the last is the largest. One remarkable circumstance respecting the Ohio as well as other western rivers, is its great elevations and depressions. In the summer and autumnal months, it often

dwindles to a small stream, affording limited facilities for navigation. Among the hills of Pennsylvania and Virginia, it is seen rippling over chains of rocks, through which a passage is barely afforded to boats of the lightest burthen. Farther down, and bars often extend across the stream or project into the bed of the river. Steamboats are at sometimes grounded on the bars, where they are obliged to wait in peril, for the periodical rise of the river. The lowest water is generally in the months of July, August, and September. The melting of the snows in the spring, and heavy rains in autumn or winter fill the river to overflowing, and many of its islands and the bottoms on its margin are covered with water. These rises are generally gradual, and attended with no danger. As the waters rise, trade and navigation are quickened into activity; the largest steamboats, often of 600 tons burthen, now float in security. The average rise of the water from low water mark, is 50 feet, but in the year 1833 an extraordinary flood was experienced. The river began to rise early in February, and on the 10th of that month it was 63 feet above low water mark, and the lower parts of Cincinnati and Covington were flooded. The river here is 1000 feet wide, and the velocity of the stream at its height 64 miles per hour. The water discharged by the rise of the river above low water alone, would fill a lake of one square mile in surface, 107 feet deep, in one hour. The surface drained by the Ohio and its numerous tributaries is about 77,000 sq. m.; and water 4 inches in depth on this surface would be sufficient to maintain the river at the above height and velocity for fourteen days. Such a flood as this has scarcely been known, since the first settlement of the country. There are no considerable falls in the river, excepting at Louisville, Ky., where it descends 22½ feet in the course of 2 miles. Even over these, boats pass in high water. But they have been obviated by a canal around them, which admits of the passage of the largest steamboats. The current of the Ohio is very gentle; at the mean height of the river the current is about 3 miles an hour, at high water it is more, but at low water not more than 2 miles. During five or six weeks in winter, the navigation is obstructed by floating ice. The Ohio and its tributaries have not less than 5000 miles of navigable waters. The following distances have been derived from the Western Pilot, and are doubtless correct. From Pittsburg to Steubenville, O., 170 miles; to Wheeling, Va., 98 miles; to Marietta, O., 174 miles; to Gallipolis, O., 364 miles; to Portsmouth, O., 349 miles; to Mayville, Ky., 327 miles; to Cincinnati, O., 454 miles; to Lawrenceburg, Ia., 479 miles; to Louisville, Ky., 587 miles; to New Albany, Ia., 591 miles; to the mouth of Cumberland river, Ky., 906 miles; mouth of Tennessee river, Ky., 911½ miles; mouth of Ohio, 950 miles.

Ohio, county, Ky. Centrally situated toward the N.W. part of the state, and contains 125 sq. m. Bounded W. by Ohio river, which extends along its border for 36 m. It contained in 1840, 4292 neat cattle, 93,389 sheep, 9651 swine; and produced 194,096 bushels of wheat, 2576 of rye, 323,537 of Indian corn, 1434 of buckwheat, 145,363 of oats, 43,036 of potatoes, 2000 pounds of sugar, 1,178,000 bushels of bituminous coal. It had 91 stores, four furnaces, one forge, two woolen factories, one cotton factory with 400 spindles, 12 flouring-mills, seven grist-mills, 11 saw-mills, four paper-mills, seven tanneries, one distillery, three glass-houses, two potteries, three printing-offices, three weekly and two semi-weekly newspapers, and one periodical; two academies, 90 students; 39 schools, 969 scholars. Pop.: whites, 19,849; slaves, 219; free coloured, 303; total, 13,357. Capital, Wheeling.

Ohio, county, Ky. Centrally situated toward the N.W. part of the state, and contains 576 sq. m. Bounded S. by Green river, and drained by its branches. It contained in 1840, 7038 neat cattle, 6511 sheep, 25,093 swine; and produced 30,646 bushels of wheat, 1905 of rye, 340,015 of Indian corn, 49,091 of oats, 6720 of potatoes, 954,709 pounds of tobacco. It had 17 stores, one cotton factory with 30 spindles, two flouring-mills, seven grist-mills, four saw-mills, four tanneries, three distilleries; one school, 25 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5747; slaves, 223; free coloured, 22; total, 6592. Capital, Hartford.

Ohio, t., Allegheny co., Pa. 11 m. N.W. Pittsburg. Drained by Great and Little Sewickley creeks. It has three stores, four grist-mills, seven saw-mills: two academies, 71 students; nine schools, 302 scholars. Pop. 1631.

Ohio, t., Beaver co., Pa. 10 m. S.W. Beaver. Watered by Little Beaver creek, flowing into Ohio river, which latter bounds it on the S. It has four stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; seven schools, 239 scholars. Pop. 1273.

OHIO CITY, p. v., Brooklyn t., Cuyahoga co., O., 145 m. N.N.E. Cincinnati, 360 W. Situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Cuyahoga river, opposite to Cleveland. The ground on which it is built is uneven, but presents fine situations which overlook the lake, the city of Cleveland, and the surrounding country. It contains an elegant Epis-

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Copal church of stone of the Gothic architecture, a Presby-terian and other churches, seven commission houses in foreign trade, seven retail stores, two furnaces; machinery manufactured to the amount of \$40,000, and 1577 inhabitants. A bridge across the Cuyahoga connects it with Cleveland, with which place it enjoys a harbour in common. From its situation, it is likely to constitute virtually one great city with Cleveland.

OHLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, gov. Breslau, cap. circ. on the Oder, 17 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop., in 1833, 4000. It was formerly one of the strongest fortresses of Silesia, but its works were, in great part, demolished after its occupation to Frederick the Great, in 1741. It has a royal palace, with a gallery of paintings, several Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches, a hospital, orphan asylum, workhouse, manufactures of woollen cloth, &c. A good deal of tobacco is grown in its neighbourhood. (*Von Zedlitz; Berghaus.*)

OISE, a dep. of France, reg. N. formerly comprised in the Ile-de-France; between lat. 49° 3' and 49° 45' N., and long. 19° 40' and 3° 10' E.; having N. the dep. Somme, E. Aisne, S. Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise, and W. Eure and Seine Inférieure. Length, E. to W., 63 m.; average breadth, about 35 m. Area, 592,560 hectares. Pop., in 1836, 397,725. Surface gently undulating. A range of hills traverses the dep., dividing the basin of the Somme from that of the Seine, but no summit rises to any considerable height. Principal rivers, the Oise, Ternois, and Eppe, all of which have a S. direction. The Oise, whence the name of the dep., rises in the Belgian province of Hainaut, near the frontier of Ardennes; and after a generally S.W. course of about 190 m., through the depts. Du Nord, Aisne, Oise, and Seine-et-Oise, joins the Seine at Compiègne St. Honorien, about 18 m. N.W. Paris. It is navigable from Chassy in Aisne to its mouth, a distance of 75 m. Some pools and marshes exist in the E. and S.E. of the dep. In 1836, the arable lands of this dep. were estimated to comprise 339,466 hectares; meadows, 39,927 hect.; vineyards, 24,000 hect.; orchards, gardens, &c., 15,395 hect.; forests, 80,578 hect.; and heaths, waste, &c., 15,709 hect. In 1835, of 234,149 properties subject to the *contrib. foncière*, 109,037 were assessed at less than 5 francs; and 34,000 at from 5 to 10 francs. The number of large properties is, however, greater than in most depts. Soil principally calcareous, everywhere requiring manure. Agriculture is considerably advanced, and is improving. Fallow is decreasing, and agricultural implements are made more effective. More corn is grown than is required for home consumption; it is principally oats and wheat. Peas, beans, &c. are raised in large quantities for the Paris markets. Pear and apple orchards are numerous, and a great deal of cider of good quality is made. Some wine is grown, but of indifferent quality. The rearing of cattle is an important branch of rural economy; and the fat calves, known in Paris as *œufs de Pontoise*, are from this dep. In 1830, the stock of horned cattle, calves, &c., was estimated at about 96,500 head, and that of sheep at 538,000. The latter have been improved by crossing with the merino, Southdown, and Leicester breeds, and yield annually about 800,000 kilogr. wool. (*Hugo.*) Butter and cheese, including the cheese of Songeons, are valuable products. Hogs and poultry are numerous. Mineral products, excepting limestones, are few, and of little importance. Oise is distinguished for its manufacturing industry. Woollen fabrics, especially at Beauvais and Crevecoeur; table-linen, cotton, and hempen cloths, woollen and cotton yarn, cotton stockings, lace, metallic and glass wares, and fans, horn, wooden and ivory articles at Meru, &c., are among the principal goods manufactured. This dep. is divided into four arronds.; chief towns, Beauvais, the cap., Clermont, Compiègne, and Senlis. It sends five members to the chamber of deputies. Registered electors in 1836-39, 3105. Total public revenue in 1831, 14,000,396 francs. (*Hugo, art. Oise; Dict. Géog.; French Official Tables.*)

OKTIBBEHA, county, Miss. Situated N.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 635 sq. m. Watered by Oktibbeha creek and other branches of Tombigbee river. It contained in 1840, 8447 neat cattle, 764 sheep, 10,043 swine; and produced 3475 bushels of wheat, 138,990 of Indian corn, 16,061 of oats, 10,898 of potatoes, 1900 pounds of tobacco, 1,824,444 of cotton. It had four stores, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; 13 schools, 247 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2064; slaves, 2197; free coloured, 15; total, 4276. Capital, Starville.

OLBERA (an. *Hipe*), a town of Spain, in Audulusia, prov. Seville, in a mountainous district, 48 m. S.E. Seville. Pop., acc. to Mifano, 6000. It is, acc. to Captain Scott, "a wretched place, containing some of the rudest-looking and least scrupulous inhabitants of the Serranía de Ronda." A parish church, hospital, three decayed convents, and a Moorish castle, are its principal buildings; and the view from the last is very commanding over a great extent of mountains, intersected by well wooded valleys. A few

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oil-mills are established here; but the population is almost wholly occupied in rearing hogs for the Seville market. (*Mifano; Scott's Ronda and Granada, H. 151.*)

OLD CODORUS, t. York co., Pa., 10 m. S.W. York. Drained by Codorus creek and its branches. It has four stores, five grist-mills, three saw-mills, one tannery, 28 distilleries; three schools, 97 scholars. Pop. 1131.

OLDENBURG (GRAND DUCHY OF), a state of N.W. Germany, consisting exclusive of some portions of country inclosed by the Duchy of Holstein, of an oblong-shaped territory, between lat. 53° 30' and 53° 43' N., and long. 7° 35' and 8° 50' E.; having N. the North sea, and surrounded on all other sides by the Hanoverian dom., except on a small portion of its E. frontier, where it adjoins the territory of Bremen. Length, N. to S., 80 m.; breadth varying from 10 to nearly 50 m. It is divided into three provinces, as follows:

	Area in sq. m.	Pop., 1837.	Chief towns.
Oldenburg	2,103	217,257	Oldenburg.
Lubeck	105	20,082	Eutin.
Birkefeld	148	27,661	Birkefeld.
Total	2,356	265,000	

The natural features, climate, &c., of this duchy are similar to those of the adjacent kingdom of Hanover. (*Sas p. 1080.*) It is almost a perfect level, except towards the S., where are some hills, though none rises above 300 or 400 feet. The principal rivers are the Weser, on the N.E. boundary, its tributaries, the Hunte, Haase, Leda, Jahde, &c. There are many small lakes, the principal being the Dummersee, in the S. The coast is so low that dykes are necessary, as in Holland and Friesland, to prevent inundations of the sea. Here, and on the banks of the rivers, the soil is alluvial and rich; but in most parts of the grand duchy it is either marshy or sandy; and the country does not produce sufficient corn for home consumption, the deficiency being mostly made up by potatoes and pulse. The industry of the inhabitants is, however, principally rural; flax, hemp, hops, and rape-seed; together with cattle, horses, salt beef, butter, and bacon, are the chief exports. The horses and cattle are of superior breeds; large flocks of sheep are pastured on the heath lands, but their wool is of inferior quality. In this district, also, a good many bees are kept. Next to tillage and grazing, taking fish, with which the rivers abound, is a chief employment of the population. Timber, fit for ship-building and carpenter's work, grows in the hilly district in the S. of the duchy, where the forests are estimated to cover an extent of nearly 170 sq. m.; but in other parts the fuel used consists almost wholly of turf, which is very abundant in the marshes. Iron is the only other mineral product of much utility. The spinning of linen yarn, and the domestic weaving of linen and woollen stuffs, are the chief branches of manufacturing industry; but these are pursued only as auxiliary occupations by the agricultural population. Though the country produces oily seeds, animal fat, &c., in considerable quantities, neither candles, soap, nor oil are made to any extent, all being imported from foreign countries, to which the raw materials are sent. Neither is the trade of the grand duchy at all extensive; it has but a small seafaring population, and its commerce is principally confined to a constant traffic with the neighbouring countries of Denmark, Hanover, Holland, Lubeck, &c.

The government is an unlimited monarchy, except in respect to the distribution of the taxes, which is under the control of the states, composed of deputies of the nobles, citizens, and peasantry. For administrative purposes, the Grand Duchy (exclusive of Lubeck and Birkefeld) is divided into six circles and 98 districts, each of which has its own judicial courts. The court of chancery, and other high courts of appeal, are in Oldenburg or Jever, except for the principality of Lubeck, which has its own superior courts in Eutin. Total public revenue estimated at 850,000 six dollars a year. The population is principally Lutheran, but there are about 66,000 Roman Catholics, and a few Calvinists and Jews.

Oldenburg holds the 10th place in the full diet of the Germ. Confed., in which it has one vote; and the 15th in the committee, in which it has a vote in conjunction with Anhalt and Schwartzburg. Its contingent to the army of the Confed. consists of 2699 men. The house of Oldenburg is connected with the reigning families of Denmark and Russia. The duchy was erected into a sovereign state in 1773, but Birkefeld was not united to it till 1813.

OLDENBURG, a town of N.W. Germany, cap. of the above Grand Duchy, and residence of its sovereign, circle of same name, on the Hunte, a tributary of the Weser, 24 m. W.N.W. Bremen. Lat. 53° 8' 24" N., long. 8° 13' E. Pop. in 1837, 5564. It is fortified, and divided into the Old and the New Town, the latter being pretty well built. The ducal castle is an imposing building, with a fine park. The chancery-

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chamber, and other buildings for the use of the government, St. Lambert's church, in which the sovereigns of Oldenburg are interred, some other places of worship, the observatory, and the barracks, are the principal public edifices. It has a gymnasium, a military school, and a ducal library of 24,000 volumes. Its manufacturing industry is quite insignificant; but it has some trade in wool, timber, &c. (*Bergbau, Allg. Länder und Völkerk.* iv. 419-430; *Dict. Geogr.*)

OLDHAM, a parl. bor., market-town, and township of England, par. of Prestwich, hund. Salford, co. Lancaster, near the source of the Irk, and not far from its junction with the Medlock, 6½ m. N.E. Manchester, and 168 m. N.N.W. London. Area of parliamentary borough (which includes, with Oldham, the townships of Chadderton, Crompton, and Ruyton), 11,180 acres. Pop., in 1841, 42,565. The town has entirely risen since 1780, when it comprised only about 60 thatched tenements; it now consists of many well-built streets, extending on the side of a hill on the road from Manchester to Leeds; and is well paved, lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. The chief thoroughfare runs from E. to W., and is crossed by two or three others in an opposite direction. The principal edifices are the town-hall, built in 1810, a small theatre, the "Terrace Buildings," comprising a public room, a market-house, &c., and a large gas establishment. The church, which is subordinate to that of Prestwich, is a modern Gothic structure, completed in 1830, at a cost of £22,000; there are also two chapels of ease within the town, the livings of which are in the gift of the rector of Prestwich. There is a Rom. Catholic chapel; and 11 other places of worship belong to different denominations of dissenters, among whom Methodists are the prevailing body; and attached to the churches and chapels are numerous Sunday schools, which, in 1839, furnished religious instruction to 12,837 children of both sexes. The town has a small endowed grammar school, and a large blue-coat school, founded, in 1807, by the late Mr. Henshaw, hat-manufacturer. This school, however, owing to a long chancery suit respecting the property, which amounted to £40,000, was not opened till 1833. The schoolhouse is at Oldham-edge, and the establishment supports, clothes, and educates 110 boys. There are likewise two large national schools, and several Lancastrian as well as infant schools, wholly, or in part, supported by subscription. The other public institutions consist of three benevolent societies, a bible and tract association, subscription library, lyceum (with schools, news-rooms, &c.), and two mechanics' institutes.

Oldham owes its present consequence entirely to the cotton manufacture, of which it was early a considerable seat. In 1785 there were within the chapelry six cotton-mills; but such and so rapid has been the increase of the manufacture in the interval, that in 1839 it had 200 manufactories, set in motion by a steam-power equal to 2942 horses, and employing 15,291 hands. It had then, also, 900 handloom weavers, chiefly of silks similar to those manufactured in Manchester. (*Factory, Comm. Rep.*) Hat-making (once the staple manufacture of Oldham) is also very extensively carried on, employing 3800 hands; and about 1400 men are engaged in collieries, that have been opened during the last few years within the chapelry. The beds vary from 3 to 5 ft. in thickness; the coal is of excellent quality, and furnishes the chief supplies for Manchester, Ashton, Rochdale, and other manufacturing towns, with which it is connected by the Oldham and Rochdale canals, which latter also communicates with the Ayr and Calder navigation. The Manchester and Leeds railway passes within 2 m. of Oldham, and a branch railway up to the town is in course of construction. Besides the Oldham banking company, it has branches of one or two other banks, and a savings' bank. The affairs of the township are regulated by commissioners, according to an act passed in 1826. Petty sessions are held twice a week; and there is a court of requests for the recovery of small debts, once a month. The Reform Act conferred on Oldham, for the first time, the important privilege of returning two members to the House of Commons. The electoral limits comprise with the townships three outwards, as above mentioned. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 1402. Markets on Saturday: fairs May 2d, July 8, and first Wednesday after October 12. (*Butterworth's Stat. of Lanc.; Baine's Hist. of Lancaster; Parl. Rep.*)

OLDHAM, county, Ky., situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 220 sq. m. Bounded N.W. by Ohio river. It contained in 1840, 5403 neat cattle, 9672 sheep, 19,144 swine; and produced 87,846 bushels of wheat, 2967 of rye, 419,927 of Indian corn, 72,761 of oats, 8163 of potatoes, 102,078 pounds of tobacco, 2191 of sugar. It had 14 stores, three flouring-mills, 11 grist-mills, 13 saw-mills, two tanneries, 16 distilleries, one pottery; one academy, 30 students; 14 schools, 320 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4958; slaves, 2377; free coloured, 145; total, 7380. Capital, La Grange.

OLD TOWN, p. t., Penobscot co., Me., 80 m. N.E. Augusta.

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gusta, 675 W. Bounded E. by Penobscot river, and contains a part of Marsh Island in Penobscot river. On an island in Penobscot river, about a mile above Old town, is the settlement of the remnant of the Penobscot tribe of Indians. The settlement is called Indian Old town, and contains 95 families and 168 individuals, and they own all the islands in the river as far up as the forks. They receive a considerable annuity from the state, for lands which they have sold. They have a small Roman Catholic church, with a bell, containing the Latin inscription, "Deus pro nobis, quis sit contra." They have a number of small dwellings for themselves. The island is fertile, and many wharves are taken here in the spring of the year. The township contains 11 stores, one grist-mill, 35 saw-mills; eight schools, 629 scholars. Pop. 2342.

OLEAN, p. t., Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 283 W. by S. Albany, 20 m. S.E. Ellicottville, 307 W. Watered by Alleghany river and Oil creek. It contains a Presbyterial and Episcopal church, five stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; two schools, 100 scholars. Pop. 638. The village on the Alleghany river is the point where the Genesee valley canal is to terminate, whence the river is navigable to Pittsburgh.

OLERON (ISLE OF), an island off the W. coast of France, dep. Charente-Inférieure, opposite the mouth of the Charente, lat. 46° N., long. 0° 30' W., 7 m. S. the Isle of Ré, and 2 m. from the nearest point of the continent. Area estimated at about 100 sq. m. Pop., in 1836, 16,402. It is tolerably fertile, producing various kinds of corn, timber, red and white vines (a portion of which is converted into brandy), and considerable quantities of salt, from salt-pans along the coast. Château d'Oleron, the cap., on its S.E. side, is a fortified town, with a population of about 2800.

OLEY, p. t., Berks co., Pa., 62 m. E. Harrisburg, 155 W. Watered by head branches of Manataway and Mazonook creeks. It contains two churches, a German Presbyterian, and a Lutheran; five stores, two furnaces, three forges, six grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two oil-mills, two paper-mills, two tanneries. Pop. 1877.

OLIVA, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 30 m. S.S.E. Valencia, and 318 m. S.E. Madrid, built amphitheatre-wise on the side of a hill, 1½ m. from the Mediterranean, in a well watered and productive district. Pop., according to Miñano, 5367. Its chief public buildings are two churches, one of which has a collegiate establishment, a hospital, ancient palace, and two prisons. Its manufactures are confined to hemp and linen fabrics. In the neighbouring river Molinet are found fine eels and loaches, the latter of which are exported in considerable quantities to France. (*Miñano.*)

OLIVENZA, a town of Spain, prov. Estremadura, close to the frontiers of Portugal, and about 6 m. from the left bank of the Guadiana, 14 m. S.S.W. Badajoz, and 211 m. W.S.W. Madrid. Pop., according to Miñano, 10,447. It is surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified; it has seven parish churches, seven convents (now applied to secular uses), three hospitals, and a poorhouse. The surrounding country, though very imperfectly cultivated, produces abundant crops of wheat, barley, and other grain, with pulse, wine, &c.; and the town is much resorted to by traders from Alentejo, who come to exchange manufactured goods for farm produce. Olivenza was attached to Portugal till 1801, when it was ceded to Spain, to which it is still attached, notwithstanding the order for its restitution by the Congress of 1815. (*Miñano.*)

OLIVER, t., Milford co., Pa. It contains three stores, one woolen factory, one furnace, one forge, three grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, 10 schools, 323 scholars. Pop. 1907.

OLMUTZ, a town of Moravia, of which it was formerly the cap., being one of the strongest fortresses of the Austrian dom., cap. circ. Olmütz, on the March, 40 m. N.E. Brünn. Pop., in 1837 (ex. garrison), 12,792. It is well built, but the loftiness of its buildings darkens the streets. The cathedral is a fine Gothic edifice, in which its founder, Wenceslaus III. of Bohemia, is buried: some of the other churches also deserve notice. The archbishop's palace, deanery, town-hall, theatre, arsenal, barracks, a military hospital, a hospital for lying-in women and orphans, and a large convalescent establishment comprise the other chief public buildings. Olmütz is the seat of a university, founded in 1561, and restored in 1837. In 1833 it had, in all, 683 students. It still possesses a library of about 50,000 printed volumes, and many hundred MSS.; it had formerly a rich library of Slavonic literature, but this was carried away by the Swedes, and lost towards the end of last century. It has a gymnasium, an Episcopal seminary, an academy of nobles, a military school, and numerous inferior schools, and is the residence of the high military authorities, and the seat of the superior judicial courts for the circle. It has some manufactures of woolens, laces, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, leather, and vinegar; and an active transit trade with

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the neighbouring Austrian provinces, Prussia, Poland, &c., especially in cattle. Olmütz was taken by the Swedes in the 30 years' war; and was besieged unsuccessfully by Frederick the Great in 1758. Lafayette was confined here in 1794. (*Oesterr. N. t. Encyc.; Berghaus.*)

OLNEY, a market-town and par. of England, co. Buckingham, hund. Newport, on the W. side of the Ouse, crossed here by a bridge of four arches, 16 m. E.N.E. Buckingham, and 50 m. N.W. London. Area of par. 3140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2344. The town consists of one long street, lined with stone houses. The church is a large Gothic structure, with a spire 185 ft. high, seen from a great distance: the living is a vicarage in the patronage of the Earl of Dartmouth. The Baptists and Independents have their respective places of worship, which, as well as the church, have well attended Sunday schools. Almshouses for necessitous females are supported at the sole expense of a benevolent Quaker lady. Lace-making was long the chief employment of the inhabitants; but it has been for many years declining. More recently silk-weaving and the manufacture of hosiery were attempted on a small scale, but they also have been abandoned. Olney derives its principal celebrity from its having been for a lengthened period the residence of the poet Cowper: the "substantial brick-built house" in which he resided still stands near the centre of the town, and the arbour in which he studied is in excellent preservation, and is an object of great attraction. The latter years of the poet's melancholy existence were not, however, passed here, but at East Dereham, in Norfolk. It is rather singular that though the vicarage of Olney be not worth £100 a year, it has been held by some rather distinguished persons, including Moses Browne, Scott the biblical commentator, and Newton the friend of Cowper.

OLONETZ, a gov. of European Russia, between the 60th and 65th degs. of N. lat. and the 30th and 42d of E. long.; having N. and N.E. the gov. Archangel, S.E. and S. Volhoda, Novgorod, and Petersburg, and W. lake Ladoga and Finland. Area (including lake Onega) estimated at nearly 62,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1838, 230,000. The W. part of this gov. resembles Finland, in being alternately mountainous and marshy, or covered with lakes. Of the latter, Onega (which see) is by far the largest. Principal rivers, the Onega, by which the lake Latcha discharges itself into the White sea, Vodia, Svir, Suna, &c. For 33 weeks in the year the mean temperature is below 39° Fah., and mercury sometimes freezes. Bleak winds are almost constant; but the country is tolerably healthy. Soil thin, stony, and not very fertile. Except in the district of Kargopol, into which some improvements have been introduced, agriculture is very backward. The produce of corn, in 1838, was estimated at 300,000 *chetverts*, a quantity insufficient for the wants of the population. The peasantry are supported chiefly on turnips, carrots, and other vegetables, of which their bread partly consists, and on the produce of the chase, fisheries, &c. Hemp and flax are grown for exportation; but the principal source of wealth consists in the forests, which are of great extent, those belonging to the crown covering 8,956,795 dekadines. Pasturage is not abundant, and few cattle are reared. Marble, granite, serpentine, alabaster, &c., are found; and there are mines of iron, copper, and even silver, though they are but little wrought. The poverty of the country obliges many of the inhabitants to emigrate annually into the adjacent governments to take charge of cattle, hew millstones, &c.; and in summer the number of absentees is estimated at about a third part of the entire population. These circumstances are hostile to manufacturing industry; and, exclusive of the royal cannon foundry at Petrozavodsk, it has only a few tanneries and iron forges. It exports raw produce to Petersburg and Archangel; from which cities, corn, salt, spirits, and colonial and manufactured goods are imported. Olonetz is under the same military jurisdiction as Archangel. Its inhabitants are principally of the Greek church, and subordinate to the archbishop of Novgorod. Total public revenue estimated at only 988,110 rubles. (*Schnitzler, La Russie; Passart; Russland, &c.*)

OLORON, or OLERON (an. *Iluro*), a town of France, dep. Basas-Pyrenees, cap. arrond., on the summit and declivity of a hill behind the Oléron, across which it communicates with the town of Ste. Marie by a lofty bridge, 13 m. S.W. Pau. Pop. in 1836, 6037. It has a court of primary jurisdiction, a board of customs, and a chamber of manufactures; with manufactures of woollen cloths, yarn, hosiery, paper, and leather; and an active trade in French and Spanish wool, sheep-skins, *lambons de Bayonne*, and other salted meats, cattle, and timber. It is the general dépôt for the timber of the Pyrenees destined for the dockyard of Bayonne.

OLOIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the small river Pluvia, 53 m. N.N.E. Barcelona; lat. 43° 12' N., long. 2° 45' E. Pop. according to Miñano, 13,845. It is tolerably well built on level ground, at the foot of a range of volcanic

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hills, and has several squares and streets adorned with fountains; its public buildings consist of two parish churches, cavalry barracks, and a hospital. It has considerable manufactures of cotton cloths and woollen caps, with extensive tanneries and soap factories, and some paper-mills. Well-attended markets are held twice a week; and Olot is one of the most thriving towns of Catalonia. Its neighbourhood is peculiarly interesting to geologists, on account of the extinct volcanoes with which it abounds, scattered over a tract measuring about 15 m. from N. to S., and about 6 m. from E. to W. Mr. Lyell, who visited it in 1830, says, "There are about 14 distinct cones with craters in the vicinity of Olot; and the largest, called Santa Margarita, is 455 ft. deep, and about a mile in circumference. These volcanic rocks, also, have often a cavernous structure; and at the base of the same hill, adjoining the town, are the mouths of about 12 subterranean caverns, here called *sufidors*. In 1431 the whole of Olot, except a single house, was thrown down by an earthquake; but this calamity may, perhaps, be ascribed more to the cavernous nature of the subjacent rocks than to the extraordinary violence of the movements on that spot; for Catalonia is beyond the line of these European earthquakes which have within the period of history destroyed towns throughout extensive areas." (*Miñano; Lyell's Geology*, iv. 38-40.)

OMER (ST.), a strongly-fortified town of France, dep. Pas de Calais, cap. arrond., on the Aa, and at the union of several great roads, 40 m. N.W. Arras, and 29 m. E. by N. Boulogne. Lat. 50° 44' 48" N. long. 2° 25' 18" E. Pop. in 1838, 18,789. It is partly built on a hill, but principally in the low and marshy plain at its foot. The circ. of its ramparts is about 2½ m.; beyond its moats and glacis are several strong and extensive outworks; and from the town being half surrounded by marshes, the greater part of its vicinity may be readily laid under water. Its streets are broad and regular, but being lined generally with mean-looking houses of yellow brick, it has a dull appearance. It is, however, well furnished with public fountains. The cathedral of Notre-Dame, an edifice completed towards the middle of the 15th century, is of Gothic architecture, and 373 ft. in length internally. In it are several colossal statues, a fine painting by Reubens, the tomb of St. Omer, a superior organ, &c. The abbey of St. Bertin, in which the last of the Merovingian kings died, was destroyed during the phrensy of the revolution, and only some ruins of its church exist. The college, formerly the Jesuit's church; the military hospital, occupying the building formerly a seminary for the English and Irish Roman Catholic clergy; the town-hall, arsenal, and powder magazines, several hospitals and prisons, the theatre, and some convents, are the other principal public buildings. The ramparts are planted with elms, and form fine promenades; as do the banks of the canal of Neuf Fossé, which connects St. Omer with Aire, and the Aa with the Lys. It is the seat of a sub-prefecture, and has courts of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a chamber of manufactures, a communal college, and a public library of 16,000 volumes. Its manufactures consist of common woollen cloths, woollen yarn, lace, basket-work, fishing-nets, soap, starch, glue, tobacco-pipes, &c.; it has also many distilleries, breweries, paper-mills, and tanneries, and an active trade in corn, wine, oil, flax, coal, &c. Beyond the walls are two suburbs, the inhabitants of which are principally gardeners. Near the town is a lake, on which are some curious floating islands, held together principally by the trees which grow on them, and affording pasturage for sheep and cattle.

This town was originally called Sithiu; it took its present name from St. Omer, who founded its cathedral about 645. It was walled at the end of the 9th century; and was long an object of contention between the Burgundians and French, to whom it finally fell in 1677. (*Hugo, art. Pas de Calais; Dict. Glog.*)

ONATE, a town of Spain, in Biscay, prov. Guipuzcoa, 98 m. E.S.E. Bilbao, and 194 m. N.N.E. Madrid. Pop. according to Miñano, 12,000. It stands on the side of a hill in the valley of its own name, and is well built with regular streets, most of them terminating in a large square, which has a remarkably fine town-hall, a parish church, with a tower 190 ft. high, and a large building with a Doric portico, formerly used as a convent of Jesuits: in the centre of the square is an elaborately ornamented fountain. There are two other parish churches, and several deserted convents, a well supported hospital, and a college of handsome architecture, attended by between 150 and 200 students. Iron is extensively wrought in the neighbouring mountains, and within the town are iron-foundries, nail factories, &c. The late civil war, however, which chiefly raged in the Basque provinces, gave a great shock to its industry, from which it is only slowly recovering. The surrounding district is extremely productive, and has numerous mineral springs and quarries of Jasper and limestone. (*See BISCAY.*)

ONEGA (LAKE) a considerable lake of Russia, being

ONEIDA.

next to that of Ladoga, the largest in Europe, in the centre of the gov. of Olenok, between lat. 60° 50' and 63° 50' N., and long. 34° 30' and 36° 30' E. Length, N.W. to S.E., 130 m.; breadth varying from 30 to 45 m. Area variously estimated at from 3300 to 4300 sq. m. It receives numerous rivers, and at its S.W. extremity discharges itself into the lake Ladoga by the Byr. Its shores, which are generally rocky, present several deep bays and gulfs; and there are numerous islands near its N. extremity. Its navigation is impeded by sandbanks, but it is less subject to storms than lake Ladoga. Principal towns on its bank, Petrowsk and Povenetz. (Schmidt, *La Russie; Passport; &c.*)

ONEIDA, county, N.Y., situated N.E. of the centre of the state, and contains 1101 sq. m. Drained by Black and Mohawk rivers. The Erie and the Chenango canals, and the western line of railroads pass through it. It contained in 1840, 92,869 neat cattle, 177,070 sheep, 66,543 swine; and produced 238,159 bushels of wheat, 8064 of rye, 364,075 of Indian corn, 30,940 of buckwheat, 98,331 of barley, 657,952 of oats, 1,574,109 of potatoes, 38,794 pounds of hops, 986,502 of sugar. It had two commercial and three commission houses in foreign trade, 348 retail stores, 14 furnaces, one forge, 40 fulling-mills, 23 woolen factories, 13 cotton factories with 37,316 spindles, two dyeing and printing works, five flouring mills, 57 grist-mills, 248 saw-mills, two oil-mills, six paper-mills, two rope-walks, three glass-houses, 61 tanneries, 11 distilleries, four breweries, two potteries, nine printing-offices, nine weekly newspapers; two colleges, 190 students; 94 academies, 3035 students; 441 schools, 20,166 scholars. Pop. 85,310. Capital, Utica, Rome, and Whitesboro'.

ONEIDA, lake, N.Y., borders on Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego counties, and is 92 m. long, and from 2 to 6 m. broad. It receives Wood, Oneida, and Chittenango creeks, and has its outlets into Oswego river.

ONEONTA, p. t., Otsego co., N.Y., 30 m. S. Cooperstown, 9 m. W. Albany, 349 W. Watered by Susquehanna river and its tributaries. It contains two churches, a Presbyterian and Baptist, eight stores, two furnaces, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; one academy, 35 students; 13 schools, 555 scholars. Pop. 1936.

ONION, or Winooki river, Vt., rises in Cabot, and flows S. and S.W. to Montpelier, where it receives a large branch. It then flows northwesterly, until it enters lake Champlain. m. N. of Burlington village on the dividing line between Burlington and Colchester townships. Along the margin of this river is the most level road through the Green mountain range. On each side of it in some parts the mountains tower to a great height, leaving on the bank of the river, barely sufficient room for a road. It is one of the four large rivers of Vermont on the W. side of the mountains, which enter lake Champlain, and is about 70 m. long. Winooki is the Indian name; and though this river has been long known by the name of Onion river, Thompson, in his Gazetteer of Vermont, has adopted the name Winooki, and it may perhaps prevail. Winooki signifies the land of onions. The turnpike road from Burlington to Montpelier, along this river, was long since chartered by the name of the Winooki turnpike. The river has falls, which afford good water-power.

ONLOW, county, N.C., situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 790 sq. m. Watered by New river and its branches. It contained in 1840, 9003 neat cattle, 5161 sheep, 23,198 swine; and produced 9117 bushels of wheat, 1556 of rye, 928,759 of Indian corn, 8136 of oats, 74,994 of potatoes, 4411 pounds of rice, 218,104 of cotton. It had four stores, three flouring-mills, 18 grist-mills, 10 saw-mills; three schools, 71 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4675; slaves, 2739; free coloured, 113; total, 7597. Capital, Onslow C.H.

ONONDAGA, county, N.Y., centrally situated towards the N. part of the state, and contains 711 sq. m. It contains Skeneateles and Otisco lakes, and has Oneida lake on its N.E. border. Watered by Oneida and Seneca rivers, which unite to form Oswego river. The salt springs of this county are owned by the state, and yield to it a large revenue. In the villages of Salina, Syracuse, Liverpool, and Geddes, which are near to each other, and the centres of the salt manufacture and trade, there were produced in 1840, 2,692,335 bushels of salt, yielding a revenue to the state of \$162,404. The Erie canal passes through it; and the Oswego canal extends from it at Syracuse to lake Ontario. It contained in 1840, 46,090 neat cattle, 159,050 sheep, 61,733 swine; and produced 655,799 bushels of wheat, 3593 of rye, 401,303 of Indian corn, 14,420 of buckwheat, 348,615 of barley, 539,762 of oats, 800,317 of potatoes, 178,530 pounds of sugar. It had 264 stores; 2,864,634 bushels of domestic salt were produced; one furnace, 23 fulling-mills, 10 woolen factories, three cotton factories with 3792 spindles, 29 flouring-mills, 20 grist-mills, 114 saw-mills, one oil-mill, two paper-mills, 43 tanneries, seven distilleries, one brewery,

ONTENIENTE.

six printing-offices, one daily and five weekly newspapers, and one periodical; 19 academias, 1533 students; 333 schools, 17,870 scholars. Pop. 67,911. Capital, Salina.

ONONDAGA, p. t., Onondaga co., N.Y., 5 m. S. Syracuse, 133 W. by N. Albany, 246 W. Drained by Onondaga creek. It contains five churches, three Presbyterian, an Episcopal, and a Methodist; one academy, 394 students; 25 schools, 1748 scholars. Pop. 5636.

ONONDAGA, lake, N.Y., is situated in the N. part of Onondaga co., is 8 m. long, and from 2 to 4 m. broad, and is celebrated for the salt springs on its borders, the largest and best in the United States, though its own waters are fresh. It has its outlet into Seneca river, and receives from the S. Onondaga creek.

ONSLow, C.H., p. v., capital of Onslow co., N.C., 145 m. S.E. Raleigh, 372 W. Situated W. of New river. It contains a courthouse, jail, and several stores and dwellings. Nett proceeds of the postoffice in 1842, \$57.

ONTARIO, lake, N.Y., the easternmost and smallest in extent of the five great lakes of North America. It is between 43° 10' and 44° N. lat., and between 76° and 80° W. lon. It receives Niagara river, the great outlet of the upper lakes, in its S.W. part, and has its outlet by St. Lawrence river in its N.E. part; in which, immediately below the lake, is the cluster denominated "the Thousand Islands." Its shape approaches to a long and narrow ellipse, being 190 miles long, and 55 miles wide in its widest part, and about 480 miles in circumference. It is very deep, being in some places over 600 feet, so that its bottom is considerably below the level of the Atlantic. It is 334 feet below the level of lake Erie, and 931 feet above tide-water. In every part, it has sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels. It has many good harbours, and is rarely frozen, excepting in shallow places near the shore. The principal rivers which enter it on the S. side are the Genesee, Oswego, and Black rivers, and a large number of creeks. The bay of Quinte is a long and irregular body of water in its E. part, which receives a considerable river, the outlet of several small lakes; and Burlington bay is in its W. part. Both of these bays are in Canada. It has several important places on its shores, the principal of which are Kingston, Toronto, and Coburg, in Canada; and Oswego, Sacket's Harbour, port Genesee or Charlotte, in the United States. It is subject to violent storms and heavy swells; but the numerous steamboats which navigate it pass quickly through it, having a great draught of water. It is connected with the Erie canal and Hudson river by the Oswego and Erie canals, and much of the trade of New-York for the west passes through it, and through the Welland canal, which is 36 m. long, with 24 locks; and admits the passage of the largest vessels which navigate the lakes. The canal-boats generally have decks, which fit them for navigating the lakes. This canal commences at Sherbrooke, near the mouth of Grand river on lake Erie, and terminates at port Dalhousie on lake Ontario, 9 m. W. of Niagara village. Its entrance being a considerable distance W. of the outlet of lake Erie, it is open earlier than the Erie canal at Buffalo, where the ice often accumulates in the spring.

ONTARIO, county, N.Y., situated centrally in the W. part of the state, and contains 617 sq. m. It has Seneca lake on its E. border, Canandaigua lake in its central and S. part, and Honeyoye and Hemlock lakes in its W. part. The outlet of Canandaigua lake flows into Seneca river. Iron ore, gypsum and marl, are abundant. It has a spring which emits carburetted hydrogen or inflammable gas, and several sulphur springs. The Erie canal touches its N. border, and the Auburn and Rochester railroad passes through it. It contained in 1840, 34,300 neat cattle, 174,190 sheep, 46,837 swine; and produced 770,235 bushels of wheat, 6162 of rye, 246,018 of Indian corn, 16,661 of buckwheat, 117,060 of barley, 492,266 of oats, 365,844 of potatoes, 182,273 pounds of sugar. It had 136 stores, 37 fulling-mills, 10 woolen manufactories, 23 flouring-mills, 35 grist-mills, 92 saw-mills, one oil-mill, one paper-mill, 30 tanneries, 14 distilleries, three breweries, three potteries, six printing-offices, three binderies, four weekly newspapers; one college, 146 students; 18 academias, 1373 students; 243 schools, 12,427 scholars. Pop. 43,500. Capital, Canandaigua.

ONTARIO, p. l., Wayne co., N. Y., 23 m. W. Lyons, 965 m. W. by N. Albany, 362 W. Bounded N. by lake Ontario. It contains one store, one furnace, one forge, one grist-mill, 11 saw-mills; 10 schools, 423 scholars. Pop. 1899.

ONTENIENTE (an. *Foniente*), a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, on the Clariano (a trib. of the Júcar), crossed here by a handsome stone bridge, 35 m. N. by W. Alicante, and 47 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop. acc. to Milne, 12,000. It is tolerably well built, with a fine central square, and several wide thorough steep streets; its principal public buildings being three parish churches, five decayed convents, a hospital and college now partly in ruins. It is a place of considerable industry, chiefly engaged in weav-

ing linens and woollen fabrics; besides which there are several falling, corn, oil, and paper-mills. In the neighbourhood is an extensive *Acacia*, or irrigated tract, which is very productive. A great fair is held here in November.

OOCH, a town of N.W. Hindostan, prov. Mooltan, rajahship of Bhawalpore, in a fertile plain 4 m. E. the Chanab (an. *Acacia*), where it is joined by the Ganza, or united Sutlej and Beas; lat. $29^{\circ} 11' N.$, long. $70^{\circ} 30' E.$ Pop. 20,000. "It is formed of three distinct towns, a few hundred yards apart from each other, and each has been encompassed by a wall of brick, now in ruins. It is a mean place: the streets are narrow, and covered with mats as a protection from the sun. It is highly celebrated in the surrounding countries for the tombs of two saints of Bokhara and Bagdad. These are handsome edifices, about 500 years old; but an inundation of the *Acacia*, some years back, swept away one half of the principal tomb, with a part of the town." (*Burns's Trav. to Bokhara*, &c., i., 79-82, &c.) Ooch is built on an elevated mound of clay, apparently composed of the debris of former houses, it being a place of high antiquity.

OOJEIN (Hindoo *Ujain*, or *Asanti*, the *Osma* of Ptolemy and the *Periplus*), a city of Central India, prov. Malwah, and the former cap. of Scindia's dom., on the Siprah, a tributary of the Chambul, 34 m. N. by W. Indore, and 1600 ft. above the sea; lat. $23^{\circ} 11' N.$, long. $75^{\circ} 51' E.$ It is of an oblong form, about 6 m. in circuit, and fortified with a stone wall and towers. Within this space is some waste ground, but the greater part of the surface is thickly covered with buildings and very populous. The streets are broad, airy, paved, and clean; the houses of brick or wood, and tiled or terraced. Four mosques, some mansions, Scindia's palace, an extensive and commodious edifice, but without any claim to magnificence, an ancient Hindoo gate, and some Hindoo pagodas, are the principal public edifices. In a temple to Mahadeo is an extraordinary sculptured image of the bull Nandi. The population of Oojein includes a great many Mohammedans, who are actively engaged in trade. The imports are principally fine white cloths, turbans, and dyed goods; European and Chinese produce from Surat; *sassafras*, &c., from Sind; cotton, coarse cloths, opium and other drugs, are exported, and diamonds in transit from Buncleand to Surat.

Ancient Oojein, which stood about 1 m. northward, was destroyed at an uncertain period by some physical catastrophe. On digging to a depth of 15 or 18 ft., brick walls, stone pillars, and other antiquities have been discovered, frequently in good preservation. Adjoining these subterranean ruins, is what has been called the cave of Bhirtory, a palace now in great part buried by an accumulation of the surrounding earth, but of which many portions remain entire, including a long gallery, supported by pillars curiously embellished with figures in relief. Elsewhere around Oojein, there are various temples, &c., worthy of notice; and about 4 m. N. is an elegant summer palace, cooled by artificial cascades, built in the 16th century, and but little injured by time. (*Forbes, Hunter, &c., in Mod. Trav.*, x., 330-338; *E. I. Gaz.*)

OOSTERHOUT, a town of Holland, prov. N. Brabant, arrond. Breda, cap. canton, 5 m. N.E. Breda. Pop. about 6300. It has numerous potteries and brick-kilns, and is the seat of three large annual fairs, at each of which the sale of woollen and linen fabrics, shoes, &c., is estimated to amount to 40,000 florins.

OPELOUSAS, p. v., capital of St. Landry par. La., 217 m. W.N.W. New-Orleans, 1943 W. Situated on a branch of Teche river, and surrounded by a level and pleasant country. It contains a courthouse, jail, U. States' land-office, three stores, and about 500 inhabitants. It is the seat of Franklin college, founded in 1830, which has a president and three professors or other instructors, and 70 students. The commencement is on the 1st of November.

OPORTO, or PORTO, an important commercial city and seaport of Portugal, on the N. bank of the Douro, about 2 m. from its mouth, 174 m. N. by E. Lisbon, lat. $41^{\circ} 10' 30'' N.$, long. $20^{\circ} 37' 18'' W.$ Pop. in 1837, including Villanova and Gaya, on the opposite side the river, 80,000. The town has four suburbs, which, with the city itself cover an area of about 2 sq. m. It is built amphitheatre-wise, partly on the sides and tops of two hills, but partly also on a plain near the river, from which it has a strikingly beautiful appearance. A wall, flanked at intervals, with towers, encircles the town, which is further protected by a fort; but these fortifications have not been kept in good repair, owing to the city being naturally secure against an attack by sea, and one on the land side not being apprehended. An elevated quay extends the whole length of the town: it has on one side a row of houses, and on the other a strong stone wall, with rings, booms, &c., for securing vessels during the heavy swells of the river. It is generally well built, the houses are all white-washed, and though it has many narrow and dirty streets, it is said to be (which,

however, is no great recommendation) the cleanest and most agreeable town in Portugal. From the quay rises a broad well-paved street, flagged on both sides, and leading to two cross streets of equally fine proportions; but the streets on the slope of the hill are mostly irregular, contracted, steep, and dirty. At the E. end of the city the houses, which overhang the side of the river, are built on so steep an acclivity as to be accessible only by steps cut out of the rock. On the summit of the hills are several fine broad streets, lined with good houses, with gardens attached, occupied by some of the principal merchants. Oporto has several squares, the largest of which are the *Praca da Constitucão* and the *Campe da Cordaria*, lined with three rows of trees, and much frequented as a public promenade. There are nine parish churches, and a great many other churches and chapels. The cathedral, built in 1105, is a large and fine, though rather heavy edifice: the church, *das Clerigos*, has the highest steeple in Portugal, except that of Mafra: the rest exhibit no features worth notice. There are also 17 convents, now luckily unoccupied, or applied to secular uses. The other public edifices comprise a modern-built episcopal palace, a town-hall (*es-cad-a da Comarca*), courthouse, with attached prisons, royal hospital, *caesaria*, or pawnbroking establishment, and a very pretty theatre, with extensive warehouses belonging both to the Oporto company and the British merchants. The English factory is a handsome building, in one of the principal streets, comprising reading-rooms, ball-rooms, &c., and a residence for the British consul. Oporto has several establishments for public instruction, the principal of which are the academy of navigation and commerce, the school of medicine and surgery attached to the hospital *de la Misericordia*, the episcopal seminary, school for foundlings, and four colleges, with numerous schools for primary and higher instruction. It has a large tobacco factory, a soap-boiling establishment, with roperies, tanneries, and fabrics of cotton, silk, linen, and wool: besides which there are ship-building yards for the construction and repair of merchant-vessels; but in none of these establishments is there any great display of activity. The harbour within the bar, across the mouth of the Douro, can only be entered, at least by vessels of considerable burden, at high water; and it is rarely practicable at any period of the tide for any vessel drawing more than 16 ft. On the N. side the entrance is the castle of St. Joao de Fos, near which, on high ground, is a lighthouse, with a fixed light. The ordinary rise of spring tides is from 10 to 13 ft., and of neaps from 6 to 8 ft. The bar being liable, from the action of the tides, and from sudden swellings and *freshes* in the river, to perpetual alterations, should never be attempted by any vessel without a pilot.

The swellings or *freshes*, now alluded to, most commonly occur in spring, and are caused by heavy rains, and the melting of the snow on the mountains. The rise at such times often amounts to 40 ft.; and the rapidity and strength of the current are so great that no dependence can be placed on anchors in the stream. Fortunately, a fresh never occurs without timely warning, and it is then the practice to moor with a cable made fast to stone-pillars erected on the quay for that purpose. On the opposite side of the river, but connected by a bridge of boats, are the towns of Gaya and Villanova, which may be considered as suburbs of Oporto. The former of these is said to occupy the site of the ancient Cala: more eastward is Villanova, inhabited chiefly by coopers, porters, and other labourers, employed by the merchants; and between these towns are immense vaults or warehouses for storing wine previously to its shipment.

Commerce.—Owing to her situation on the Douro, which is navigable partly by barges and partly by boats about 100 m. inland, Oporto is the emporium of a large portion of Portugal, and enjoys a pretty extensive commerce. The famous and well-known red wine called port is produced on the banks of the Douro, about 50 m. above Oporto, and has derived its name from its being exclusively shipped at this city. The exports of port, which is the great article of trade, have varied during the last 10 years from about 16,500 to above 40,000 pipes. England is by far the largest consumer of port. The high discriminating duties on French wine, imposed in the reign of William III., originally introduced port into the British markets, and gave it a preference, to which, though an excellent wine, it had no natural claim: this preference first generated, and its long continuance has since so confirmed, the taste for port among the great bulk of the population, that it bide fair to maintain its ascendancy as an after-dinner wine, notwithstanding the late equalisation of the duties. In 1840, for example, 2,668,534 gallons port were entered for consumption in the United Kingdom; whereas the entire entries of French wines during the same year, including champagne, claret, *sauterne*, &c., amounted to only 341,841 gallons! At an average of the three years ending with 1840, the

OPPELN.

shipments of port wine from Oporto for England were 25,964 pipes a year. Next to England, Brazil, the U. States of America, and Hamburg, are the principal importers of port. The other articles of export from Oporto are oil, oranges, and other fruits; wool, refined sugar, cream of tartar, shumac, leather, cork, &c. The imports are sugar, coffee, and other colonial products, principally from Brazil; corn, rice, beef, salt fish, and other articles of provision; cotton and woollen goods, hardware, tin plates, &c., from England; hemp, flax, and deals from the Baltic, &c. Subjoined is a

Statement of the Shipments of Port from Oporto during each of the Three Years ending with 1840, specifying the Quantity shipped for each Country.

	1838.	1839.	1840.	Annual Average of the 3 Years.
	Pipes.	Pipes.	Pipes.	Pipes.
Great Britain	26,057	26,159	25,478	25,864
Brazil	7,191	1,912	2,73	3,948
United States	2,233	5,471	1,400	2,469
Hamburg	593	339	645	590
Other countries	1,504	1,269	2,974	1,785
Total	37,578	35,055	35,100	34,760

The climate of Oporto is damp and foggy in winter, less from the vicinity of the Atlantic than from its position in the midst of woods and mountains. The cold is severe for the latitude, though it seldom freezes; and in summer, on the other hand, the heat would be intense, if not moderated by winds blowing regularly from the E. in the morning, S. at noon, and W. at night. The soil in the vicinity is not fertile, nor is Oporto supplied with provisions from its own immediate neighbourhood; but there are many beautiful and pleasant gardens, producing, according to their exposure or elevation, the fruits of N. or S. Europe. The neighbouring mountains exhibit many traces of metallic ores; and along the S. bank of the river are veins of copper and beds of coal. (*Dalrymple's Travels in Portugal*, 128-129.)

Oporto was occasionally the residence of the ancient emperors of Portugal, till Alphonsus I., in 1174, wrested Lisbon from the Almoravides, and made it the permanent capital of his kingdom. The city received many important privileges from John II. at the close of the 15th century; but most of them were withdrawn, in consequence of an insurrection of its inhabitants in 1577. In 1805 it was taken and sacked by the French, who retained it till 1809, when the British crossed the Douro, and compelled them to retreat. It afterwards became, in 1831-33, the scene of an obstinate and long-protracted conflict between the late Don Pedro and his brother Miguel. The siege of Oporto lasted upwards of a year, during which a considerable portion of the town was battered down by Don Pedro's artillery, a great deal of property was wantonly destroyed by Miguel's troops, many of the wine-stores were blown up, and several of the wealthiest merchants were ruined by the annihilation of all trade. (*Dalrymple's Portugal*; *Baldi*, *Essai Stat. de Portugal*; *Diët. Géog.*; *Mod. Trav.*)

OPPELN (Slav. *Oppella*), a town of Prussian Silesia, cap. reg. and circ. Oppeln, on the Oder, 51 m. S.E. Breslau. Pop., in 1838, 6931. It is walled, and has, in general, lofty and massive houses, with an old Gothic cathedral, several other Roman Catholic and Protestant churches, various schools, a royal salt magazine, and several good hotels. It is the seat of government for the regency, of a board of taxation, a municipal tribunal, &c.; and has a gymnasium and a society for the promotion of the public good. (*Von Zedlitz*; *Berghaus*.)

OPPENHEIM, p. t., Fulton co., N. Y., 64 m. N.W. Albany, 402 W. Bounded W. by East Canada creek. Drained by branches of Mohawk river. It has a Dutch Reformed church, one store, 17 saw-mills, one oil-mill, three tanneries; 13 schools, 601 scholars. Pop. 2169.

OPPIDO, a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Calabria Ultra, cap. cant., on a hill close to mount Aspromonte, and 14 m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. about 9000. The old town of Oppido, supposed by Cluverius to occupy the site of the ancient *Mameritum*, was utterly ruined by the great earthquake of 1783. The modern town, which is also a bishop's see, was built in the vicinity of the former.

Oppido is the name of another Neapolitan town, prov. Basilicata, 13 m. N.E. Potenza. Pop. 5000. (*Croce's Trav.*, &c., p. 275-76.)

ORANGE (an. *Araucis*), a town of France, dep. Vaucluse, cap. arrond. on the Meyne, a tributary of the Rhone, in a fine plain about 5 m. E. the latter river, and 12 m. N. Avignon. Pop. in 1836, 5697. It has several parish churches, a Protestant church, a communal college, hospital, &c., and many good private houses and public fountains; but the widest thoroughfare being only 19 or 13 ft. across, scarcely any vehicles enter its streets; and the road from

ORANGE.

Lyons to Avignon, instead of passing through, goes round the town. It has manufactures of handkerchiefs, coloured linens called *toiles d'Orange*, serge and silk twist.

Orange is indebted for its celebrity to its Roman antiquities. The principal of these is a splendid triumphal arch, situated a short way out of the town. It has been conjectured that this structure was erected by Marius; but from its profusion of ornament it would seem to date from a much later period; and, according to Woods, is probably not prior to the age of Hadrian. (*Lectures of an Architect*, i., 146.) In many of its details it presents more of the Grecian than the Roman style of architecture; but from the absence of any inscription, its date is wholly conjectural. It is about 64 ft. in length and breadth, and rather more in height. It has three arched passages, the central and largest of which is 39½ ft. in height. The archways are flanked by fluted Corinthian columns, and the whole structure is profusely covered with groups of figures and other sculptured ornaments. This monument was a good deal injured in the middle ages, from having been converted into a fortress; but it is, notwithstanding, in a state of tolerable preservation; and of late years it has been repaired, and surrounded by a palisade. Extensive remains of a theatre, and the traces of several other Roman buildings, also exist here.

Orange was long the capital of a small principality of the same name that gave the title of Orange to the family which now occupies the thrones of Holland and Nassau. The king of Holland, however, retains merely the title of Prince of Orange; the town and principality having been ceded to Louis XIV. at the peace of Utrecht. The principality, 12 m. in length by 9 m. in breadth, is very productive of wine, oil, saffron, madder, fruits, and aromatic plants; its inhabitants are distinguished by their industrious habits. (*Hugo's Guide du Voyageur*; *Brasseur, Tableau de Nismes*, &c.; *Artaud, Arc d'Orange*; *Woods*, &c.)

ORANGE, county, Vt. Situated in the E. part of the state, and contains 630 sq. m. Watered by Omphacum river, Waits' river, and branches of White river. Connecticut river bounds it on the E. Large quantities of sulphure of iron are found in Thetford, and some lead ore in Surfford. It contained in 1840, 36,853 neat cattle, 154,033 sheep, 92,516 swine; and produced 60,565 bushels of wheat, 11,933 of rye, 180,543 of Indian corn, 30,144 of buckwheat, 5856 of barley, 945,878 of oats, 1,055,379 of potatoes, 68,639 pounds of sugar. It had 60 stores, 23 fulling-mills, five woolen factories, 33 grist-mills, 109 saw-mills, two oil-mills, two paper-mills, 36 tanneries, one printing-office; six academies, 964 students; 967 schools, 9623 scholars. Pop. 37,873. Capital, Chesham.

ORANGE, county, N. Y. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 760 sq. m. Shawangunk mountains lie in its W. part, and the highlands in the S.E. part. Drained by Delaware and Wallkill rivers. Bounded E. by Hudson river. The Delaware and Hudson canal crosses its W. part, and the Erie railroad is finished and in operation, 45 m. from Piermont, on Hudson river. It contained in 1840, 54,709 neat cattle, 50,218 sheep, 47,064 swine; and produced 94,774 bushels of wheat, 396,668 of rye, 410,194 of Indian corn, 118,993 of buckwheat, 1879 of barley, 417,701 of oats, 359,563 of potatoes, 1845 pounds of hops. It is particularly celebrated for its butter and cheese. The products of the dairy were valued at \$669,896. It had 471 stores with a capital of \$1,191,395; 11 lumber yards, capital \$25,000; three furnaces, 14 fulling-mills, 15 woolen factories, two cotton factories with 3590 spindles, four flouring-mills, 38 grist-mills, 100 saw-mills, four paper-mills, 26 tanneries, 41 distilleries, one brewery, three potteries, six printing-offices, one bindery, five weekly newspapers and two periodicals; total capital in manufactures \$1,515,415; 21 academies, 1409 students; 170 schools, 8727 scholars. Pop. 36,730. Capital, Goshen and Newburgh.

ORANGE, county, Va. Situated in the central part of the state, and contains 380 sq. m. Drained by branches of North Anna and Rivanna rivers. It contained in 1840, 7399 neat cattle, 10,708 sheep, 15,036 swine; and produced 97,747 bushels of wheat, 8430 of rye, 394,784 of Indian corn, 91,671 of oats, 30,897 of potatoes, 416,325 pounds of tobacco, 9061 of cotton. It had 15 stores, eight smelting-houses, producing gold to the amount of \$34,000, six flouring-mills, 24 grist-mills, 30 saw-mills, seven tanneries; five academies, 41 students; 26 schools, 347 scholars. Pop. whites, 3575; slaves, 5364; free coloured, 186; total, 9125. Capital, Orange C. H.

ORANGE, county, N. C. Centrally situated towards the N. part of the state, and contains 1300 sq. m. Watered by Neuse and Haw rivers. It contained in 1840, 9597 neat cattle, 46,340 sheep, 28,131 swine; and produced 87,379 bushels of wheat, 2643 of rye, 388,690 of Indian corn, 81,613 of oats, 14,847 of potatoes, 262,863 pounds of tobacco, 253,437 of cotton. It had 12 stores, three cotton factories with 3360 spindles, 18 flouring-mills, 97 grist-mills, 35 saw-

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mills, three oil-mills, 11 tanneries, 11 distilleries, one pottery; five academies, 300 students; seven schools, 157 scholars. Pop.: whites, 16,771; slaves, 6954; free coloured, 631; total, 24,356. Capital, Hillsboro'.

ORANGE, county Ia. Centrally situated towards S. part of the state, and contains 378 sq. m. Watered by Lost river and Lick and Patoka creeks, which afford water-power. It contained in 1840, 7508 neat cattle, 15,678 sheep, 22,960 swine; and produced 140,864 bushels of wheat, 1891 of rye, 529,927 of Indian corn, 140,796 of oats, 9068 of potatoes, 268,527 pounds of tobacco, 22,968 of sugar. It had 97 stores, 14 grist-mills, five saw-mills, two oil-mills, five tanneries, four distilleries, three potteries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, and one periodical; 40 schools, 974 scholars. Pop. 9602. Capital, Paoli.

ORANGE, p. t., Franklin co., Mass., 74 m. W. by N. Boston, 415 W. Watered by Miller's river, which affords water-power. Incorporated in 1783. It contains a Baptist church, six stores, two grist-mills, seven saw-mills; 12 schools, 494 scholars. Pop. 1501.

ORANGE, t., New-Haven co., Ct., 4 m. S.W. New-Haven. Organized in 1838 from New-Haven and Milford. It contains three churches, two Congregational and an Episcopal, three stores, four grist-mills, three saw-mills; eight schools, 493 scholars. Pop. 1329.

ORANGE, p. t., Steuben co., N. Y., 301 m. W. by S. Albany, 313 W. Drained by Mead's creek. It contains two stores, six saw-mills, one tannery; 10 schools, 325 scholars. Pop. 1694.

ORANGE, p. t., Essex co., N. J., 44 m. N.W. Newark, 53 m. N.E. Trenton, 219 W. Drained by Second river, and branches of Rahway river. It contains five churches, three Presbyterian, an Episcopal and Methodist, 10 stores, one tannery; eight schools, 330 scholars. Pop. 3261.

ORANGE, t., Cuyaboga co., O., 13 m. E.S.E. Cleveland, 13 m. S. Willoughby. The E. branch of Chagrin river here has a fall of 98 ft. perpendicularly, affording good water-power. It contains four stores, one fulling-mill, one woolen factory, one flouring-mill, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; eight schools, 330 scholars. Pop. 1113.

ORANGEBURG, dist., S. C. Situated a little S. of the centre of the state, and contains 1824 sq. m. Bounded N. by Congaree river, E. by Santee river, S.W. by South Edisto river. Watered by North Edisto river. It contained in 1840, 23,507 neat cattle, 3523 sheep, 33,383 swine; and produced 13,490 bushels of wheat, 477,011 of Indian corn, 12,357 of oats, 74,240 of potatoes, 510,670 of rice, 878,370 of cotton. It had 18 stores, 67 grist-mills, 78 saw-mills; one academy, 40 students; 11 schools, 236 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6321; slaves, 11,934; free coloured, 264; total, 18,519. Capital, Orangetown.

ORANGEBURGH, C. H., p. v., capital of Orange dist. S. C., 44 m. S. by E. Columbia, 550 W. Situated on the E. side of North Edisto river, and contains a courthouse, jail, an academy, several stores, and about 500 inhabitants.

ORANGE, C. H., p. v., capital of Orange co., Va., 84 m. N.W. Richmond, 94 W. It is situated at the foot of S.W. mountain, and contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, a Methodist and Presbyterian, a female academy, nine stores, a printing-office, issuing a weekly newspaper, about 60 dwellings, mostly of brick, and 500 inhabitants.

ORANGETOWN, t., Rockland co., N. Y., 123 m. S. Albany. Bounded E. by Hudson river, on which is Piermont village, where the New York and Erie railroad terminates. It contains 30 stores, four lumber-yards, one cotton factory with 576 spindles, seven grist-mills, four saw-mills, two tanneries, two distilleries; eight schools, 319 scholars. Pop. 2771.

ORANGEVILLE, p. t., Genesee co., N. Y., 257 m. W. Albany, 360 W. Drained by Tonawanda creek and its tributaries. It has two stores, one grist-mill, five saw-mills; 16 schools, 659 scholars. Pop. 1949.

OREGON TERRITORY, consists of a large extent of country lying between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean, and drained by the Columbia river and its tributaries, and supposed to contain about 350,000 sq. m. The boundaries of the territory are in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, which it is hoped may be amicably adjusted by a pending negotiation.

This territory is divided into three belts or sections, separated by ranges of mountains running very nearly parallel with the shore of the Pacific. The first or western section lies between the Pacific ocean and the Cascade mountains or President's range. The second or middle section is between the Cascade mountains and the Blue mountains. The third or eastern belt is between the range of the Blue mountains and the great range of the Rocky mountains. These sections have a distinction of soil, climate and productions. The first range of mountains is continuous, from 100 to 150 miles from the coast, and has many high conical peaks of from 12,000 to 14,000 ft. above the level of the sea, that are above the region of perpetual

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snow, which is here 6500 ft. high. The Blue mountains are irregular in their course and occasionally interrupted, but generally proceed from the east of north to the south of west. On the S. part of the territory is the Klamet range, running on the parallel of 49° N. lat., and dividing the territory from California. The climate of the region between the ocean and the first range, though not unhealthy, is not in general very favorable to agriculture. The climate is mild throughout the year, neither experiencing the severe cold of winter nor heat of summer. The mean temperature is 54° of Fahrenheit. The winter is supposed to last from the last of December until February; the rains begin to fall in November and last till March, but they are not heavy, though frequent. Snow sometimes falls, but it seldom lies longer than three days. The frosts are early, occurring in the latter part of August. This however is owing to the proximity of the mountains, as the winds from them always cause a fall in the temperature. The nights are cold, and affect vegetation so far that Indian corn will not ripen. Fruit trees blossom early in April, at Vancouver and Nisqually; at which latter place peaches were a foot high on the 12th of May, strawberries were in full blossom, and milled had gone to seed. The country is in general well timbered with pine, fir, spruce, oaks, (red and white), ash, arbutus, arbor vitae, cedar, poplar, maple, willow, cherry and taw; with an undergrowth of hazel, rubus, roses, &c. Near the coast, the trees grow to an astonishing height. A fir tree growing near Astoria, 8 m. from the sea, was 46 ft. in circumference, 16 ft. from the ground, and 153 ft. in length before giving off a single branch, and not less than 300 ft. in its whole height. Another tree of the same species, on the banks of the Umpqua, was 57 ft. in circumference, and 216 ft. in length below its branches; and sound pines, from 300 to 380 ft. in height, and from 20 to 40 ft. in circumference, are not uncommon. These enormous trees are an impediment to cultivation. Near the foot of the Cascade range, the climate and soil are adapted to all kinds of grain, wheat, rye, oats, barley, pease, &c.; and apples and pears succeed well. The low grounds of the eastern section are well adapted to grazing, and cattle subsist on the green or dried grass through the year, which favours the rearing of great numbers of horses and horned cattle. The valley of the Willamette or Multnomah river is thought to contain the finest land in Oregon. This river has a course of about 100 m., nearly N. and enters the Columbia on the S. side. The wheat of this valley is of a superior quality, and yields from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. The soil of the second or middle section is generally a light sandy loam; in the valleys a rich alluvion, and barren on the hills. The third or eastern section of Oregon between the Blue and Rocky mountains, is a rocky broken, and barren country. Stupendous mountain spurs traverse it in all directions, affording little level ground; and in its elevated parts, snow lies nearly through the year. It rarely rains, and no dew falls. The difference of temperature, at sunrise and at noon is often 40 degrees.

The Columbia is the great river of this territory. Its northern branch rises in the Rocky mountains in 30° M. lat., and 116° W. long., and thence pursues a northern route to near McGillivray's pass in the Rocky mountains. Here the river is 3000 ft. above the level of the sea, and receives Canoe river, it then turns S., and receiving many tributaries, among which are Kootanie, or Flat Bow, and the Flat Head or Clark's river from the E., proceeds to fort Colville. The Columbia is thus far surrounded by high mountains, and often expands into a line of lakes. At Colville it is 2940 ft. above the level of the sea, having fallen 550 ft. in 290 m. To the S. of this it tends to the W., receiving Spokane river from the east. Thence it pursues a westerly course for 60 m., and bending to the S. receives Okanagan river, which has its source in a line of lakes, extensively susceptible of canoe navigation. The Columbia thence passes to the southward until it reaches Walla-walla, in 45° N. lat., and receives Segin or Lewis river. This river has many rapids, which greatly obstruct canoe navigation, and receives the Koonkoonke, Salmon and several other rivers from the E. and W. The length of Lewis river to its junction with the Columbia is 530 m. from its rise in the Rocky mountains. The Columbia at Walla-walla is 1286 ft. above the level of the sea, and is 3500 ft. wide. It now takes its last turn to the westward, receiving Umatilla, Quismel's John Day's and Chute rivers from the S., and Cathlamet's from the N., pursuing a rapid course for 80 m., previously to passing through the range of the Cascade mountains, where is a series of falls and rapids that form an insurmountable obstacle to passage of boats, even in time of floods, which are overcome by portages. From thence there is a still-water navigation for 40 m., when it is again obstructed by rapids. Thence to the ocean, 130 m., it is navigable for vessels requiring 13 ft. of water, at the lowest state, though obstructed by many sand bars. In this part, it receives the Willamette from

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the S., and the Cowellitz from the N. The Willamette is navigable for small vessels to within 3 m. of its falls. The Columbia is greatly increased in its width within 90 m. of the ocean, which it enters between Cape Disappointment and point Adams, 7 m. apart, from each of which a sand bar extends, which renders its entrance dangerous. Frazer's river rises in the Rocky mountains near the sources of the Canoe river, and flowing northwesterly for 80 m., it turns to the southward and receives Stewart's river, which rises in a chain of lakes near the N. boundary of the territory. It then pursues a southerly course, receiving several rivers on the E. and W. side, and under the parallel of 49° N. lat. it passes the Cascade range in a succession of falls and rapids; and after a westerly course of 70 m. it empties into the gulf of Georgia in 49° 7' N. lat. Through this last portion, it is navigable for vessels requiring 12 ft. of water; its whole length being 350 m. The lower part of this river, and its precise outlet were unknown in 1819. There are many small lakes in various parts of the territory. The harbors on the coast at the mouth of the rivers are generally obstructed by sand bars; and even the entrance of the Columbia is impracticable for two thirds of the year, during which time it is equally dangerous to leave it. Within the straits of Juan de Fuca, there is a great number of the finest harbors for the largest class of vessels; and the rise and fall of the tides is 18 ft. Here are found the greatest portion of the valuable harbors of the territory.

Among the most striking features of the territory are the passes through that immense barrier, the Rocky mountains. These mountains are in general a continuous chain; and though they are often 16,000 ft. or more in height, yet in several places they are so interrupted as to allow of a road for crossing them. At Fort Boisals on Lewis's river, 8 m. N. of the mouth of Reed's river, Farnham in his tour through Oregon says: "Among the curiosities of this establishment were the fore wheels, axletree and thills of a one-horse wagon, said to have been run by the American missionaries from the state of Connecticut through the mountains, thus far toward the mouth of the Columbia. It was left under the belief that it could not be taken through the Blue mountains. But fortunately for the next that shall attempt to cross the continent, a safe and easy passage has lately been discovered by which vehicles of this kind may be drawn through to Wallawalla." There are three places where the great chain of the Rocky mountains has been passed. The north one is that passed by Lewis and Clark, in about 46° 30' N. lat. The second is in 44° 30', where a road is practicable. But the best, probably, is the south pass, in about 42° 30' following up the north fork of Platte river, and its branch the Sweet-water river at the foot of the Wind River mountains and W. of them. over to the head waters of Lewis's river. This is believed to have been the route of the wagon above spoken of.

The various tribes of Indians inhabiting this territory amount probably to about 30,000. Of the whites, Canadians and half breeds, there are between 700 and 800, about 150 of whom are Americans; the rest are settlers, and officers and servants of the Hudson's bay company. The American board of commissioners for foreign missions have several missionary stations, and the Methodists have a flourishing station on the Willamette river. Fort Vancouver on the N. bank of the Columbia, 90 m. from the ocean, is the principal seat of the British fur trade, though they have a number of other posts, which are at present reaping nearly all the advantages of the fur trade of the territory.

On the 7th of May, 1792, Captain Robert Gray, in the ship Columbia, of Boston, discovered and entered the Columbia river, to which he gave the name of his vessel. He was the first person who established the fact of the existence of this great river, and this gives to the United States the title from discovery. In 1804-5, Captains Lewis and Clarke, under the direction of the government of the United States, explored the country from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, and spent the winter of 1805-6 at the mouth of the Columbia. This exploration of the river, the first ever made by white men, constitutes another ground of the claim of the United States to the territory. In 1808, the Missouri fur company, established a trading house on Lewis's river, the first ever formed on any of the waters of the Columbia. In 1810, the Pacific fur company, under John Jacob Astor of New-York, was formed; and in 1811, Astoria was founded by them, at the mouth of the Columbia. In consequence of the exposure of Astoria by the last war with Great Britain, the post was sold out to the Hudson's bay company; but it was restored to its original proprietors, by order of the British government, at the close of the war, agreeably to the first article of the treaty of Ghent. See a Memoir of the North West coast of North America, by Robert Greenhow, translator and librarian to the department of state;

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presented, by a select committee, to the senate of the United States, Feb. 10th, 1840; a work which clearly exhibits the mass of historical facts that bear upon the great question of title to this territory, which it is hoped will be soon settled by negotiation.

OREBRO, or CEREBRO, a town of Sweden, in the centre of the country, lap. lan. Orebro, at the W. extremity of the lake Hjelmar, 100 m. W. Stockholm, lat. 59° 17' 12", long. 15° 13' 30" E. Pop., in 1836, 4135. "The houses are built chiefly of wood, not merely of logs clumsily put together, as is the case in Russia, but of logs covered with boards neatly finished; the workmanship of which would not disgrace the tools of any of our English carpenters. Their exterior planking is invariably painted a deep red colour, with white doors and window-frames. The roofs are generally covered with turf; but there are several well-built brick houses stuccoed white." (*Barrow's Excurs. in the N. Europe*, 162.) Streets wide and clean, and some of them are paved with granite. In the principal church is a monument in honour of Engelhardt. From its central position, Orebro becomes sometimes the seat of the Swedish diet. The inhabitants manufacture woollen cloths, stockings, &c., and carry on an active trade with Stockholm, by the lake Hjelmar, the canal of Arboga, and the lake Malar. The town also is an entrepôt for the iron of the interior. (*Stein's Hand-Book*; *Barrow*, &c.)

OREL, a central prov. of European Russia, to the S. of Kalouga and Tula. Area, 16,780 sq. m. Pop., 1,265,000. Surface undulating; soil, extremely rich and fertile. Principal rivers, Dnema, an affluent of the Dniepr; Soma, an affluent of the Don; and Oka, an affluent of the Volga. Forests very extensive; occupying nearly a third part of the surface. Agriculture is the principal dependence of the inhabitants; and owing to the excellence of the soil, the return, notwithstanding the bad husbandry, is frequently 7, and sometimes 10 times the seed. Manufactures have made little progress, but distilleries are numerous. Instruction very defective; there being in the entire government, in 1832, only 39 schools, and 4266 scholars. The public revenue amounts to about 10,500,000 roubles, of which the spirit and beer duties yield 6,336,663 roubles. (*Schmittler, La Russie*, &c., 346, &c.)

OREL, a city of European Russia, cap. of the above prov. on the Oka, where it receives the Orlyk; lat. 52° 57' 29" N., long. 35° 57' 15" E. Pop., according to the official accounts, in 1830, 31,406; having been only 20,000 in 1829. This rapid increase is owing to its favourable situation for commerce, in the centre of a rich country, on a navigable river communicating, partly by the aid of canals, with the Baltic on the one hand, and the Black sea and the Caspian on the other. Orel may be reckoned the entrepôt of the commerce between Russia, Little Russia, and the Crimea; and at the same time the dépôt for corn, both of its own and the adjacent fertile governments. The principal articles of commerce are corn, hemp, tallow, butter, bristles, leather, wax, honey, cloth, horned cattle, &c., which is merchants chiefly buy in the southern provinces. Immense quantities of most of these articles are shipped upon the Oka, partly to be landed at Serpuchof for the consumption of Moscow, and partly to be forwarded to Petersburg. It has an ecclesiastical seminary, attended by a great number of pupils; a gymnasium, &c. It has also establishments for the spinning of cotton, manufactures of cloth and coarse linen, with tanneries, distilleries, tallow-melting houses, rope-works, &c.; and is the seat of some important fairs. It is built of wood, and palisaded; and the inhabitants are distinguished for their industry and wealth. (*Schmittler, La Russie*, &c., p. 351; *Lyall's Travels*, l. 29, &c.)

ORENBORG, a very extensive government of the Russian empire, mostly in Europe, but partly in Asia, lying between the governments of Astrakhan on the W., and that of Tobolsk on the E., and having Persia on the N., and the country of the Independent Kirghises on the S. Area estimated at about 138,000 sq. m. Pop., 1,771,000. (*Keppen*.) It is divided into two unequal portions by the Ural mountains; and the river Oural has its source and termination in this government. It is also traversed by the Bels and other affluents of the Volga, and is bounded on the E. by the Enns. Soil very various; in part mountainous, in part arid, saline steppes, but the larger portion is decidedly fertile. Forests very extensive. Climate in extreme; being exceedingly hot in summer, and proportionally cold in winter, particularly to the E. of the Oural mountains. Notwithstanding the backwardness of agriculture, the produce of corn is estimated at about 4,000,000 chetwerts. The principal wealth of the inhabitants consists in their horses, cattle, and sheep; of all which, but especially the first two, they have vast numbers. They have also camels, &c. &c. The river Oural teems with fish, which are taken in great numbers, and are said to furnish the best caviar. Mines important and valuable, yielding some gold, with large quantities of iron and copper, in the working of which

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many individuals are employed. A manufactory of arms was established in the district of Trotjak, in this government, by workmen from Rhenish Prussia. The salt-mines of Ilesak furnish annually about 300,000 poods, and a large supply is obtained from the salt-lakes. A considerable commerce is carried on with the Kirghises and other people to the S. of Orenburg, which principally centres in the town of that name. In 1833 there arrived at the latter 14 caravans, with 2547 camels; and during the same year there were despatched 13 caravans, with 4700 camels and 264 draught-horses. The value of the imports was 3,551,198 roubles, and of the exports 3,577,921 do. (*Schittler, La Russie*, &c., p. 701.)

ORENBURG, the principal city of the above government, and the residence of the military governor, on the N. bank of the river Oural, lat. 51° 46' N., long. 53° 4' 45" E. Pop. 18,000 or 20,000.* It is well built, and regularly fortified. Principal edifices, cathedral and custom-house. In 1895 a school was established here for the special use of the Mohammedans, and the study of their language. The seat of the commerce alluded to in the preceding article is on the southern side of the river, in a vast bazaar erected exclusively for that purpose, and protected by a camp of Cossacks.

ORFORD (formerly *Ore-ford*), a decayed bor., market-town, and par. of England, hund. Flomergate, co. Suffolk, at the confluence of the Alde with the Ore; 16 m. E. by N. Ipswich, and 80 m. N.E. London. Area of bor., 2740 acres. Pop., in 1841, 1093. It was formerly of much greater importance than at present, having, in 1350, sent three ships and 69 men to Edward III. at the siege of Calais. Its decay is attributed to the loss of its port, the sea having receded from this part of the coast. It is now, having lost its privilege of sending members to the House of Commons, sunk into insignificance; though its large ancient church, decayed town-hall, assembly-house, and fine old castle, attest its former consequence. Its present inhabitants are chiefly supported by the oyster fisheries in the neighbouring rivers. Orford claims to be a borough by prescription, but has received several royal charters. Its corporate officers are a mayor, eight portmen, and 12 capital burgesses; but it was considered too unimportant to be included in the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act. It sent two members to the House of Commons from the reign of Richard III. down to the Reform Act, by which it was disfranchised. Sudborne hall, a seat of the Marquis of Hertford, is about 1 m. N.E. from the town. Markets on Monday: fair, June 24.

ORFORD, p. l., Grafton co., N.H., 60 m. N.N.W. Concord, 17 m. N. Hanover, 505 W. Bounded W. by Connecticut river, over which is a bridge to Fairlee, and drained by its small tributaries, and by headwaters of Baker's river, which flows to the Pemigewasset and Merrimac. Limestone and a fine quality of soapstone are extensively found. It contains three churches, two Congregational and a Universalist, four stores, two fulling-mills, one woollen factory, four saw-mills, one tannery, one pottery; 17 schools, 390 scholars. Pop. 1707.

ORIA (an. *Hyris*), a town of the Neapolitan dom., prov. Otranto, cap. canton, 21 m. E. by N. Taranto. Pop. 5080, principally of Greek origin. It is a "city romantically situated upon three hills, in the centre of the plains. The castle and cathedral stand boldly on the highest points." (*Swimburne*.) Oria is a bishopric, and is very ancient. (*Cramer's Anc. Italy*, II, 310, &c.)

ORIHUELA, an Episcopal city of Spain, prov. Valencia, on both sides the Segura, crossed here by two bridges, 14 m. E.N.E. Murcia, and 98 m. S.S.W. Valencia. Pop., according to Mifano, 25,551. It is situated at the foot of a ridge of bare rocks, near the head of a very fruitful *vega* or vale, forming a continuation of the *huerta* of Murcia. The streets are broad, but not paved; and there is not a single fountain in the town. Its principal buildings are, a cathedral (with an attached chapter of five dignitaries and 17 canons), five parish churches, two of which are in the suburbs, and five dependant churches (*angels*), two hospitals, a foundling asylum, public granary, and cavalry barracks. The inhabitants are remarkable for their superstition, demoralization, idleness, and poverty. The greater part are engaged in agriculture; and the town is a considerable mart for corn and oil. It produces linen and hats, and has numerous tanneries, corn and oil mills, soap-houses, and starch manufactories. A large fair is held in October. The neighbouring *huerta*, about 17 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth, can scarcely be exceeded in beauty and fertility. "Even the vale of Murcia yields in this respect to that of Orihuela, because the latter is so abundantly supplied with water as to be independent of rain. The cypress, silver elm, and

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pomegranate are here seen mingled with the mulberry, orange, and fig; and here, also, the palm, rising in rich clusters, lends novelty as well as beauty to the enchanting scene." (*Ingles*, II, 220.) The *huerta* yields also very plentiful crops of wheat, barley, and canary seed, hemp, flax, garden vegetables, &c., and is deservedly called the "garden of Spain."

Orihueila, the an. *Orgeis*, is supposed to have existed prior even to the Carthaginians, from whom it passed successively to the Romans, Goths, and Moors. In 1057 it was made the capital of a small kingdom subordinate to the caliphate of Cordova. In 1228 it became annexed to the Moorish kingdom of Murcia, and finally, in 1265, fell by conquest into the hands of James I., the Christian king of Aragon. (*Ingles*, II, 216-220; *Mod. Trav.*: *Mifano*.)

ORINOCO, a large river of S. America, in Columbia, for a knowledge of which we are chiefly indebted to Humboldt, who explored the greater part of its course in 1800-1802. Its sources have not been traced, but are supposed to lie in about lat. 3° 30' N., long. 64° W.: it has a circular course, running first W., then N., and latterly E., to its embouchure in the Atlantic, opposite to and S. of Trinidad: its length, including windings, is estimated at 1360 m., being nearly equal to that of the Danube. In lat. 3° 10' the river runs over a ledge of rocks, forming a cataract called the Raudal de Guaharibos, about 50 m. above the station of Esmeralda, the highest point attained by Humboldt. About 15 m. below this station it is joined on the S., or left bank, by the Casiquiare river ("two or three times broader than the Seine nearer the Jardin des Plantes"), which unites with the Rio Negro, an affluent of the Amazon, and thus connects the Orinoco and the latter by a navigable water communication. Its course from this point is W.N.W. to the junction of the Guaviare, after which it becomes a broad and deep river, flowing N. by E. over a rocky bed, in which are the two large cataracts called the *Raudales*, or rapids, of Maypures and Atures, joining together an archipelago of islands, which fill the bed of the river for several miles, and in some places do not leave a free passage of 20 or 30 ft. for its navigation, though its breadth at this point exceeds 8000 ft. (*Humboldt's Pers. Narr.*, v., 135.) About 50 m. below these falls the Orinoco receives from the W. bank the waters of one of its principal affluents, the Meta; and about 70 and 120 m. lower still, the large rivers Aracua and Apure. At the junction of the Apure, where the rocky country terminates, the main stream deflects eastward, and runs E. by N. past Angostura, to the delta at its mouth, the only considerable affluents in this part of its course being the Caura and Carony, joining it from the S. The delta has its apex about 130 m. from the sea: the S., or principal channel, called *Boca de Navios*, runs eastward into the Atlantic, and is divided for a distance of about 46 m. into two channels, by the island of Imataca, the E. end of which is about 35 m. from point Barima, at the mouth of the river, in lat. 8° 45' N., long. 60° W. The N., or smaller channel, divides itself into a number of branches, called *Bocas chicas*, or small mouths; most of them are sufficiently deep for vessels of considerable burden; but they cannot be navigated without the aid of the neighbouring Indians, who alone are acquainted with the deep and safe channels formed in the alluvial soil near the mouth of the river. The greatest distance between the mouths of the Orinoco is estimated by Humboldt at 47 nautical leagues, or 140 m.: two of the northern mouths fall into the gulf of Paria.

The effluents of the Orinoco are very numerous, many of them contributing an immense volume of water to the principal river. Those on the W. and N. banks, however, are the only rivers available for navigation, except in the lower part of its course, where it receives Caura and Carony. The Guaviare, which is supposed to connect itself with the Rio Negro by a natural channel, in the same way as the latter river is connected with the Orinoco, appears to have a navigable course of more than 200 m. The Meta rises in the Andes, E. of Bogota, and is navigable for about 500 m. The Apure rises in the Andes, by several sources, between the 6th and 8th parallels of N. lat.; and after a course of nearly 300 m., enters a low and swampy district, through which it forms many different channels, in the neighbourhood of which are extensive *lanos*, furnishing very rich pasturage.

The tides of the Orinoco, at the lowest season, in March, are perceptible as far as Angostura, about 290 m. from Pt. Barima; but the rise is not material above the juncture of the Carony, about 160 m. from the mouth. The annual swell of the Orinoco commences in April and ends in September, during which it remains with the vast body of water which it has acquired the five preceding months, and presents an astonishingly grand spectacle. At the distance of 1300 m. from the ocean, the rise is equal to 13 fathoms. In the beginning of October the water begins to fall, imperceptibly leaving the plains, and exposing in its bed a num-

* The official returns quoted by Schneider make the population only 2800; but this is no doubt an error, and most probably refers either to houses or families. According to the same returns, the births in 1825 were 600, and the deaths 620, showing that the population cannot differ materially from what is stated above.

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bar of rocks and islands. At the beginning of February it is at its lowest ebb, and continues in this state till the beginning of April. It abounds in fish of various descriptions. Amphibious animals are also found in great numbers on its shores; caymans, or round-mouthed crocodiles, are met with in great abundance throughout the river, and are, not without justice, an object of dread to the natives. Scorpions and mosquitoes are stated, likewise, to be so abundant as to offer the greatest hindrances to European travellers. The Indian tribes above Angostura are described as a miserable, savage race, little improved by the efforts of the Jesuit missionaries; and the ferocity of the natives along the upper part of the river prevented Humboldt and Schomburgk from ascertaining its farthest sources. (*Humboldt's Pers. Narr.*, v.; *Geog. Journal*, x, 242-247.)

ORISSA, a prov. of Hindostan, now wholly included in the British presid. of Bengal and Madras, between the 18th and 23d degs. of N. lat., and the 83d and 87th of E. long.; having N. the provinces Bengal and Bahar, W. Gandwanah, S. the Godavery, and E. the bay of Bengal. Length, N.E. to S.W., about 400 m.; average breadth, 70 m. Area, 28,000 sq. m. Population uncertain. Orissa proper is almost wholly included in the British district of Cuttack, which see (l., 722; see also *Asiatic Researches*, xv, for a detailed description of the prov.). The shore of Orissa is in general low and sandy; the interior remains in a very wild state, being composed of rugged hills and uninhabited jungles, pervaded by a pestilential atmosphere. The population consists, for the most part, of castes considered impure by other Hindoos; including Ooreas, and other hill tribes, quite distinct in language, features, and manners, from the Hindoos of the plains. Principal towns, Cuttack, Juggernaut, and Balasore. Orissa has been continually subject to foreigners since 1558, when it was conquered by the Afghans. In 1578 it was annexed to the Mogul empire; in 1756 it was transferred to the Marhattas, and in 1803-4 it was occupied by the British. (*Hamilton's E. J. Gazetteer*.)

ORISTANO, a town of the island of Sardinia, div. Cagliari, cap. prefecture, near the mouth of the Tiri (an *Thirsa*), in the bay of Oristano), on the W. shore of the island, 30 m. N.N.W. Cagliari. Pop., in 1838, 5791. It is in a fertile, but unhealthy plain, and is not fortified. Its steeples and turrets give it a tolerable appearance from the sea; but it is straggling, unpaved, and ill supplied with water. It has a cathedral, a spacious edifice, with a detached octagonal belfry, one of the most striking objects in the town. There are several other churches and convents, a hospital, a Tidestene seminary, and a Parlat college. The Tiri is crossed here by a bridge of three arches. The bay of Oristano, the mouth of which is 5 m. across, affords excellent anchorage during the prevalence of winds blowing off shore, but those from the W. throw in a heavy sea. The E. shore of the bay is shoal, but near its N. side vessels anchor to six or seven fathoms water. Many of the inhabitants are occupied in the manufacture of salt, and the tunny fishery; and some tolerable wine is grown near the town. Oristano was founded about 1070. (*Smyth's Sardinia*, 294, 295, &c.)

ORIZABA, a town of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, in a valley remarkable for its fertility, 70 m. W.S.W. Vera Cruz, and 140 m. E.S.E. Mexico. Pop. between 8000 and 10,000, including whites and Indians. It is laid out in wide, neat, and well-paved streets; though so great is the power of vegetation, that grass grows in almost every part of the town. Coarse cloths are made here in small quantities, and there are several tanneries. The valley in which Orizaba is situated is well clothed with forest trees, above which rises the now extinct and snow-covered volcano of Orizaba, to the height of 17,380 ft. above the Atlantic. The neighbourhood produces all the tobacco consumed in Mexico; and within the town is a large government manufactory of that article.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND ISLANDS. These islands, which are most probably the *Thule* of the ancients, lie in two groups to the N. of Scotland, and form between them a country. The Orkneys (*Orades*), the most southerly group, are separated from the county of Caithness by the Pentland frith, about 6 m. in breadth. They are comprised between the parallels of 59° 44' and 59° 24' N. lat., and 3° 25' and 3° 30' W. long. There are about a dozen principal islands; Pomona, or Mainland, being decidedly the largest. But, including the smaller islands (provincially *Islets*) and islets, the total number is estimated at about 67, of which about 40 are uninhabited. They are supposed to comprise an area of about 281,600 acres, and had, in 1831, a population of 28,847.

The Shetland, or Zetland, isles, the most northerly group (perhaps the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients), are separated from the Orkneys by a channel 48 m. across, and lie principally between the parallels of 59° 52' and 60° 50' N. lat., and 30° and 10° 40' W. long. Including islets, they are supposed to exceed 100 in number; but the mainland or principal

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pal island is a good deal more extensive than all the others put together. Between 30 and 40 are inhabited. They are about twice as extensive as the Orkneys; their total area being estimated at 563,900 acres. In 1831 they had a population of 29,392.

The aspect of these islands is pretty similar; but the Shetland group is the more wet and barren of the two. They are generally fenced, particularly on the W. side, with high, black, precipitous cliffs, against which the sea, when vexed by storms, dashes with astonishing fury. They are destitute of high mountains; the altitude of mount Rona, in Shetland, the highest, not exceeding 919 ft. Their general appearance is that of dreary, heathy wastes, interspersed with rocks, varied sometimes with swamps and lakes, and, in a few places, with beds of moveable sand. In some parts, however, particularly in Orkney, the land is abundantly fertile, producing good crops of corn and luxuriant herbage. Some of the islets, or holms, appear like gigantic pillars, rising perpendicularly from the sea; these are the resort of vast numbers of sea-fowl; and in the breeding season hunting for eggs and young birds forms one of the principal and most dangerous employments of the natives. Climate similar to that of the outer Hebrides, except that the days are a little longer in summer and shorter in winter. During the latter, the aurora borealis is uncommonly brilliant. The cultivated lands bear but a very small proportion to the others, being supposed not to exceed 25,000 acres in Orkney, and 22,000 in Shetland. Farms generally very small; few having more than 10 acres of arable land, and many not nearly so much. Agriculture is considered, particularly in Shetland, of subordinate importance, and, though a good deal improved, is still very backward. In Shetland, most part of the ground is turned over with the spade; but in Orkney ploughs are in pretty general use. Oats, and bere or bigg (*Hordeum hexastichum*), are the only white crops cultivated; and, except on a few improved farms, they follow each other alternately as long as the land will bear any thing, which it does for a very long time when well manured with sea weed. The barley of Orkney is a great deal more abundant, and of a much better quality, than could have been anticipated; and, besides supplying the home demand, considerable quantities are exported. Potatoes are cultivated in all the islands, and form an important part of the food of the people. Turnips have also been planted, and have succeeded very well. At present, no trees can be made to grow, and hardly a shrub is to be met with; which is the more singular, as the trunks of large trees are not unfrequently found imbedded in moss and sand, both in Orkney and Shetland. The hardy, spirited little horses, known by the name of *Shetlands*, are bred in Shetland, and are exported in considerable numbers. The stock kept in the islands is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000; they are never housed, nor receive any food, except what they gather for themselves. Some of them are exceedingly well proportioned, active, and strong for their size. The horses of Orkney are inferior in estimation. Cattle very small, sometimes not weighing more than from 35 to 40 lbs. a quarter: they are shaggy, and not well shaped; but they are hardy, feed easily, and, when fat, their beef is fine and tender. The stocks in both groups of islands is supposed to amount to about 45,000 head. The native sheep are of the small dun-faced breed; they yield short wool, which, though generally soft and fine, is sometimes as hairy as that of a goat. Recently the black-faced and Cheviot breeds, and even pure merinos, have been introduced into Orkney with considerable success. The stock in both groups of islands is believed to exceed 135,000. A small breed of swine is very abundant: they roam at large, and are not a little destructive. Rabbits are abundant in both sets of islands, but particularly in the Orkneys; as many as 36,000 skins have been exported in a single season from the port of Stromness. Fowls are plentiful, and large quantities of eggs are exported from Orkney. The fisheries, however, in Orkney as well as Shetland, are the grand object of pursuit. The islands are periodically visited by vast shoals of herrings; while the surrounding bays and seas are uniformly well supplied with cod and other species of white fish. *Driftus eis rest a mari, ab omni parte summa piscandi commoditas obicit.* (*Buck.* lib. i., § 50.) Braesay sound, in Shetland, has always been one of the principal stations of the Dutch herring fishers; but the fishing there is now principally carried on by the islanders. During the year ended the 5th of April, 1840, 19,396 barrels herrings, and 9989 cwt. cod were cured in Orkney; and 25,685 barrels herring, and 40,381 cwt. cod, in Shetland. About 100,000 lobsters are supposed to be annually shipped from the Orkneys for London. Vessels from British ports bound for the N. whale fishery mostly touch at Orkney or Shetland; and, besides taking on board supplies of provisions, usually complete their crews with seamen belonging to the islands, whom they put on shore on their way back. Rye straw grown in Orkney has

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been found peculiarly well fitted to serve as a substitute for the straw used in Italian plait; and the manufacture of this straw into plait has been carried on for several years to a considerable extent, and with pretty good success. Kelp, though comparatively unprofitable, continues to be extensively produced. Woollen stockings and gloves, sometimes of extraordinary fineness, are exported from Shetland. Messrs. Anderson, in their valuable work on the Highlands, give the following account of the

Sums received in Orkney, in 1833, for Farm Produce, Manufactures, Fish, &c., exported.

	L.	s.	d.
Bere, or bigg, 5178 bolls, at 15s. per boll of 6 bushels, or 90s. per quarter	3683	10	0
White oats, 1515 bolls, at 12s. do. of do., or 16s. per quarter	909	0	0
Malt, 10,066 bushels, sent to Leith, say 3s. per bushel	1004	8	0
Peas, 234 do., at 3s.	35	2	0
Outmeal, 40 bolls, at 14s. per boll of 140 lbs. Imperial	98	0	0
Horses, cows, and oxen, 954, 1 quarter horses, at £9; 3 quarter cows, at £3.	4290	0	0
Do. not entered at custom-house, about 246, at do	1104	0	0
Eggs sent to Leith, 50 tons, 100 doz. per cwt., 100,000 doz. at 6d.	2500	0	0
Sheep and swine, 40 of each at £1	80	0	0
Butter, about £3000; hides, about £700	3700	0	0
Rabbit-skins, more than 2000 doz., at 5s. 6d. per doz.	600	0	0
Feathers, about	250	0	0
Kelp, supposed scarcely to exceed 500 tons, at £4 10s.	2250	0	0
Straw manufacture, including rent, cutting, planting, &c.	4900	0	0
Herrings, 34,000 barrels, at 10s. per barrel	17,000	0	0
Cod, fished by about 40 sloops of 30 tons, 14 tons each, at £13 per ton	7290	0	0
Lobsters, caught by 432 men, in 316 boats	1800	0	0
Whale fishing, about 25 ships, taking 90 men each, 500 men, at £15	7500	0	0
Hudson's Bay Company pay annually for the wages of men employed in Hudson's Bay, about	1500	0	0
Total	60,114	0	0

There is no similar account for Shetland; but the sums received by its inhabitants do not differ materially from those received by their neighbours in Orkney. The shipping of the islands is considerable. In 1836 there belonged to the Orkneys 77 ships, carrying 4218 tons and 383 men; and there belonged at the same time to Shetland 101 ships, carrying 3067 tons and 744 men, exclusive of a great number of boats engaged in the fisheries.

The people of these remote islands being of Scandinavian and not Celtic origin, neither the Gaelic dress nor language has ever prevailed among them. All of them now speak English; but, of old, Norse was the prevalent language. The cottages of the poorer ranks are in general miserable hovels, affording accommodation in winter to cows and swine, as well as to the family. Owing to the scarcity or exhaustion of moss, the want of fuel is in some islands very severely felt. On the whole, however, the inhabitants are decidedly better off than those of the Outer Hebrides, being comparatively industrious, civilized, and well fed. Kirkwall in Orkney, and Lerwick in Shetland—the only towns of consequence in the islands—had, in 1831, the former a population of 3065; and the latter 2750. The society in both is good, and the inhabitants hospitable.

Shetland and some parts of Orkney suffer much from the exaction of tithes. They are not only charged upon the produce of the land, but on that of the fisheries; and being generally farmed, they are rigidly collected, are productive of much irritation, and are a formidable obstacle to improvement. Being the good effects that have resulted everywhere else in Scotland from the abolition of tithes, it is singular that they have not been commuted here. The feu duties, payable to the crown, or rather to its donatory, Lord Zealand, have also contributed materially to check improvement. Mari, though neglected, is common in Orkney. Lead ore also has been met with, and limestone is of frequent occurrence. These islands are divided into 40 parishes. The gross rental of Orkney amounted, in 1810, to £2498; and that of Shetland to £6741.

The Orkneys are divided into 18, and the Shetlands into 23 parishes. They send one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors in 1839-40, Orkney, 374; Shetland, 152; making together a constituency of 526. Inhabited houses in both islands, in 1831, 10,396; families, 11,815. Population, 58,239. Annual value of real property, in 1815, £20,930. (For further information, see *Wallace's Descrip-*

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tion of the Orkney Islands, &c., 1700; *Barry's Hist. of Orkney*; and *Sheriff's Agricultural Survey of Orkney*; *Edmonston's View of Zealand*, 2 vols., 8vo.; *Hibbert's Description of the Shetland Isles*; and *Sheriff's Agricultural Survey of Shetland*, &c.)

ORLAND. p. t. Hancock co., Ma. 61 m. E. by N. Augusta, 657 W. Bounded W. by Penobscot river. Opposite to it is Orphan Island. Incorporated in 1800. It possesses great facilities for navigation, and has 15 schools, 622 scholars. Pop. 1381.

ORLEANS (an. *Genabum*, and afterward *Aurelianis*), a city of France, in the centre of the kingdom, cap. dep. Loiret, on the Loire, 34 m. N.E. Blois, and 68 m. S.E. V. Paris. Lat. 47° 54' 13" N.; long. 9° 45' 49" E. Pop., in 1836, 40,372. "Orleans is a large, but not a beautiful city; and its environs, though rich and highly cultivated, are less agreeable than the country round Tours or Blois. The city itself has few good streets; but there is one spacious and elegant avenue, terminating in a noble bridge. The great square is also magnificent." (*Anglia's Twer*, p. 365.)

The bridge across the Loire, the foundations of which were laid in 1751, is 254 yards in length, and has nine arches, the central one being 104 feet in width. On either side the river are spacious quays; and from the bridge, the *Rue Royale*, one of the handsomest streets in France, leads in a direct line to the *Place du Martroy*. In this square is the monument erected to Joan of Arc; consisting of a bronze statue of that heroine, 8 feet in height, on a marble pedestal, upon the sides of which are four base-reliefs in bronze, representing the principal actions of her life. A few remains of the ancient fortifications of Orleans exist, but their place is now principally occupied with plantations and public walks, one of which is a fine promenade called the *Mail*. In the old parts of the city the houses are chiefly of timber, and the public thoroughfares narrow, dirty, and wretchedly paved; but several new and tolerable streets have been opened of late years, and various improvements are in progress. (*Huys*.) The cathedral, one of the finest Gothic edifices in France, is in a great measure hidden by the surrounding houses. It was begun in the 13th century; partly destroyed by the Huguenots, but rebuilt by Henry IV. It has a fine western portal, flanked with two towers, built by Louis XV. in the most gorgeous style. At the intersection of the nave and transepts is an elegant spire; the side entrances, the lofty vaults, the high altar, and the carving of some parts of the interior also possess great beauty. Some of the other churches and chapels are handsome; but, though still numerous, several of them have been converted into warehouses. The old town-hall, an edifice of the 15th century, is now appropriated to the museum; in its court-yard is an old tower, serving to support a telegraph. The Palace of Justice, a handsome edifice erected in 1821, the theatre, *skatier*, prison, large infantry barracks, corn-hall, intendancy, and general hospital, are other principal public edifices. There are several private buildings, curious for their Gothic architecture and decorations; the most remarkable of these are the houses of Agnes Sorel and Francis I. The city is surrounded by extensive suburbs, and its vicinity is sprinkled with numerous villas.

Orleans is the seat of a bishopric, of a royal court for the depts. Loir-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, and Loiret; of tribunals of primary jurisdiction and commerce, a court of assize, the forest-direction for the basin of the Loire, a *conseil de prud'hommes*, and a chamber of commerce. It has a royal college; an *academie universitaire* (for the three depts. specified above); a society for the promotion of science, *belles-lettres*, and art; a public library of 25,000 vols.; a museum, with an extensive collection of paintings of the French school; cabinets of natural history, &c.; a botanic garden; courses of medicine, &c., at the general hospital; of drawing, architecture, botany, &c.; maternity and Bible societies; schools of mutual instruction, &c.; and a departmental assurance company. Its former university, founded in 1512, had, among its illustrious students, De Thou, Erasmus, Calvin, and Theodore Beza.

Orleans is well situated for commerce, but its trade is less flourishing than before the revolution. It has declined, while Havre and Paris have risen as commercial towns. Its manufactures comprise fine woollen cloths, flannels, woollen yarn, hosiery, cotton yarn, refined sugar, vinegar, and wax candles; and besides its trade in these, Orleans deals extensively in corn, wines, timber, wool, cheese, and colonial produce. It has a large general fair in June, which lasts 15 days, and one in November, lasting eight days.

D'Anville has shown conclusively that Orleans occupies the site of the an. *Genabum*, the emporium of the Cornutes, taken and burned by Cæsar. (*Notices de l'Antienne Gaule*, p. 345.) It subsequently rose to great eminence, and was unsuccessfully besieged by Attila and Odoacer. It became the cap. of the first kingdom of Burgundy, under the first race of French kings. Since the time of Philip of Valois,

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in the 14th century, it has usually given the title of duke to a member of the royal family. It was besieged by the English in 1496-99, who were ultimately obliged, through the efforts of Joan of Arc, to raise the siege and retire. In 1563 it was besieged by the Catholics; and during the progress of this siege the Duke of Guise was assassinated. (*Frug. art. Leiret; Dict. Geog. &c.*)

ORLEANS, county, Vt. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 790 sq. m. The S. part of lake Memphremagog lies in its N. part. Drained by Barton, Black, and Clyde rivers, flowing into lake Memphremagog, and by head branches of Mississippi, and Onion or Winooki rivers. It contained in 1840, 18,999 neat cattle, 46,669 sheep, 9750 swine; and produced 33,315 bushels of wheat, 2400 of rye, 90,886 of Indian corn, 90,067 of buckwheat, 10,997 of barley, 133,301 of oats, 596,885 of potatoes, 507,446 pounds of sugar. It had 38 stores, one furnace, one forge, 13 fulling-mills, four woolen factories, 19 grist-mills, 53 saw-mills, one oil-mill, 11 tanneries, one distillery; two academies, 111 students; 122 schools, 3916 scholars. Pop. 13,634. Capital, Irsaburg.

ORLEANS, county, N. Y. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 378 sq. m. Bounded N. by lake Ontario, and drained by Oak, Orchard, Johnson's, and other creeks flowing into it. The Erie canal passes through it. It contained in 1840, 18,193 neat cattle, 69,563 of sheep, 97,833 of swine; and produced 701,212 bushels of wheat, 196,986 of Indian corn, 10,047 of buckwheat, 30,798 of barley, 180,561 of oats, 303,314 of potatoes, 1533 pounds of hops, 150,786 of sugar. It had 77 stores, five furnaces, 12 fulling-mills, four woolen factories, five flouring-mills, 15 grist-mills, 53 saw-mills, 10 tanneries, one brewery, four printing-offices, four weekly newspapers; seven academies, 750 students; 163 schools, 8247 scholars. Pop. 25,127. Capital, Albion.

ORLEANS, parish, La. Situated in the S.E. part of the state, and contains 160 sq. m. Bounded N. by lake Pontchartrain and the Rigolets, E. by lake Borgne, S. by Mississippi river. It has much low and marshy land, and produces cotton, rice, Indian corn, garden vegetables, and oranges, figs, and peaches. It contained in 1840, 9639 neat cattle, 1807 sheep, 1894 swine; and produced 3100 bushels of Indian corn, 10,000 pounds of cotton, 10,000 of sugar. It had eight commercial and 375 commission houses in foreign trade, capital \$16,490,000; 1881 retail stores, capital \$11,018,235; 39 lumber yards, capital \$67,800, three saw-mills, one tannery, two distilleries, 18 printing-offices, nine daily, six weekly, and two semi-weekly newspapers; two colleges, 165 students; 10 academies, 404 students; 95 schools, 975 scholars. Pop.: whites, 50,519; slaves, 23,448; free coloured, 19,396; total, 103,193. Capital, New-Orleans; the statistics of which are, of course, included in the above, as is always the case in the United States census.

ORLEANS, p. t., Barnstable co., Mass., 95 m. S.E. Boston, 496 W. It extends across the narrow part of cape Cod. The inhabitants are extensively employed in the fisheries, and the manufacture of salt. It has four churches, a Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Universalist, 10 stores, four grist-mills; 10 schools, 765 scholars. Pop. 1974.

ORLEANS, t., Jefferson co., N. Y., 13 m. N. Watertown, 173 m. N.N.W. Albany. Drained by Chautauot and Perch rivers. It has a church, five stores, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; 11 schools, 371 scholars. Pop. 3001.

ORMSKIRK, a market-town and par. of England, hund. W. Derby, co. Lancaster, 114 m. N.N.E. Liverpool, and 189 m. N.W. London. Area of par., which comprises six townships, 30,063 acres. Pop. of Ormskirk township, in 1841, 14,608. The town is well-built, paved, and lighted with gas, consisting of four principal streets, meeting each other at right angles in a large market-place, in which is the town-hall, built in 1779. The church is a large edifice (rebuilt in 1799), with a tower and steeple, detached from each other, and standing side by side: the living is a vicarage, in the gift of Earl Derby, lord of the manor. The out-townships have three district churches. The Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Unitarians have their respective places of worship; and at Scarisbrick is a Roman Catholic chapel. Attached to the churches and chapels are seven Sunday-schools, three of which are also national day-schools. A grammar school, endowed in 1614, is supported by an income of about £140; and there are three infant-schools. The other charitable institutions consist of Lathom's almshouses, and apprentices-fund, three benevolent societies, a savings' bank, and a dispensary, opened in 1797. The principal business of the inhabitants is in weaving light cottons and silks, silk-winding, hat and rope-making. In 1836, one cotton-mill employed 58 hands. Within the parish, also, are considerable coal-mines, the produce of which is sent to Liverpool and other places by the Dryden Navigation, and by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes within 3 m. of the town. The local government of Ormskirk is in the county and manorial

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police; and courts-leet are held by the lord of the manor (Earl Derby) once a year. Petty sessions, also, are held here; and it is one of the polling-places at elections for the S. division of Lancashire. Markets on Thursdays; large cattle-fairs, Whit-Monday and Tuesday, and 10th Sep.

About 3 m. E. Ormskirk is Lathom House, once the seat of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, and celebrated for the siege which it sustained under the Countess of Derby in the civil wars of the 17th century: it is now the property of Lord Skelmersdale. A battle was fought near the town in 1644, between the royalists and parliamentarians, when the former were defeated with great loss. (*Part. Papers; Butterworth's Stat. of Lancashire.*)

ORMUZ (an. *Oziris*), an island situated at the mouth of the gulf of Persia, in lat. 27° 12' N., long. 56° 32' E., about 13 m. in circ. It resembles, when viewed from the sea, a mass of rocks and shells violently thrown up from the bottom to the surface of the ocean. The fort, which is in tolerable repair, is built on a narrow projecting neck of land; and this, with a wretched suburb, has a population of not more than 500 persons. The remains of aqueducts, walls, &c., on a plain near the suburb, mark the seat of the former capital. The harbour is sheltered on three sides by land, and has good anchorage ground. A range of hills intersects the island from E. to W.; and the rocks consist almost entirely of fine crystallised salt, which might be exported in unlimited quantities. The geological formation of the island indicates the former existence of volcanic action, and sulphur, iron, and copper, are found in large quantities, though few attempts have yet been made to apply these mineral riches to any useful purpose. (*Kinnaird's Persia*, p. 12, 13.)

This island, at present so inconspicuous, would not have been worth notice but for its former celebrity and importance. It had, however, owing to its advantageous situation, become, previously to the appearance of the Portuguese in the east, a great emporium, being, in fact, the centre of the trade of the Persian gulf, and of the contiguous countries, and possessed great wealth, population, and prosperity. It was taken by Albuquerque, the Portuguese viceroy, in 1515; and was held by the Portuguese till 1622, when it was wrested from them by Shah Abbas, assisted by an English fleet. The booty acquired by the captors on this occasion is said to have amounted to two millions sterling! Subsequently the trade of the island was diverted to Gombroon and other places; and this once rich and flourishing emporium gradually fell into that state of irreparable decay in which we now find it. (*Modern Universal History*, ix., 301, &c., 8vo., ed.)

ORNE, a dep. of France, reg. N.W., formerly included in the prov. of Normandy and Perche; between lat. 49° 12' and 49° 48' N., and long. 10° E. and 10° W., having N. the depts. Calvados and Eure, E. the latter and Eure-et-Loir, S. Sarthe and Mayenne, and W. Manche. Length, E. to W., 80 m.; breadth very variable. Area, 610,561 hectares. Pop., in 1836, 441,881. A chain of hills runs E. to W. through this dep., separating the basins of the Orne and Seine from that of the Loire; but its summits do not reach a height of more than from 1900 to 3000 feet: the hills are mostly covered with thick woods. The dep. is abundantly watered. Principal rivers, the Orne, Dive, &c., running N., and the Sarthe, Mayenne, and Huis, &c. The Orne, whence the name of the dep., has its source near Stez, and flows generally N. through the depts. Eure and Calvados to the English channel; which it enters, after an entire course of about 90 m., 15 m. below Caen, from which city it is navigable. Small lakes are supposed to occupy 1300 hectares; and there are numerous marishes. The soil is very various; and in several places there are distinct traces of volcanic action. In 1834, 333,400 hectares were estimated to be arable, 131,045 in meadows, 11,131 in orchards, 72,000 in woods, and 18,253 in heaths, waste, &c. In 1835, of 147,135 properties, subject to the *censé foncière*, 63,854 were assessed at five francs and under, and 26,128 at from 5 to 10 francs. Agriculture is extremely backward. On the small farms, which are extremely numerous, spade husbandry is very general. Except oats, not enough of corn is produced for home consumption, and the deficiency is, in part, made up by potatoes and buckwheat. Hemp and flax are among the principal products; in some cantons beet-root for sugar is grown. Large quantities of cider and perry are made, from a portion of which brandy is distilled. The best horses of Normandy are reared in this dep. Cattle, hogs, and poultry are fattened for the Paris markets, and honey is an important product. The sheep, which are of an inferior breed, are supposed to yield 450,000 kilog. wool a year. Iron mines are wrought in some parts; and a large building and other stone, and porcelain clay, being the other principal mineral products. Metallic and linen goods are those chiefly manufactured. L'Aigle is celebrated throughout France for its needles and pins, copper and brass wire. The coarse linen cloths made

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at Montagne amount annually to about 12,000 pieces, of from 80 to 100 ells each; and Alençon is particularly famous for a fine and highly prized species of lace, termed *points d'Alençon*. Muslins, calicoes, hair cloths, paper, gum, and beet-root sugar are among the other manufactures. Orne is divided into four arronds.; chief towns, Alençon, the cap., Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne. It sends seven members to the chamber of deputies. Registered electors in 1838 39, 2312. Total public revenue in 1831, 10,414,582 francs. (*Hugo, art. Orne; Dict. Géog.; Official Tables.*)

ORONO, p. t., Penobscot co., Me., 75 m. N.E. Augusta, 670 W. Bounded E. by Penobscot river, in which is Marsh Island, belonging to this t., containing 5000 acres. The falls in the Penobscot afford great water-power. Incorporated in 1806. A railroad, 12 m. long, extends from Bangor to Stillwater village in this township, and to Oldtown, which cost \$35,000. It contains six stores, two lumber-yards, one grist-mill, 36 saw-mills; four schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 1521.

ORONTES. (Arab. *El-Aasy*, "the rebellious.") a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, which rises in a natural rocky basin on the E. side of the mountain chain of Antilibanus, near the village of El-ras, within the pach. of Damascus, about 30 m. N. of that city. It runs N.N.E. as far as the lake Kadez, through which it flows, and then takes a N.W. direction through the beautiful vale of El-Ghab, as far as lat. 36° 15', where it receives the waters of lake Antakiah, near the city of that name (the ancient *Antioch*), and then suddenly defects westward, falling into the Mediterranean, near Boveldia, or *Solucia*, after a course of about 940 m. At its mouth is a bar, over which there is from 24 to 9 feet water during winter. (*Geog. Journ. viii., 220.*) "The Orontes in the winter season inundates a part of the low grounds, through which it flows in the upper part of its course, thus insulating the villages and cutting off all communication between them, except by boats. In summer the inundation subsides; but the lakes remain half dried up, and give birth to swarms of gnats and flies, which, coupled with the exhalations from the marshes, oblige the inhabitants to retire into the mountains with their cattle, goods, and chattels." (*Robinson's Pal. and Syria, ii., 247.*) This river is not navigable; "and the rapidity of the stream in many parts of its course, its sudden and numerous windings, its frequent shallows, its various bridges, and the many changes to which it is subjected in the vicissitudes of the seasons, appear to be insuperable obstacles to any plan for making it navigable, or for using it to any considerable extent for trading purposes. In fact, the Orontes is scarcely available at all, even for small craft; and to reach Antioch in a steamer would be a work of consummate difficulty, and, when accomplished, by no means worth the trouble and expense incurred." (*Bewer's Stat. of Syria, p. 49.*) Its use, therefore, is chiefly confined to the irrigation of the surrounding country, which is effected by means of water-wheels similar to those described in the article HAMAZ, *ante*, p. 10.

The river abounds with fish, and produces a species of sole much in request with the Greeks; they are salted and sent in every direction to serve during the fasts before Easter. They are said to produce 60,000 piastres a year to the proprietors of the mills at Antioch, in passing through which they are taken. (*Barker's Rep. in App. to Bewer's Stat.*) The valley of the Orontes has on several occasions been visited by earthquakes, the last of which, in January, 1837, nearly destroyed several cities, and occasioned the loss of many thousand lives. (*Robinson's Syr. and Pal., ii.; Geog. Journal, vii. and viii.; Mod. Trav.*)

ORRINGTON, p. t., Penobscot co., Me., 70 m. N.E. Augusta, 666 W. Bounded W. by Penobscot river. It has two stores, one falling-mill, one flouring-mill, six saw-mills; 10 schools, 645 scholars. Pop. 1590.

ORTHEZ, or ORTHES, a town of France, dep. Basses-Pyrénées, cap. arrond., on the Gave de Pau, across which it communicates with a suburb by an old bridge of two arches, 34 m. N.W. Pau. Pop., 1636, 5367. It is well laid out and built, but ill supplied with water. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, brass and iron wire, and copper wares; with dyeing houses, tanneries, &c.; and an extensive trade in hams of a superior kind, improperly termed *jambons du Bayonne*, goose-feathers, and cattle. It suffered much during the religious wars. One of its governors, a Viscount d'Orthez, is justly famous for being one of the few who refused to carry into effect the orders of the court for the detestable massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Near this town, on the 27th of February, 1814, the Anglo-Spanish army, under the Duke of Wellington, defeated a French force under Marshal Soult. The action was well contested and bloody; the French lost nearly 4000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the allies, 2300. (*Napier's Peninsular War, vi., 564.*)

ORTONA a seaport town of central Italy, kingdom of

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Naples, prov. Abruzzo Citra, cap. canton, on the Adriatic, 11 m. E.N.E. Chieti. Pop., in 1832, 8000. Its chief edifices are its cathedral and other churches, convents, &c.; and a palace, once the winter residence of Margaret, daughter of the Emperor Charles V. It was anciently the principal port and naval arsenal of the Frentani (*Strabo, v., 341; Pliny, lii., 11, &c.*), and it has still a few insignificant remains of antiquity; but its harbour has now ceased to exist. Vessels anchor in soft ground about half a league from shore, in from 10 to 15 fathoms water, or nearer if requisite, in less water; but the station is exposed to N. and E. winds; and there are various rocks and shallows. (*Norris's Sailing Directions.*)

ORVIETO (the an. *Herbanum*, afterward *Urbs Vetus*?), a town of central Italy, Papal States, cap. deleg. of same name, close to the junction of the Paglia and Chiane, about 5 m. from their union with the Tiber, 11 m. N.E. the lake of Bolsena, and 59 m. N.N.W. Rome. Pop. about 7000. It stands on an isolated and scarped tufa rock; and is clean, well built, and embellished with fine palaces. Among the latter are the bishop's palace; the Gualterio, with frescoes by Domenichino, Albano, L. Signorelli (?), &c.; and the palazzo Petrangeli, with paintings by Pietro Perugino. The cathedral, founded in 1200, is a remarkable Gothic edifice, very rich in bas-reliefs, mosaics, paintings, and statuary, with a large and handsome circular window. It has several other churches, a Jesuits' college, and a large well, dug by order of Clement VII., which is shown as a curiosity. Various Etruscan antiquities have been discovered here; and a light white wine is grown near the town, which has acquired greater celebrity than it deserves. The inhabitants carry on some trade in cattle, wine, and silk. (*Dict. Géog.; Wood's Letters of an Architect, i., 319, 323.*)

ORWELL, p. t., Rutland co., Vt., 79 m. S.W. Montpelier, 463 W. Bounded W. by lake Champlain, lies opposite to Ticonderoga, N.Y., and contains much independence, both of which were celebrated in the Revolutionary war. Chartered in 1762, organized in 1767. Drained by East creek and Lemonfair river, which afford water-power. It is one of the best farming towns in the state, and contains two churches, a Congregationalist and Baptist, three stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, one saw-mill; 10 schools, 473 scholars. Pop. 1504.

ORWELL, p. t., Bradford co., Pa., 146 m. N. Harrisburg, 526 W. Watered by Wysox creek and its tributaries. It contains one store, one woollen factory, one grist-mill, four saw-mills, two tanneries; eight schools, 325 scholars. Pop. 1037.

ORWIGSBURG, p. b., capital of Schuylkill co., Pa., 62 m. N.E. Harrisburg, 172 W. Situated on a small creek flowing into Schuylkill river, and surrounded by beautiful hills, cultivated to their tops. It contains 150 dwellings, many of them handsome brick houses, three stories high. It has a courthouse surmounted by a cupola, and the county offices, all of brick, a jail, an academy endowed by the state with \$2000, a spacious Lutheran church; seven stores, one saw-mill, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, two academies, 87 students; two schools, 80 scholars. Pop. 779.

OSAGE, r., Mo., rises in the Indian territory in about 36° 30' N. lat. and 97° W. long., and flows into the state of Missouri, and falls into Missouri river 133 m. above the Mississippi. It has a very winding course, is 397 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable for steamboats for 300 miles. There is much fertile land on its borders. Its length is supposed to be about 350 miles.

OSIMO (an. *Jezimium*), a town of central Italy, Papal States, deleg. of Ancona, 84 m. S.E.W. the city of that name. Pop. about 7000. It is well built, having a handsome bishop's palace, a cathedral, several churches and convents, a college, &c. In antiquity this was one of the most important towns of Picenum. It was included among the cities of the Pentapolis, and was taken by Belisarius from the Goths, after an obstinate defence. (*Cramer's Anc. Italy; Dict. Géog.*)

OSNABURG (Germ. *Osnabrück*), a town of the kingdom of Hanover, cap. prov. and principality of its own name, on the Hase, a tributary of the Ems, 63 m. W. by S. Hanover. Pop., in 1838, 11,500. It is walled and divided into the Old and New town. "The palace, the townhouse (in which the treaty of Westphalia was concluded in 1648), the court of justice, and the cathedral (in which some relics supposed to have belonged to Charlemagne are kept), are all good buildings; and there are a great many good-looking private houses, belonging to merchants. Though not the largest, it is undoubtedly the best situated and the handsomest town of the Hanoverian dominions." (*Hodgskin's Trav. in the N. of Germ., 1819, i., 310.*) But other authorities represent the town as irregularly and ill built. There are two Lutheran and two Roman Catholic churches, a Lutheran orphan-house, four hospitals, a workhouse, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium, and a house of correction. Osnaburg 2 K^a

burg is a place of considerable trade, from being in the centre of a country where great quantities of the linen cloths termed Osnaburgs are made, and which are brought thither for inspection, stamping, and sale. (See HANOVER, I., 1062.) But it is in a great measure indebted for its trade in these fabrics, and in cattle, to its position on the high road between Bremen and the Lower Rhine. It has, also, manufactures of woollen cloths, tobacco, chlorey, soap, paper, leather, &c. No court has been kept up in Osnaburg since the time of Ernest Augustus, father of George I.; but the nobility of the province generally reside here; and without either having a university or being a royal residence, it is in some degree celebrated for the literature and polish of its inhabitants. It is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop; and its civil governor, nominated by the King of Hanover, is called, though without having any ecclesiastical duties to discharge, the Prince-bishop of Osnaburg: this dignity was held by the second son of George III. (*Berghaus, Allg. Länder, &c.*, IV., 224; *Hodgskin's Trav. in N. Germ.*, I., 308, 318, &c.)

OSNABURG, p. t., Stark co., O., 190 m. N.E. Columbus, 308 W. Watered by a branch of Sandy river. The village contains a church, three stores, two tanneries, three distilleries, 70 dwellings, and about 400 inhabitants. Pop. of the township, 3333.

OSSEPEE, p. t., capital of Carrol co., N.H., 53 m. N.N.E. Concord, 533 W. Bounded N.E. by Ossipee lake, covering about 7050 acres. Incorporated in 1780. Watered by Bear Camp river. It contains a courthouse, jail, four churches, a Congregational and three Freewill Baptist; seven stores, five grist-mills, 10 saw-mills, three tanneries; 29 schools, 876 scholars. Pop. 2170.

OSBUNA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. Seville, 49 m. E. Seville. Pop., according to Mifano, 16,000. It is built amphitheatre-wise on the declivity of a lofty hill, on the top of which stands the parish and collegiate church. It has, also, four hospitals and two sets of barracks. The town formerly possessed a university, which attained considerable celebrity in the time of Cervantes; but at the close of last century it was in a state of decay, and was suppressed in 1824. Osuña is neat and pretty, surrounded by orchards, among which are some fine public walks; but it has an insufficient supply of water. The climate is good, except in summer, when, during the prevalence of the *Solano*, or E. wind, the thermometer often rises to 111° Fahr. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and the neighbourhood has the reputation of being one of the most productive grain districts of Andalusia. It is, also, celebrated for its capera, large quantities of which are pickled and sent to Seville and Cadiz. (*Mifano*.)

OSTEND, a fortified seaport town of Belgium, province of W. Flanders, capital of the canton, on the shore of the North sea, 14 m. W. by N. Bruges, 27 m. E.N.E. Dunkirk, and about 60 m. E. the North Foreland. Lat. 51° 13' 57" N., long. 2° 53' 8" E. Pop., in 1836, 12,161. Few English travellers speak in favourable terms of Ostend. It is, however, neatly and regularly built, and has a lively appearance, the houses being painted of different colours. (*Barrow's Trav.*, 285.) It is also a favourite watering place of the Belgians, and is occasionally resorted to by the royal family. It has no public edifice worth notice, except a good bathing-house, with reading-rooms, &c., on the *levee*, a sloping glacis of stone-work, originally erected to serve as a dyke, having on its summit a favourite promenade. Ostend is strongly fortified by ramparts, a broad ditch, and a citadel; but it is ill supplied with water, which is assigned as a reason for its being in parts rather dirty. The interior harbour, which is large and commodious, is bordered by a broad quay; but ships of considerable burden can only enter the port at high water, and in strong off-shore winds is difficult of access. There are two lighthouses which, when brought in line, mark the channel that leads into the port. The exports consist of corn, clover seed, cattle, and other farm produce; and the imports of sugar, coffee, and other colonial products, wines, spices, English manufactured goods, &c.

The cod and herring fisheries, especially the former, are carried on to a considerable extent from Ostend. In 1836 the produce of this fishery amounted to 7841 tons salt fish, and in 1837 to 8799 tons. The aggregate value of the imports by sea, in 1840, amounted to 9,383,557 fr. Exclusive of its trade, Ostend has some sugar and salt refineries, and salicloth, soap, tobacco, and other factories, with ropewalks, building-docks, distilleries, &c. It is connected by a canal and railroad with Bruges, and by the great Belgian railroad with Antwerp and other cities of the interior. It is the seat of a tribunal and chamber of commerce, and the residence of a military commandant and of an English consul.

During the ever-memorable struggle made by the Dutch to emancipate themselves from the blind and brutal despotism of Old Spain, Ostend sustained one of the most cele-

brated sieges of which history has preserved any account. It continued from the 4th of July, 1801, to the 26th of September, 1804, when the garrison capitulated, on honourable terms, to the ablest of the Spanish leaders, the famous Marquis of Spínola. This siege is supposed to have cost the contending parties the lives of nearly 100,000 men! (See *Watson's Philip III.*, I., 22-188, 8vo ed.; *Official Returns*, &c.) We subjoin an

Account of the Ships that entered and left the Port of Ostend, in 1836 and 1837; specifying the Countries to which they respectively belonged.

	1836.		1837.	
	Entered.	Left.	Entered.	Left.
Belgian	947	219	227	221
Danish	130	124	124	118
French	22	20	31	25
Norwegian	61	61	99	96
Hanseatic	71	62	26	20
Hollandish	7	7	6	6
West Indian	7	7	6	6
Prussian	9	9	14	15
Hamburg	1	1	1	1
Dutch	10	12	6	10
Swedish	1	1	2	1
Portuguese	1	1	2	2
Russian	1	1	2	2
Spanish	1	1	2	2
Total	538	648	657	597

And this number is exclusive of the steamers conveying the mails to and from England.

OSTERODE, a town of central Germany, kingdom of Hanover, princip. Grubenhagen, on the Böse, a tributary of the Leine, at the foot of the Harz, 49 m. S.E.E. Hanover. Pop., in 1837, 4600. It is walled, and has several churches, a hospital, a gymnasium, &c., but its principal public edifices are the royal granaries, which supply about 56,000 scheffel of corn annually, at 16 grochen (2s.) the scheffel, to the miners and other labourers of the Harz. Osterode has manufactures of woollen and cotton goods, tanneries and long cloths, hats, tobacco, soap, white lead, copper and wooden articles, with breweries, distilleries, tanneries, &c. (*Herschmann's Stein*; *Berghaus*.)

OSTIA, a decayed town and seaport of Italy, Papal States, on the left or S. arm of the Tiber, a little below where it divides into two branches to enclose the Isola Sacra, about 3 m. from its mouth, and 15 m. W.S.W. Rome, lat. 41° 43' 35" N., long. 12° 16' 35" E. This miserable little town, which has scarcely 100 inhabitants, and which, in fact, is all but uninhabitable from malaria, was in antiquity a flourishing emporium. It was for a lengthened period the seaport of Rome; and was founded by Ancus Martius in that view, who is, also, said to have constructed the salt-works in its vicinity. (*In re Tiberis Ostia urbs condita, sedes circa facta*: *Livius in Arca*, lib. I., cap. 33.) In the course of time Ostia rose, with the rise of Rome, to be a place of great wealth, population, and importance. It was taken by Marius, who appears to have treated it with great severity. (*Livii Epit.*, lib. I., cap. 17.) But it soon recovered from this disaster, and continued for a lengthened period to engross the whole trade of Rome carried on by sea. But its port had never been good; and, owing to the gradual accumulation of the mud and other deposits brought down by the river, it ultimately became inaccessible to ships of considerable burden, who were obliged to anchor on the coast in an exposed and hazardous situation. Many efforts were made at different periods to obviate these inconveniences, but apparently without much success; and at length the Emperor Claudius determined to construct a new port (*Portus*) at the mouth of the N. or right arm of the Tiber. This harbour was wholly artificial, and was formed at a vast expense by moles projecting into the sea. (*Sueton. in Claud.*, cap. 20; *Dio Cassius*, lib. LXI.) Manner, in his article on Ostia, says that the port constructed by Claudius was repaired by Trajan, and continued to be the port of Rome as long as the Roman empire existed! This statement is, however, in all respects, wide of the mark. The truth is, that the same circumstances (the accumulation of sand and mud at the mouth of the river) that had destroyed the harbour of Ostia, very soon began to choke up the new port; and instead of attempting to improve the latter, Trajan judged it more expedient to construct a totally new harbour at *Centumcellæ*, now Civita Vecchia, though the latter was more than double the distance of the former from Rome! (*Plinius Epist.*, lib. VI., ep. 31, and art. CIVITA VECCHIA in this work.) The harbour formed by Trajan is at this moment the best by far on the W. coast of central Italy; the great works, the construction of which is described by Pliny, still remain entire, and evince the superior discernment and power of its illustrious founder. The port of Claudius, as well as Ostia itself, is now at a considerable distance from the sea; and its harbour (which, according to Bergher (*Hist. des Grands Chemins*, II., 356), could not

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have been executed by any European monarch, is a shallow, noisome pool:—

"Tantum avi longinquae valet metare vetustas."

OSTUNI, a town of the Neapolitan dom. prov. Otranto, cap. canton, on the brow of a steep hill, 31 m. W.N.W. Brindisi. Pop. about 6000. It is a bishop's see, but remarkable for little more than the number of its churches and convents. Its climate is said to be highly salubrious. (*Craeen's Tour*, &c., 123, 124.)

OSWEGATCHIE, t., St. Lawrence co., N.Y., 16 m. W. Canton, 200 m. N.N.W. Albany. Bounded N.W. by St. Lawrence r. Watered by Oswegatchie r. It contains a part of Black lake in its S.W. part. The village of Ogdensburg lies in its N. part. It contains five churches, an Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic; two commission houses in foreign trade, 57 stores, three furnaces, three fulling-mills, two grist-mills, seven saw-mills, four tanneries, two printing-offices, one bindery, two weekly newspapers, 19 schools, 663 scholars. Pop. 3193.

OSWEGO, r., N.Y., is formed by the union of Seneca and Oneida rivers. Seneca river receives the waters of Seneca, Cayuga, Crooked, Canandaigua, Owasson, Skeneateles, and Cross lakes. Oneida river forms the outlet of Oneida lake. After the junction, Oswego river pursues a N.W. course for 24 m., and enters lake Ontario at Oswego village. It forms for some distance the Oswego canal, its falls being overcome by a number of locks. The harbour of Oswego at its mouth has been much improved by artificial structures. The village affords good water-power. It is not navigable for lake vessels, having falls near its mouth.

OSWEGO, county, N.Y., situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 923 sq. m. Bounded N.W. by lake Ontario, S.E. by Oneida lake. Watered by Oswego river. The Oswego canal passes through it. It contained in 1840, 26,369 neat cattle, 63,843 sheep, 39,233 swine; and produced 138,602 bushels of wheat, 1676 of rye, 189,327 of Indian corn, 41,618 of buckwheat, 11,061 of barley, 215,177 of oats, 599,137 of potatoes, 264,980 pounds of sugar. It had seven commission houses in foreign trade, 107 retail stores, three lumber-yards, six furnaces, 16 fulling-mills, two woollen factories, 10 flouring-mills, 29 grist-mills, 135 saw-mills, two oil mills, one paper-mill, 25 tanneries, five printing-offices, five weekly newspapers; five academies, 468 students; 325 schools, 12,153 scholars. Pop. 43,619. Capitals, Oswego and Pulaski.

Oswego, p. v., port of entry, and semi-capital of Oswego co., N.Y., 160 m. W.N.W. Albany, 373 W. The village lies in the township of Oswego and Scriba. Incorporated in 1858. It is regularly laid out with broad streets, crossing each other at right angles. The two parts of the village are connected by a bridge across Oswego river, 700 feet long, and which cost \$6000. It contains a courthouse, jail, seven churches, two Presbyterian, an Episcopal, a Tabernacle (Union), Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic; two banks, with an aggregate capital of \$400,000, an academy, and a flourishing female seminary. The harbour, next to that of Sackett's harbour, is the best on the S. side of lake Ontario. It is formed by a pier or mole filled with stone 1259 feet long on the W. side of the harbour, and 300 feet on the E. side, with an entrance between them. The water within the pier has a depth of from 12 to 30 feet. The cost of this work was \$33,000. On the end of the W. pier there is a light, and a lighthouse on the hill on the E. side of the harbour near the port. More than 70 vessels, including steamboats, are owned at this port, besides a large number of canal-boats, built in the most substantial manner, generally having decks, and capable of being towed through the lakes. Not far from one fourth of the trade from New-York city with the west, goes through Oswego and the Welland canal, which passes round Niagara falls into lake Erie. The salt from Salina, destined for the west, generally passes this way. The tonnage of the port in 1840, was 8246. Oswego has great manufacturing advantages. A feeder dam, 74 feet high, three fourths of a mile above the village, furnishes an abundance of water taken from the canal on the E. side of the river, under a fall of 19 feet. A canal has also been constructed on the W. side, by a wall on the margin of the river 18 feet high, forming a canal along the bank 62 feet wide, 7 feet deep, with a fall of 19 feet, which cost \$75,000.

Oswego village contains three commercial and four commission houses in foreign trade, with a capital of \$246,000; 40 retail stores, with a capital of about \$100,000; two cotton factories, one iron foundry, eight flouring-mills, one saw-mill, six machine shops, one plaster-mill, one large tannery, one morocco factory, one snuff factory. There are a marine railway and three ship-yards. The market building, a large edifice of brick, contains also a town-hall, the corporation chamber and offices, the postoffice, county clerk's office, a room for the Mechanics association, and in the attic a spacious room 132 feet long, for various public occasions.

OTLEY.

The cost of the building was nearly \$25,000. There is nearly a mile of wharves and dockage in the harbour, and many extensive warehouses and forwarding establishments. The population is about 6000. Daily lines of steamboats for the conveyance of passengers, run from Oswego to Lewiston, Sackett's Harbour, and Ogdensburg, and to Kingston in Canada. On the E. side of the harbour, on rising ground ceded to the United States, is fort Oswego, for the defence of the harbour, which occupies nearly the site of an old fort, famous in the French and Revolutionary wars. The town fell into the hands of the British during the late war, but they were driven from it in 12 hours, with loss.

OSWESTRY (corrupted from *Oswaldstree*), a market-town and parish of England, hund. of its own name, co. Salop, on the borders of Wales, 16 m. N.W. Shrewsbury. Area of par., 13,690 acres: pop. of township, in 1831, 4478. The town, which was formerly surrounded with walls, is well paved and lighted; its chief public buildings are a town-hall, prison, theatre, and a fine old church, remarkable for its lofty, ivy-mantled tower. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of Lord Clive. The Independents, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, Welsh Calvinists, and Primitive Methodists, have their respective places of worship, to which are attached Sunday schools, furnishing religious instruction to upward of 700 children. A grammar school has been established here, and "is free for all boys born in the parish to be instructed in grammatical learning in the English, Latin, and Greek languages. The present annual value of the endowment is £300; but the number of free scholars seldom exceeds 20, besides whom there are about 24 pay-boys residing with the master. There is also an extremely well-regulated national school, attended by about 230 boys and 150 girls." (*Mss. Corp. Report*.) Oswestry, which from 1461 to 1681 was the great mart for woollens called Welsh webs, has still a few manufacturers of flannel and coarse linen cloth; but its principal dependence is on its retail trade with an extensive agricultural district. The borough, which received its charter in 23 Richard I., is divided, under the Municipal Reform Act, into two wards, and the corporation consists of a mayor, five other aldermen, and 18 councillors. Corporation revenue, in 1839, £411. Quarter and petty sessions are held under a recorder, and there is a court for the recovery of small debts. Oswestry is one of the polling-places at elections for the N. division of Salop. Races are held near the town in September. Markets on Wednesday: large cattle fairs, 15th March, 12th May, Wednesday before 24th June, 15th August, and 10th December.

Oswaldstrepe (more anciently called Maserfield) is supposed to have derived its name from Oswald, king of Northumbria, killed here in battle in 642, and subsequently canonized. It was surrounded by walls by Edward II., in 1377, and became highly important as one of the keys to the principality of Wales. At the W. end of the town, on a lofty hill, are some remains of its castle, supposed to have been built about the time of the Norman conquest. (*Pennant's Tour in Wales*, i., 333, &c.; *Parl. Reports*.)

OTAEITE. (See *POLYNESIA*.)

OTEGO, p. t., Otego co., N.Y., 23 m. S.W. Cooperstown, 86 m. W. Albany, 340 W. Bounded S.E. by Susquehanna river, and drained by its tributaries. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Baptist; five stores, two fulling-mills, two grist-mills, eight saw-mills; 15 schools, 571 scholars. Pop. 1919.

OTIS, p. t., Berkshire co., Mass., 15 m. S.E. Lenox, 119 W. Boston, 368 W. Drained by branches of Farmington and Westfield rivers. It contains four churches, a Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist; three stores, one forge, two grist-mills, six saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 30 students; 10 schools, 305 scholars. Pop. 1177.

OTISCO, p. t., Onondaga co., N.Y., 15 m. S. Syracuse, 138 m. W. by N. Albany, 335 W. Bounded N.W. by Otisco lake. It contains two churches, a Methodist and Presbyterian; two stores, one grist-mill, four saw-mills, two tanneries; 16 schools, 782 scholars. Pop. 1906.

OTISFIELD, p. t., Cumberland co., Me., 71 m. S.S.W. Augusta, 578 W. Bounded W. by Crooked river, which flows into Sebago lake or pond. It contains four stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, two saw-mills. Pop. 1307.

OTLEY, a manufacturing and market-town, parish and township of England, W. Riding, co. York, upper div. wap. Skyrack, on the Wharfe, 94 m. N.W. Leeds. Area of par., comprising 12 townships, 25,060 acres. Pop. of Otley township in 1831, 3161. The town, though small, is well built, and delightfully situated in a picturesque river valley. The church is large, but has few remains of its original architecture: the living is a vicarage in the gift of the lord chancellor. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists, with attached Sunday schools. A grammar school was founded here in 1611, and there is a national school for children of both sexes. Otley formerly enjoyed a considerable share in the woollen trade;

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but it has long since been removed to situations nearer to the coal districts, and better placed for inland navigation. Within the parish, however, there were, in 1830, two cotton-mills, four woolen-mills, and 10 worsted-mills, moved chiefly by water-power, and employing 1183 hands, chiefly in the townships of Gristley, Yeodon, and Rawden. Tanning and malting are carried on in the town to a pretty considerable extent, and it has large markets and fairs for corn and cattle, besides an agricultural show held in April. The Archbishop of York is lord of the manor, and holds courts-baron for the recovery of small debts. Petty and quarter sessions are held here by the magistrates under the archbishop's commission. Markets on Friday: cattle fairs, Wednesday in Easter week, and every fortnight after till Whit-Sunday, and then every three weeks till 1st August.

OTRANTO (an. *Hydruntum*), a seaport town of Italy, near its S.E. extremity, kingdom of Naples, prov. of its own name, cap. canton, on the strait of Otranto, close to the point of Italy nearest to the Greek peninsula, 24 m. S.E. Lecce, and 44 m. W.S.W. cape Linguetta, in Albania. This petty town, of 1600 inhabitants, has little to interest the English reader, except the celebrated "Castle of Otranto," with the name of which every lover of romance is familiar. "The castle, however, is far from realizing the expectations created by the perusal of the work bearing its appellation. It is now, what it ever was, the citadel of the town, a fort of no considerable extent or power, but not entirely deficient in picturesque beauty, especially on the land side. Two large circular towers rise from the rich foliage of the trees which fill the town ditch, and among which a very high palm is conspicuous." (*Crozier's Trav.*) The castle, which comprises prisons, stables, a mill, a chapel, &c., was built by Alphonso of Aragon, who otherwise fortified the town, as a bulwark against the Turks. Otranto has a very ancient cathedral, in which are some columns taken from the temple of Minerva in the vicinity; an archbishop's palace and a few Roman antiquities. In 1480 it was taken and sacked by the Turks. Under Napoleon, it gave the title of duke to Fouché. (*Crozier's Trav. in the S. Provinces of Naples*, 142, 144; *Burgess's Greece*, i. 28, 30; *Diet. Geog.*)

OTSEGO, lake, N.Y., is 9 m. long, and from 1 to 3 broad. It is situated in the N. part of Otsego county and is a beautiful sheet of water, furnishing a variety of excellent fish. Its outlet forms the E. branch of Susquehanna river, and on it, as it leaves the lake, is the beautiful village of Cooperstown, which commands a fine view of the lake to the N.

OTSEGO, county, N. Y. Situated centrally towards the E. part of the state, and contains 899 sq. m. It contains Otsego and Canadagua lakes, the outlets of both of which flow into Susquehanna river. Bounded W. by Unadilla river. Watered by Susquehanna river, and Butternuts, Otsego, and Cherryvalley creeks. In Burlington, the stones abound with marine petrifications. It contained in 1840, 60,035 neat cattle, 235,979 sheep, 47,637 swine; and produced 148,980 bushels of wheat, 68,336 of rye, 132,383 of Indian corn, 45,069 of buckwheat, 116,715 of barley, 693,989 of oats, 1,393,109 of potatoes, 168,705 pounds of hops, 351,748 of sugar. It had 130 stores, seven furnaces, 43 fulling-mills, four woolen-factories, eight cotton-factories with 17,502 spindles, one dying and printing works, 65 grist-mills, 233 saw-mills, three oil-mills, one paper-mill, 47 tanneries, nine distilleries, one brewery, five printing-offices, four weekly newspapers and one periodical; nine academies, 385 students; 300 schools, 13,393 scholars. Pop. 49,693. Capital, Cooperstown.

OTSEGO, l. Otsego county, N.Y., 66 m. W. of Albany. Bounded E. by Otsego lake, N.W. by Canadagua lake, and Oak creek; the outlet of the latter, affords water-power. It contains 96 stores, two cotton-factories with 4000 spindles, one furnace, six grist-mills, 12 saw-mills, one paper-mill, 4 tanneries, one brewery, three printing-offices, two weekly newspapers and one periodical; three academies, 187 students; 34 schools, 1021 scholars. Pop. 4130.

OTSSELIC, p. l. Chemango county, N.Y., 15 m. N.W. Norwich, 86 m. W. by S. Albany, 344 m. W. Drained by Otsego creek. It has one store, one grist-mill, seven saw-mills, two tanneries; 14 schools. 521 scholars. Pop. 1621.

OTTAJANO, a town of the Neapolitan dom. prov. Napoletano, at the E. foot of mount Vesuvius, 19 m. E. Naples. Pop. estimated at 6000. It has three churches, a castle, and some other public buildings. Its inhabitants are principally engaged in agriculture, having but little taste for commerce. Several antiquities found here are supposed to have formed part of a palace anciently belonging to the Octavian family, from whom the town is conjectured to have derived its name.

OTTER CREEK, Vt., the longest river which runs wholly in the state; rises in mount Tabor, Peru, and Dorset, and flowing by a general course of N.N.W. for 90 miles, it enters lake Champlain in Ferrisburg. It has fertile alluvial borders; and at Middleburg, Weybridge, and especially at Vergennes, it affords extensive water-power. It is naviga-

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ble for the largest lake vessels and steamboats, 8 m. to Vergennes. The large vessels of McDonough's squadron, and several of the largest steamboats on the lake, have been built at Vergennes.

OTTER, Peaks of, Va., constitute the highest summits of the Blue ridge, and the highest land in the state. The E. peak is 3104 feet high, and the W. 2946 feet high. Other statements make the greatest elevation over 4000 feet. They are situated between Bedford and Botetourt counties, 30 m. W. by N. of Lynchburg.

OTTERY ST. MARY, a market-town and par. of England, co. Devon, hued. its own name, on the Otter (whence it derives its name), 11½ m. E. by N. Exeter. Area of par. 9470 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4194. It is large but irregularly built; containing many vestiges of antiquity, among which is a house formerly inhabited by Sir Walter Raleigh. The church is a large and curious structure, built like Exeter cathedral, with two towers opening into the body of the church, and serving as transepts; a lady-chapel occupies the E. end, and in the interior is a fine arched monument. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the lord chancellor. The Independents and Wesleyan Methodists have likewise their respective places of worship, with attached Sunday-schools. A grammar-school was founded here by Henry VIII.; but it has for many years been an almost useless appendage to the town. Two day-schools are supported by subscription, and an infant-school is attended by about 60 children. Almshouses are established here, and there are numerous minor charities for the relief of the poor within the parish. Ottery St. Mary, which had formerly a considerable share in the manufacture of serges and coarse woollen-cloths, is now chiefly supported by agriculture and retail trade. A silk-mill, however, has been established within the last few years, which in 1839, employed 325 hands. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here. Markets on Tuesday; fairs, Tuesday before Palm-Sunday; Whit-Tuesday, and Aug. 5, for cattle and sheep.

OTTO, p. l. Cattaraugus co., N.Y., 10 N.W. Ellicottville, 306 m. W. by S. Albany, 348 m. W. Bounded N. by Cattaraugus creek, by branches of which it is drained. It contains three stores, one fulling-mill, two grist-mills, five saw-mills; 12 schools, 639 scholars. Pop. 3123.

OTTAWA, county, O. Situated towards the N.W. part of the state, and contains 350 sq. m. Drained by Carrying or Portage river, and Toussaint and Crane creeks. It contained in 1840, 327 neat cattle, 1489 sheep, 5074 swine; and produced 14,506 bushels of wheat, 1693 of rye, 35,757 of Indian corn, 1592 of buckwheat, 3465 of oats, 15,734 of potatoes, 9449 pounds of sugar. It had five stores, two grist-mills, two saw-mills; four schools, 115 scholars. Pop. 2348. Capital, Port Clinton. It includes Cunningham's, and the Beam's islands in lake Erie.

OTTAWA, county, Mich. Settled in the N.W. part of the settled portion of the peninsula. Watered by Grand river and its tributaries, and Muskegon river. Bounded W. by lake Michigan. It contained in 1840, 269 neat cattle, 488 swine; and produced 1936 bushels of wheat, 3698 of Indian corn, 2325 of oats, 7741 of potatoes, 12,239 pounds of sugar. It had two commission-houses in foreign trade, two retail stores, 12 saw-mills, one tannery. Pop. 296. Capital, Grand Haven.

OTTAWA, p. v. cap. of La Salle co., Ill., 133 m. N.N.E. Springfield, 773 m. W. Situated on both sides of Illinois river, at the junction of Fox river. For the distance of eight or nine miles below, there are rapids, which are an impediment to navigation, except in high-water. The place has a convenient steamboat landing with deep water. It has ten stores, about 80 dwellings, and 500 inhabitants.

OUDE, (*Ayodhya*), a prov. and kingdom of Hindostan, under the protection of the British, between the 26th and 28th degs. of N. lat., and the 79th and 83rd of E. long. It has N. Nepal, but is every where else surrounded by the territories of the Bengal and Agra presidencies, having W. the provinces of Delhi and Agra, S. Allahabad, and E. Behar. Area estimated at about 25,300 sq. m. Pop. probably 5,000,000. This country is an extended plain, bounded northward by the lower Himalaya ranges, and W. and E. by the Ganges, being well watered by several tributaries of the latter. When properly cultivated, the soil is extremely productive, yielding crops of wheat, barley, rice, and other grains, sugar, indigo, opium, and all the richest crops raised in India; and Heber states, that from Lucknow to Saundee the country is as populous and well cultivated as most of the Company's provinces. But Oude was for a lengthened period so wretchedly mismanaged by its native authorities, that, from being one of the richest states of Hindostan, it had become, a few years ago, one of the poorest and most miserable, being especially distinguished for anarchy and disorder. The total revenue is estimated at between 18 and 19 million rupees a year, and its collection is farmed out to the highest bidders. Large tracts of the country are also in jaghire, or feudally conferred for military service; the

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ammils, or revenue collectors, and the semindars, are so independent of the royal authority, that they yield only a very imperfect obedience, and so late as 1830 Oude was distracted by civil war between the sovereign and his military chieftains. A full account of the condition of the country at that period may be found in the *Report on E. I. Affairs*, 1832. (*Political Appendix*, p. 396-430.) Under the new king, however, great ameliorations have been effected, and the standing army has been reduced from 50,000 men to less than half that number. The subsidiary troops furnished by Oude to the Anglo-Indian army amount to 10,000 men. The foreign relations and treaties of the state are wholly conducted through the British resident at Lucknow. It has been secured ever since 1765, by the British government from foreign aggression; and it is to be regretted that we did not also so far interfere in its internal concerns as to introduce regularity and efficiency into the administration, and to repress disorder. See Crawford's *Letter in Rep. Polit., Append.*, p. 92, 94.

OURA, a town of Hindostan, in the above prov. and kingdom, of which it was the former capital; on the Goggra, across which an iron bridge, the materials having been brought from England, is said to have been very recently thrown, 74 m. E. Lucknow; lat. $30^{\circ} 48' N.$, long. $80^{\circ} 4' E.$

It extends for a considerable distance along the banks of the river, stretching as far as Fyzabad. It is said by Hamilton to be tolerably populous; but except along the river's brink, it consists wholly of ruins and jungle, among which are the remains of various celebrated Hindoo temples. Hindoo pilgrims still visit Oude; and did so in great numbers, until Aurangzebe demolished most of their places of resort. A mosque erected by that monarch, and two tombs, greatly venerated by Mohammedans, are now the principal and almost sole remaining public edifices. (*Mod. Trav.*, ix. 319-315, &c.)

OUDENARD, or AUDENARD, a town of Belgium, prov. E. Flanders, cap. arrond. on the Scheide, 14 m. S.E.W. Ghent. Pop. in 1836, 5539. It is generally well built, and has one of the handsomest town-halls in the Netherlands, several churches, a hospital, two orphan asylums, a convent, a college, and other schools, including one for spinning yarn. It has some manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics, with breweries and tanneries. On the 11th of July, 1708, a powerful French army, commanded by the Duke of Burgundy and Vendôme, was defeated in the vicinity of this town, and obliged to make a disorderly retreat, by the allied army under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene.

OUNDLÉ, a market-town and parish of England, county Northampton, and hundred Polebrook, on the Nen (crossed here by two bridges, one of which has five arches), 25 m. N.E. Northampton, and 67 N. by W. London. Area of par., 5300 acres; pop. in 1831, 3296. The town, though small, is neat and well built, having a good market-house. The church is large and handsome, with a square tower, having octagonal turrets at the angles, and surmounted by a lofty spire; the living is a vicarage, in the gift of the lord chancellor. A grammar-school, established in 1541, is attended by about 60 boys. Two charity-schools furnish clothing and instruction to 42 boys; and a national-school is attended by about 130 children of both sexes. There are also two almshouses. Petty sessions for the hundred are held here once a fortnight. Markets on Thursday; fairs, Feb. 25, Whit-Monday, August 31, and October 15, for horses, sheep, &c.

OURAL, or YAIK, the *Rhyanus* of the ancients, a large river of the Russian empire. It rises in the Oural mountains, whence its name, in the district of Troitsk; and after a lengthened south-westerly course past Orsk, Orenbourg, and Ouralak, pours its waters by various mouths into the northern part of the Caspian sea. It is shallow, and of little use for navigation; but teems with fish, which, at the proper season, afford a rich harvest to the Cossacks of the Oural. It is reckoned one of the bulwarks of the Russian empire against the incursions of the nomades of the Tartar steppes.

OURAL, or OURAL MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain-chain, extending, including its subsidiary portions, nearly under the same parallel from the N. border of the sea of Aral to the shores of the Arctic ocean, or from about the 48th to about the 69th degree of N. lat. It forms, during the greater part of its course, the boundary between Europe and Asia. Where highest, it attains to an elevation about 6400 ft. above the level of the sea; but the ascent to the summit, particularly on the European side, is so very gradual, that its height does not appear nearly so great as it really is. Its breadth varies from one to five geographical miles. It is very productive both of the precious and useful metals; being estimated to afford, at an average, about 300 pounds of gold, 200,000 lbs. of copper, 5,500,000 lbs. of forged, and 8,500,000 lbs. of cast iron. (See art. RUSSIA; *Schmittler, La Russie*, &c., p. 659; *Humboldt's Fragments de Géologie*, &c., ii. 315, &c.)

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OURFA, (an. *Edessa* or *Calirrhoe*) a fortified city of Asia Minor, pach. Diarbekr, 81 m. S.W. the city of that name, and 112 m. N.E. Aleppo. Pop. 30,000, 3-4ths of whom are Turks and Arabs, and the rest Armenians and Jews. It occupies the slopes of two hills, in the valley between which is a fountain and large basin containing a number of fish accounted sacred by the inhabitants. The houses are substantially built of hewn stone, and surmounted by terraces; gutters two or three feet in width run through the middle of the streets, and on each side are tolerably clean pavements. The mosques, which are numerous, have all lofty and many of them handsome minarets; there are churches also for the adherents of the Greek and Armenian creeds. The bazaars are of tolerable size, and covered in from the weather, some being occupied by cloth merchants, others by goldsmiths and other artisans.

Ourfa is a place of considerable industry; large quantities of cotton fabrics are made in it; its goldsmiths' work and morocco leather are highly esteemed, and the produce of the neighbourhood, especially wheat and barley, is sent to Aleppo and the N. of Syria, and, by way of Hix, across the Euphrates. "The general trade with Aleppo is carried on almost entirely by about twenty Turkish and Christian merchants. They employ a capital not exceeding 50,000 dollars; but they trade on credit, both at Ourfa and Aleppo, for a much greater amount. Three fifths of this are for British manufactures, principally cotton twist, calicoes, a few priets, muslins, and nankeens; the remaining two fifths being for colonial produce, and different articles in the country. The inland duty paid at Ourfa by the rayas is invariably 5 per cent. on the invoice cost; and the price of carriage from Aleppo ranges between 80 and 100 piasters per Aleppo cantar on every kind of goods." (*Bearing's Report on Syria*, p. 44.)

The ancient *Edessa* was for a lengthened period the cap. of the prov. Oorome, in Mesopotamia. It is said to have been one of the numerous cities built by Seleucus Nicator, and continued under his successors as long as they remained possessors of Syria. It was taken by the Arabs during the caliphate of Abubekr, in the seventh century, and, after many vicissitudes, Selim I. united it, in 1517, to the Ottoman empire. (*Ortelius, Voyages dans l'Empire Ott.*, iv. 910-233.)

OUSE, a river of England, co. York, one of the principal affluents of the estuary of the Humber, and which, indeed, may be considered as representing the various rivers that join it before it falls into that great estuary. The Swale, the remotest branch of the Ouse, has its source in the mountain of Shunnor Fell, on the borders of Yorkshire and Westmoreland, one of the most elevated in the great central range. Pursuing a S.E. course, the Swale is joined a little below Boroughbridge by the Ure, from Askir, Middleham, and Ripon. A little lower down, the united river takes the name of the Ouse, and flowing past York, receives at Cawood its important tributary, the Wharfe, which, flowing through Tadcaster, has its source near Armcliffe. From Cawood the Ouse flows S.E., with many windings, to Goolia, where it unites with the Humber, receiving the Derwent from the N., and the Aire and Don from the S. The Ouse is itself navigable for considerable vessels as far as York, and for barges to Linton; and the Aire, Don, and Derwent, have been partly by improvements in their channels, and partly by canals, rendered navigable to a great distance. The Ouse, is in fact, connected not only with the ports on the Humber but by an internal navigation, with Liverpool, London, and Bristol.

Exclusive of the above, another river, called the Great Ouse, rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley; its course at first is E., a little inclining to the N., through Bucks; it then passes Olney and Harold, and, after many windings, reaches Bedford, where it becomes navigable. It then traverses the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge, and the N.W. corner of Norfolk, falling into the estuary of the Wash at King's Lynn. From Huntingdon Sluice to Denver Sluice, a distance of about 90 miles in a direct line, the Ouse is now called the New Bedford river, from the greater part of its water flowing in the great channel or drain of that name, during the reign of Charles II. The principal affluents of the Great Ouse are the Nen, Cam, Little Ouse, Lake, Wiskey, or Stoke, and Nar.

OVERTON, a par. bor. of N. Wales, co. Flint, hund. Maylor, on the Dee, (crossed here by a handsome stone bridge), 14 m. S. Chester, and 158 m. N.W. London. Pop. of par. bor. and par., 1746. The town is situated on rising ground above the river, and is on the whole well built. The church is a venerable structure, picturesquely situated; and in the church-yard are some yews which, for size and beauty, are ranked among the wonders of the principality. The town has little trade; and would be unworthy of notice, were it not that it enjoys the privilege, in connexion with Flint and six other towns, of returning one member to the House of Commons. Registered electors for the united boroughs in 1830-40, 1053, ditto for Overton, 44.

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OVIEDO, (*Ovetum*), an ancient city of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Asturias, in a plain at the confluence of the two small rivers Ovía and Nora, 60 m. N. by W. Leon, lat. 43° 14' N., long. 5° 57' W. Pop., according to Mifano, 10,476. It is an old-fashioned city, with many narrow and irregular streets; but it has several good squares, that forming the market-place being large and handsome. The town is supplied with water by a magnificent aqueduct of 41 arches, communicating with the fountains in the public squares. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the collegiate church, and three parish churches, besides a district church, three hospitals, and four colleges. The cathedral (supposed to have been founded in the 8th century) is a large structure of Gothic architecture, and one of the most elegant in Spain, very similar to that of Toledo, though much smaller; it is surmounted by a beautiful, though unfinished, tower; and at the W. end is a noble open porch. (*Cook's Sketches in Spain*, ii. 99.) It contained many valuable vases, &c., taken away during the Peninsular war: it has also a large mausoleum, in which are deposited the remains of 14 kings and queens of Asturias. The university, founded in 1580, is well endowed, and has a large library: the university buildings are among the finest in the town. Oviedo has a weekly market, and three annual fairs; but its trade is chiefly confined to the neighbourhood. A few tanyards, manufactories of hats, horn combs, and metal buttons are established here, and domestic weaving is carried on to a considerable extent. A manufacture of arms was, till lately, supported by the government; but within the last few years it has been abandoned.

Oviedo is supposed to have been founded about A. D. 759. It afterwards became a place of refuge, during the persecutions of the Moors, for great numbers of Christian clergy, and hence acquired the name *Civitas Episcoporum*. The pope in 901 made Oviedo an archbishop's see; but afterwards this honour was transferred to St. Jago, since which time the bishops of this city have been suffragans. The foundation of the university improved the condition of the inhabitants; and for upwards of 150 years Oviedo was a popular resort for literary monks and others desiring to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the ecclesiastical seminaries. When Mr. Townsend visited the town, it swarmed with mendicants, encouraged by a wealthy clergy; but since the French war, and the suppression of the conventual establishments the importance both of the town and university has very much diminished. (*Townsend*, i. 1-14. *Mod. Trav.*, i. *Mifano*.)

OVERTON, county, Tenn. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 625 sq. m. Drained by Obies river, and its branches. It contained in 1840, 12,913 neat cattle, 11,011 sheep, 42,034 swine; and produced 38,453 bushels of wheat, 3713 of rye, 541,647 of Indian corn, 77,661 of oats, 19,464 of potatoes, 361,160 pounds of tobacco, 18,949 of cotton, 31,339 of sugar. It had 15 stores, two forges, 35 grist-mills, 14 saw-mills, one oil-mill, two powder-mills, five tanneries, 83 distilleries, 90 schools, 648 scholars. Pop.: whites, 8334; slaves, 899; free coloured, 58; total, 9279. Capital, Monroe.

OVID, p. t., semi-capital of Seneca co., N.Y., 189 m. W. Albany, 323 m. W. Situated about mid-way between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. It contains a courthouse, jail, county clerk's office, six churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, two Baptist, and a Dutch Reformed, 19 stores, a furnace, a steam grist-mill, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper, one academy, 49 students; eight schools, 306 scholars. Pop. 3731.

OWASCO, p. t., Cayuga co., N.Y., 3 m. S.E. Auburn, 169 m. W. Albany, 334 m. W. Owasco lake lies on its S.W. border. It contains a Presbyterian church, one store, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, four saw-mills; seven schools, 831 scholars. Pop. 1318.

OWEGO, p. t., cap. of Tioga co., N.Y., 161 m. W.S.W. Albany, 375 m. W. Watered by Susquehanna river and Owego creek. It contains a courthouse, jail, county clerk's office, a bank, four churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist, 36 stores, eight grist-mills, 53 saw-mills, two oil-mills, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, one academy, 268 students; 1399 scholars in schools. Pop. 5340.

OWEN, county, Ky. Situated in the N. part of the state, and contains 390 sq. m. Bounded S.W. by Kentucky river. It contained in 1840, 5,796 neat cattle, 11,810 sheep, 19,900 swine; and produced 61,020 bushels of wheat, 3913 of rye, 368,575 of Indian corn, 59,965 of oats, 8357 of potatoes, 776,909 pounds of tobacco, 18,457 of sugar. It had 13 stores one flouring-mill, eleven grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, two tanneries; 17 schools, 511 scholars. Pop.: whites, 6915; slaves, 1981; free coloured, 36; total, 8239. Capital, New Liberty.

OWEN, county, Ia. Situated a little S.W. of the centre of the state, and contains 330 sq. m. Watered by the W. fork of White river, and its tributaries, and by the S. fork of Eel river, which affords good water-power. It contained in 1840, 8450 neat cattle, 9578 sheep, 24,971 swine; and pro-

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duced 47,022 bushels of wheat, 1990 of rye, 397,050 Indian corn, 45,985 of oats, 11,909 of potatoes, 41,744 pounds of tobacco, 69131 of sugar. It had 19 stores, one woollen factory, one flouring-mill, 25 grist-mills, 16 saw-mills, one oil-mill, four tanneries, eight distilleries; 19 schools, 356 scholars. Pop. 5359. Capital, Spencer.

OVENSBURO', p. v., cap. of Daviess co., Ky., 166 m. W.S.W. Frankfort, 665 m. W. Situated on the S. side of Ohio river, and contains a courthouse, jail, a church, five stores, and about 300 inhabitants.

OWINGVILLE, p. v., capital of Bath co., Ky., 73 m. E. Frankfort, 499 m. W. Situated a little W. of Slate creek, a branch of Licking river. It contains a courthouse, jail, two stores, and 251 inhabitants.

OWHYTHE. See POLYTHEA.

OXFORD, an inland and central co. of England, of a very irregular shape, bounded S. and S.W. by the Thames, by which it is separated from Berks, and having W. Gloucester, N. Warwick, N.E. Northampton, and E. Buckingham. Area 463,840 acres; of which above 400,000 are said to be arable, meadow, and pasture. Surface, a good deal diversified. The S. division of the county is traversed by the range of the Chiltern hills; but elsewhere it is mostly flat, or merely undulating. Soil very various; in the N. it consists of a deep, red, fertile loam; in the middle district it is comparatively sandy, gravelly, and poor; and in the S., thin and chalky soil predominates. The county is extremely well watered; for, besides being bounded, as already stated, for a lengthened distance by the Thames, it is traversed by the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Thame. Oxford is principally in tillage; but though numerous improvements have been effected of late years, its agriculture is far from being in a very advanced state. This is accounted for principally, perhaps, from the tenants not being bound to follow any particular mode of husbandry, and not being restricted in the sowing of wheat, so that the land is frequently foul and over-wrought. There is, also, in many parts, a great want of drainage. The soil is particularly suitable for barley, which is the principal crop; but large quantities of wheat are also raised. Turnips are extensively cultivated. Dairy husbandry is, in some districts, carried on upon a large scale, and the sheep stock is supposed to exceed 300,000 head. There are but few large estates, and farms are generally small; it is common to grant leases for 7 and 14 years. Average rent of land in 1810, 20s. 6d. an acre. Manufactures and minerals of no importance. Principal town, Oxford. The county is divided into 14 hundreds, and 217 parishes. It sends nine members to the House of Commons, viz. three for the county, two for the city, and two for the university of Oxford; and one each for the boroughs of Banbury and Woodstock. Registered electors for the county in 1830-40, 5791. In 1841, Oxford had 32,141 inhabited houses, and 161,573 persons, of whom 80,357 were males, and 81,190 females. Sum expended for the relief of the poor, in 1838-9, £70,847. Annual value of real property in 1815, £790,866; profits of trade and professions in ditto, 312,809.

OXFORD, a par. bor. and city of England, cap. of the above county, and the seat of one of the two great English universities, on the left bank of the Isis, near its confluence with the Cherwell, which are both crossed by numerous bridges, (one of which on the London road is a handsome stone structure, of five arches,) 59 m. W.N.W. London, lat. (Observatory) 51° 45' 36" N., long. 1° 15' 29" W. Pop. of par. bor. (which includes with the old borough, the parishes of St. Clement's and a portion of that of Cowley) in 1831, 21,345.

The city stands on a plain, in the midst of meadows thickly planted with trees, and is surrounded on three sides by the above mentioned rivers: it has an imposing external appearance from whatever side it may be viewed; but more especially from the adjacent high ground on the London and Abingdon roads. The High-street is one of the finest in England; not only for its width and regular arrangement, but for the beauty and magnificence of the churches and collegiate edifices lining it on both sides: the towers of Magdalen and All Souls' colleges, the noble fronts of University and Queen's colleges, and the university church, are its chief and most admired features. Three other streets meet it at its W. end; one of which, called the Corn-market, leads northward to the airy suburbs of St. Giles'; and the second passes southward by the town-hall, and the noble building of Christ-church, towards Abingdon; while the third, called Queen-street, runs westward in continuation of High-street, into the low and densely peopled parishes of St. Ebbe and St. Thomas. Parallel to and N. of High-street, is another fine, though not long line, called Broad-street, in which are Balliol, Trinity, and Exeter colleges, the Ashmolean museum, Clarendon-rooms, Sheldonian theatre, &c.; and between High-street and Broad-street is an oblong space, occupied by a quadrangular building, forming a hollow square, round which are the academical schools,

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the upper stories being occupied by the Bodleian Library and Picture Gallery. Between the schools and St. Mary's church is the Radcliffe Library, a circular Grecian edifice, surmounted by a dome, and contrasting rather strangely with the Gothic structures by which it is surrounded. St. Giles's and Beaumont-streets are lined with substantial private dwellings; besides which, St. John's and Worcester colleges, and the Taylor-building, a large structure of Corinthian architecture, now in course of construction, greatly contribute to the embellishment of this part of Oxford. The other streets are mostly narrow, irregular, and crooked. Some new streets, however, with good substantial houses, an entire new suburb, and several hundred smaller tenements, have been erected within the last 20 years, and the city has thus been greatly improved. (*Municipal Board Report*.) The principal thoroughfares are well paved, cleaned, lighted with gas, and plentifully supplied with water. The police, a very efficient body, is regulated and maintained by the university. The town-hall, a long stone building, with little pretension to architectural elegance, is open below for the accommodation of farmers and corn-factors, the upper stories being divided off into court-rooms, and apartments for municipal and judicial business. A large and commodious new sessions-house, however, is in course of erection near the old castle, which has been converted into a modern jail. The arrangements of the county prison are very imperfect; its size does not admit of classification or solitary confinement to any great extent, and hard labour is only partially enforced. There is likewise a city bridewell, comprising about 30 cells; but its management is said to be unsatisfactory. (*Prison Inspector's 4th Rep.*, part iii. p. 193-201.) The market-house is a modern range of buildings, entered from the High-street, and, with its aisles, arcades, and shops, forms one of the greatest improvements made in the city. The Radcliffe infirmary erected towards the middle of the last century by the trustees of the fund left by Dr. Radcliffe, is in the N. suburb, not far from the observatory, which owes its origin to the same founders. It is a plain stone building, within a spacious enclosure, capable of accommodating between 150 and 200 patients; besides medical officers, &c. The only other edifices, exclusive of those devoted to public worship, are the house of industry, a large structure near the infirmary, built for the reception of the poor belonging to 11 united parishes (the expense of whose maintenance amounted, in 1839, to £3195), a small music-hall, and two sets of almshouses.

The city is divided into 14 parishes, and is the seat of a bishopric. The cathedral church connected with Christ-church college, presents the styles of different ages, from the 12th to the 16th century; it is built in the form of a cross, and measures, from E. to W., 154 ft.; the length of the transeps being 102 ft., and the height from the floor to the roof, 42 ft. At the intersection of the nave and transeps rises a tower, surmounted by a spire 146 ft. in height. The carvings of the choir are very elaborate, though somewhat heavy; and in some of the windows are fine specimens of painted glass. Unfortunately it is so hemmed in by college buildings and gardens, that no view of the whole can well be obtained. The cathedral establishment is identical with that of Christ-church college; and the sum annually divided by the dean and eight canons amounts to £12,550, besides which each has a handsome residence. The income of the bishopric amounted at an average of the three years ending with 1831, to £3648 a year; but it is to be increased to about £4000 a year. St. Mary's church (used by the university for the academical sermons, Bampton lectures, &c.) is a fine structure, in the perpendicular style, surmounted by an elaborately ornamented tower and spire, 180 ft. high. The side towards the High-street, however, is disfigured by an incongruous porch, with twisted columns. The interior was renovated in 1836, and is handsomely fitted up. It is likewise a parish church, the living being in the gift of Oriel college. Carfax, or St. Martin's, the corporation-church, facing the W. end of High-street, is an oblong stone building, with a low tower. All-Saints, in the High-street, is in the Grecian style; the roof is entirely supported on the side walls, and the whole is surmounted by a tower and spire; the living is in the gift of Lincoln college. St. Peter's-the-East, near Queen's college, is the oldest church in Oxford. Mr. Rickman says that the original portions are Norman; but it has had many introductions and alterations, mostly in the perpendicular style, which have greatly altered its exterior appearance. The interior has recently been restored and beautified, so as to correspond with that of the original building; the living is in the gift of Merton college. St. Mary Magdalen at the junction of the Corn-market with Broad-street, is in the decorated style; it has recently undergone a thorough repair, and is about to be enlarged by the addition of a large aisle and lofty tower, to be erected by subscription, in commemoration of the martyrs, Cranmer, Hooper, and Ridley. The other churches of Oxford deserve no particular description. The Roman Catholics have a small

chapel: and there are places of worship for Wesleyan and Calvinist Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. Most of the churches have their attached charity-schools, besides which there are various Sunday schools, attended by great numbers of children of both sexes. The diocesan national schools give instruction to about 600 boys and 300 girls; and a school of industry is attended by 200 girls. A few schools, also, are supported by dissenters. Most of the parishes have considerable funds for the relief of the aged and sick poor; And there are dispensaries, lying-in charities, clothing-societies, provident clubs, &c., to aid the numerous indigent persons in the town and neighbourhood.

The great glory of Oxford, however, consists in its buildings devoted to collegiate education; which far surpass those of Cambridge in number, and in extent and beauty. Most of them are built in the style peculiar to the 15th and 16th centuries; but a few, as Queen's and Worcester colleges, with parts of Christ-church and Magdalen colleges, partake more of the Grecian style, introduced late in the 17th century. They are chiefly built in hollow squares, round which are the members' rooms; and the quadrangles of Christ-church, All-Souls, Magdalen, New, and Brasenose colleges are very large and imposing. The chapels, halls, libraries, and gardens of these establishments are likewise extremely beautiful; nor must we omit to mention the shady promenades, called the Christ-church Meadows and Magdalen Walks, which are of great extent and beauty.

Oxford in a very great degree depends, and has during many centuries depended, for its prosperity on the university. Till the opening of the Birmingham and Great Western railways, it enjoyed considerable advantages from being on the great roads leading northward to Birmingham, Shrewsbury, &c., and westward to Cheltenham, Gloucester, and South Wales. Between 20 and 30 coaches used daily to pass through the town, and its inns were among the largest in England: but this source of wealth is now almost extinct, and owing to the opposition of the university, no railway has hitherto been brought near the city. It is believed, however, that this will speedily be the case; and there can be no doubt that Oxford will gain incomparably more by such a speedy means of communicating with the metropolis and other great towns than she has lost by the annihilation of her posting business. There are no manufactures; and the trade of the place is chiefly confined to the supply of the academic population. It has the advantage of a canal navigation by the Isis to London, and by the Oxford canal northward, which channels supply it with coal, and all the more bulky articles of domestic consumption. (*Parl. and Mun. Board Rep.*) It is also the mart for an extensive agricultural district, and its weekly corn-market is one of the largest in the midland counties. Oxford has four private banks, with a savings' bank; and two weekly newspapers, the "Oxford Journal," and the "Oxford University Herald." Races are held during August in the Port-meadow, W. of the town.

The corporation of Oxford claims to exist by prescription, but it has also received many charters, the last of which was granted in 13 James I. It is divided, according to the Mun. Reform Act, into five wards, and is governed by a mayor, nine other aldermen, and 30 councillors. Corp. revenue, in 1839, £3914, exclusive of £61 accruing from the sale of property. Quarter and petty sessions are held by the recorder; besides which, there is a mayor's court for the recovery of small debts, and a court of husting. The assizes for the county are held here: the quarter sessions take place on the Mondays after January 4, April 5, June 22, and October 18. The vice-chancellor of Oxford is a magistrate *ex officio* within the borough, and exercises jurisdiction over the town as well as the university. The city has sent two members to the House of Commons since the reign of Edward I.; the right of election down to the Reform Act having been in the free burgesses (becoming so by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or gift). The limits of the borough were enlarged by the Boundary Act so as to include with the old borough, the parish of St. Clement's and a part of Cowley parish E. of the Cherwell. Registered electors, in 1839-40, 3773. Oxford is likewise the election town for the county. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday, but chiefly on the latter. Fairs, May 3, Monday after September 1, and Thursday before Michaelmas-day.

Oxford (originally called Oxnafor, or Oxenford) lays claim to very high antiquity. It suffered much during the ravages of the Danes, and was the residence of Canute, and of his son Harold Harefoot. William the Conqueror stormed the town in 1067. Soon after, the castle (remains of which are still existing contiguous to the county jail) was built, by Robert de Oigil, one of the Norman barons. Henry I. built a palace here, which continued to be a favourite royal residence during several successive reigns; but it was pulled down at the dissolution of the religious houses. Oxford had a share in the civil wars of Stephen and Henry II., which were terminated by a council held in it in 1154. The

history of the city is henceforward closely connected with that of the university, which now began to attain a high celebrity. Hot disputes on points of scholastic doctrine prevailed between the reigns of Henry III. and Edward III.; and in the middle of the 14th century a large body of the students removed to Stamford, in Lincolnshire. (*See Gutch's Annals*, anno 1348.) Pestilence at the same time made great ravages; the city was almost deserted, and the university all but ruined. The introduction of the doctrines of Wycliffe, at the close of the 14th century, occasioned a great commotion in the academic body; the city suffered much during the wars of the Roses, and Oxford was again visited by plague in the reign of Henry VII. The troubles of the Reformation, and the spoliation of the academic houses by Henry VIII., drove many of the students from their habitations; but that monarch may be said to have resuscitated the university by the establishment of the cathedral of Christ-church, as well as by the foundation of professorships for the learned faculties. The forms of popery were restored under Queen Mary; and during this period Oxford acquired an unenviable notoriety by the martyrdom of the three great reformers, Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, in 1555-56. In the following reigns the city and university gradually recovered from their previous depression, and the latter received from James I. and Charles I. many important privileges. Oxford warmly espoused the cause of the royalists during the reign of Charles I., who made it his head-quarters after the battle of Edgehill. For a lengthened period after the Revolution, Oxford was attached to the party of the Jacobites; and since the accession of George III. down to the present time, the university has, speaking generally, supported what are called high church and high Tory principles. (*Ackerman's History of the City and University of Oxford*; *Ant. Wood's Antiq. of Oxford*; and *Athena Oxon.*; *Brewer's Account of Oxfordshire*, art. *Oxford*; *Prior's Papers*; *Prior's Inform.*)

OXFORD (UNIVERSITY OF). This celebrated university lays claim to very high antiquity; but its exact origin is unknown. Tradition has assigned its foundation to King Alfred, about the year 890; and University college is supposed to have been the nucleus round which, in the course of nine centuries, have been formed the present assemblage of colleges and halls. Mr. Hallam and Mr. Dyer countenance this opinion, which, however, seems to rest on no very solid grounds. But there can be no question that Oxford was known as a school of ancient learning as early as the reign of Edward the Confessor, for Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, says of himself, that "he was sent to study at Oxford, where he made greater progress in the Aristotelian philosophy than most of his contemporaries, and became well acquainted with the rhetoric of Cicero." (*See Contrarius de Antiq. Academ. Diss.*, lib. ch. 7.) During the reigns of Henry I. and II., Oxford appears to have comprised a theological school of some note, and civil law was studied in it as early as the middle of the 12th century, about which time doctors both of divinity and law were first created; but we do not find it designated as a university till the 3 John, 1201, which is of earlier date than the application of the term either to Paris or Cambridge. The earliest charter was granted by John, and its privileges were confirmed and extended by subsequent monarchs, the act by which it was created a corporate body, by the style or title of "The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the university of Oxford," having been passed in the 13th Elizabeth, 1570. The statutes, however, by which the university is now either nominally or really governed were drawn up during the chancellorship of Archbishop Laud, and received the sanction of Charles I. in 1636. (*Ant. a Wood's Antiq. of Oxfr.*, trans. by Gutch, i. 403.) The university was sanctioned, also, by Papal authority; and Oxford is mentioned in the Constitutions of Clement V. (A.D. 1311), with Paris, Bologna, and Salamanca. Collegiate foundations date from a very early period; and University, Balliol, Merton and Oriel colleges, were founded prior to the reign of Edward III. The number of colleges or endowed establishments, however, was for some centuries small, in comparison with that of the halls or *mans*, in which the students lived, chiefly at their own expense, under the supervision of a tutor, or principal. For the establishment of these halls, of which there were about 300 in the early part of the 14th century, nothing more was necessary than the agreement of a number of students to form themselves into a society, under a doctor or master of their own choice; for the chancellor or master would refuse his sanction to the establishment. Pestilence, civil war, the decline of the scholastic philosophy, and other causes, led to a diminution in the number of students, in consequence of which, also, the halls decreased in number. The Reformation still further thinned the ranks of the students, and at the beginning of the 16th century the university was almost entirely deserted, and the halls fell to decay; a circumstance which gave to the secular colleges a preponderating weight, and allowed them so to extend their circuit, and increase their numbers, that they were subsequently

able to comprise within their walls nearly the whole academical population, though, previously to the 15th century, these endowed establishments appear to have rarely, if ever, admitted independent members. (*See Edin. Review*, lib. 411.) In 1546, the number of halls had fallen to only eight; and Antony Wood informs us that in 1551 the ancient halls were "either laid waste, or had become the receptacles of poor religious people, turned out of their cloisters." Many of these buildings were purchased by the colleges, which were thus considerably extended, and began to provide for the accommodation of members *not on the foundation*. Six colleges were founded in the 16th century, chiefly on the sites of old halls or deserted houses. After this period, one fresh college (Wadham) was founded; and three out of the eight surviving halls (namely, Broadgates, Gloucester, and Hert halls) were changed, by endowment, into Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford colleges, of which, however, the last is now extinct. The Earl of Leicester, chancellor of Oxford during the reign of Elizabeth, obtained from the university the privilege of nominating the principals of the halls; and this right, which was, in effect, a veto on the institution of new halls, was vested by statute in his successors. Of the five still existing halls, Magdalen and St. Edmund's are the best attended by students; and they are the only examples in the country of unendowed academical houses; for the establishments called *halls* at Cambridge differ in no respect from the colleges. In the 15th century an enactment was made compelling all students to become members of some college or hall; and by the regulations of Leicester (which were confirmed by Laud), it was made necessary for them to enter under a particular resident tutor. The business of instruction was originally carried on by the doctors and masters of arts (all of whom had the liberty of teaching), or else by the salaried professors of the university. The tutor, therefore, was at first rather a moral guardian than a professed teacher; and his duties did not consist in teaching the sciences constituting the *trivium* and *quadrivium*, but in imbuing his pupils with good principles, instructing them in the rudiments of religion, especially in the doctrines of the 39 articles, and making them conform generally to the statutory regulations of the university. These duties the tutor still performs; but he has, also, become an acknowledged teacher, giving daily instruction in language, science, &c., to those under his charge; and bye-statutes enacted at different times have rendered an attendance on the professors' lectures merely optional, and wholly unnecessary either for the acquisition of the university degrees, or for a participation in academical honours. Indeed, out of 36 professors, only 19 now give lectures; and, excepting those of one or two professors, they receive little attention from the great body of students. The following are the existing collegiate institutions of Oxford, with the dates of their foundation, and the number of foundation-members, independent members, &c., in 1841. (*See Mr. Madden's valuable work On the Orig. of Universities*, p. 80-92.) [See Table, next page.] The buildings belonging to all or most of these societies, are of great extent and beauty. Christ-church, New college, All-Souls, Magdalen, and Queen's colleges, are very large, comprising several quadrangles, and lay claim to considerable architectural elegance. The libraries and dining-halls of these establishments are on a large scale, and the rooms within the colleges are capable of accommodating several hundred students. Oxford, indeed, from the great number of its fine academical buildings, has a very imposing appearance when seen either near or at a distance; and it has been not inappropriately called a city of palaces, vying in external and internal beauty with the finest cities.

Each college, as in Cambridge, is governed by its own statutes; and its principal, or he who, in most cases, bears in orders, as a living commonly forms the chief part of his *salutatio*. The director of the college is vested in the principal and senior fellows (technically called the *seniority*); but in matters affecting discipline the principal is the supreme officer, and he appoints the deans and tutors, who are immediately responsible to him for the conduct of the members in *status pupillari*. The fellowships and scholarships are, in most instances, reserved for the natives of certain towns and counties, or for those who have been educated at certain schools, so that birth or interest, more than any positive amount of scholarship, usually procure the candidate's election. At Balliol, Oriel, Lincoln, and Wadham colleges, however, the fellowships and scholarships have been either wholly or in part thrown open to general competition, and the candidates for these usually comprise the most promising students of the university. Most of the colleges have *exhibitiones* or students, receiving annual allowances from charities held in trust by the fellows, by city companies, trustees of schools, &c.; and at Christ-church there are *errorarii*, an inferior class of students, somewhat resembling the *stipendiarii* of Cambridge. All Souls' college has no under-graduate members, except its bible-clerks, and cannot be considered as an establishment

OXFORD (UNIVERSITY OF).

Colleges and Halls.	Date of Foundation.	Founders.	Visitors.	Details of Foundation.	Members in 1842.	
					M. A.	Total.
University . . .	872? 1349	King Alfred and William of Durham.	The crown.	A master, 13 fellows, 2 travelling fellows, 17 scholars, 6 open, and 4 exhibitions: 10 benefices.	119	236
Balioi . . .	1369?	John Balioi, father of John Balioi, king of Scotland.	The Archbishop of Canterbury (elected by the College).	A master, 18 fellows, and 14 scholars, (all open); several exhibitions for natives of Scotland: 20 benefices.	151	238
Merton . . .	1364	Walter De Merton, Bishop of Rochester, who removed it from Malden in Surrey, in 1362.	The Archbishop of Canterbury.	A warden, 24 fellows, 14 post-masters (perpetuities), 8 chaplains, and 2 bible clerks: 18 benefices.	70	149
Exeter (originally called Stapledon Hall) . . .	1314	Walter De Stapledon, Bishop of Rochester.	The Bishop of Exeter.	A rector, 26 fellows, 19 scholars (8 open): 12 benefices.	158	346
Oriel . . .	1326	Edward II. at the suggestion of Adam De Brome, his almoner.	The Crown.	A provost, 18 fellows, and 17 exhibitioners (all open): 13 benefices.	165	303
Queen's . . .	1240	R. Eggesfield, confessor to Philippe, consort of Edward III.	The Archbishop of York.	A provost, 12 fellows, and 6 scholars on the old foundation; 8 fellows, 4 scholars, and 4 exhibitioners (all open), on the Michael foundation: 23 benefices.	100	303
New . . .	1336	William of Wykeham, Bishop of Rochester, founder of Winchester School.	The Bishop of Winchester.	A warden, 70 fellows and scholars, 10 chaplains, 3 bible clerks, and 16 chorists: 26 benefices.	76	158
Lincoln . . .	1437	Richard Fleming, Bp. of Lincoln.	The Bishop of Lincoln.	A rector, 12 fellows, 8 scholars, 19 exhibitioners, on Lord Crew's foundation: 10 benefices.	71	151
All Souls . . .	1437	Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury.	The Archbishop of Canterbury.	A warden, 40 fellows, 2 chaplains, and 4 bible clerks.	83	107
Magdalen . . .	1436	William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of England.	The Bishop of Winchester.	A president, 40 fellows, 30 scholars, called <i>demus</i> , 2 schoolmasters, 4 chaplains, 8 bible clerks, and 16 chorists: 26 benefices.	136	174
Stones near Col. and King's Hall	1460	William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir R. Sutton of Prestbury, in Cheshire.	The Bishop of Lincoln.	A principal, 20 fellows, 17 scholars, 2 bible clerks, and 15 exhibitioners, on a separate foundation by W. Hulme: 68 benefices.	223	300
Corpus-Christi . . .	1516	Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Privy Seal.	The Bishop of Winchester.	A president, 20 fellows, 20 scholars, 5 chaplains, and 4 exhibitioners: 22 benefices.	92	127
Christ-Church . . .	1525 and 1532	Cardinal Wolsey: King Henry VIII. refounded it and gave it the name of Henry VIII's College. It was made a cathedral church in 1545.	The Crown and Chancellor of the University.	A dean, 8 canons, 101 students, 8 chaplains, 8 bible clerks, and 8 chorists: 31 benefices.	500	914
Trinity . . .	1554	Sir Thomas Pope of Titchmarsh, in Hertfordshire.	The Bishop of Winchester.	A president, 12 fellows, and 18 scholars (all open): 9 benefices.	123	294
St. John's . . .	1565	Sir Thomas White, alderman of London, and founder of Merchant-Tailors' School.	Ditto.	A president, 60 fellows and scholars, 1 chaplain, 2 bible clerks, 6 singing men, and 8 chorists: 29 benefices.	136	260
Jesus . . .	1571	Queen Elizabeth, on the endowment of Dr. Price.	The Earl of Pembroke (hereditary).	A principal, 19 fellows, and 18 scholars, all natives of Wales: 23 benefices.	95	136
Wadham . . .	1613	Nicholas Wadham of Tinsdale, in Somersetshire, and Dorothy his wife.	The Bishop of Bath and Wells.	A warden, 15 fellows, and 15 scholars (all open), 10 exhibitioners on Dr. Bodley's foundation, 2 chaplains, and 2 bible clerks: 9 benefices.	98	267
Pembroke . . .	1634	Thomas Tundale, and Richard Wightwick, B.D.	The Chancellor of the University.	A master, 14 fellows, and 29 scholars or exhibitioners, and 2 bible clerks: 13 benefices.	109	180
Worcester . . .	1714	Sir Thomas Cooke of Bentley, in Worcestershire.	The Bishops of Oxford and Worcester, and the Vice Chancellor of Oxford.	A provost, 21 fellows, 16 scholars, 3 exhibitioners, and 2 bible clerks: 8 benefices.	113	247
St. Mary Hall . . .	1333	Oriel College.	The Chancellor of Oxford, who appoints the Principals.	None	23	74
Magdalen Hall . . .	1437	Ralph Wyndesol, the founder of Magd. College.		None	48	178
New Inn Hall . . .	1486	William of Wykeham, who gave it in New College.	The Provost of Queen's College.	None	4	64
St. Alban Hall . . .	1547	Merton College.		None	8	85
St. Edmund Hall . . .	1569 and 1569	The canons of Oney: afterward William Dunsy, provost of Queen's College, which society has the appointment of the Principal.		None	52	99
10 Colleges, & 6 Halls . . .					2,790	5,515

(Oxford Calendar for 1841; and Chalmers' History of the Colleges and Halls of Oxford.)

for education, though it has 40 fellows, *bonæ natæ, bonæ vestiti, et in arte cantandi medicis et docti*. New college is connected with Winchester school, which owes its origin to the same founder, and, like King's college, Cambridge, has little connexion with the rest of the university; but it has not, like the last-named college, the privilege of examining its own members for academical degrees. Residence in college, which, at Cambridge, is to a certain degree optional, is compulsory at Oxford on all under-graduates who have not passed their examination for the B. A. deg.; and hence the out-college men at Oxford comprise the senior, not the junior portion of the academic population. Attendance at chapel and the tutors' lectures is enjoined on each student, and omissions in either case are visited by impositions, rustication (temporary banishment), and other penalties. At the end of each term, also, examinations are held within the colleges on the subjects of the tutors' lectures: these trials (called *collections*) have no necessary connexion with the public examinations, though they in some measure familiarize the student with the method pursued in the academic schools. With respect to college lectures, however, it seems to be a generally received, and, we are inclined to think, a well-founded opinion, that, as at present conducted, they confer but little benefit on the student, who is indebted for his degree and distinction, should he acquire any, almost entirely to his own exertions, or to the assistance of a tutor, procured at

an expense of from £50 to £70 a year. The degree of attainment requisite for passing the university examinations has, since 1801, been determined by statute; and every candidate must belong to some college or hall, and must have been under collegiate instruction. It is usual, also, for the students to consult their tutors before they put down their names in the list of those to be examined. On admission to the university, each member is required to subscribe his assent to the 30 articles of the Church of England, the act of supremacy, and certain sections of the university statutes; and hence Oxford is exclusively resorted to by parties professing the established religion; whereas, at Cambridge, the education furnished by the university, though not the degrees, may be participated in by all parties, dissenters as well as churchmen.

There are at Oxford four terms in each year, two of which (Michaelmas and Hilary terms) last nine, and two others (Easter and Trinity terms) last from three to four weeks each. By statute, however, the two first mentioned terms may be kept by six weeks' residence, and the two latter by three weeks each; though by those who have taken the first degree in arts, or have passed the examination for that degree (having previously resided 12 terms), any term may be kept by a residence of three weeks. Sixteen terms (occupying the same time as the twelve terms at Cambridge) are required for the degree of B. A. from all, except the sons of British and Irish peers, baronets, knights,

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and their sons, if so entered in the university books; but of these the term of matriculation is reckoned as one, the day of admission to the degree as another, and two others are dispensed with by a regular order of the governing body; so that, in fact, a residence of 12 terms in Oxford, as of nine terms in Cambridge, is all that is necessary for the B. A. degree. The examinations for this, the lowest degree, are conducted in a large square building, known as "the schools," and consist of two trials, the first, or preliminary examination, called the *little-go*, or *responsions*, and the second the examination for the B. A. degree, both under masters of arts appointed by the vice-chancellor and proctors. There are seven public examiners of candidates for the B. A. degree, and three examiners, or masters as they are called, of the *little-go* schools. The *little-go* examination, which commonly takes place at the completion of the eighth term from matriculation, comprises a mere grammatical and elementary examination, offering few impediments except to the dullest or idliest students. To have failed in this examination is in Oxford phraseology, said to have been *plucked*; and three successive failures are considered as tantamount to a disqualification from further university pursuits. The next examination, or that for the degree of B. A., is the last to which the student is subject during his probationary residence: the lowest acquirements for the degree comprise a knowledge of the rudiments of religion, sacred history, the doctrines of the thirty-nine articles, the *libera humaniores*, including, at least, two works of Latin and two of Greek authors, (usually Herodotus or Thucydides, with a few Greek plays, and portions of Livy or Tacitus, with Virgil or Horace,) with a fair knowledge either of Aldrich's Logic or Euclid's Elements. For honours, however, (of which, since 1830, there have been four instead of three classes as previously,) a very extended course of reading is necessary; the number of classical works on the candidate's list (each being compelled to send in an account of them) often amounts to twelve or sixteen, of which Aristotle's Ethics and Rhetoric commonly form two; and the amount of historical and metaphysical knowledge requisite for the honourable distinction of a *first-class* man is so great as to require intense labour during the three years' probation. It has been alleged, however, that the education of first-class men at Oxford is more extensive than solid, owing to its not being bottomed on any sound philological basis: but it may be doubted whether there be any good foundation for this statement. Classics are the favourite studies of the under-graduates, and till recently the pursuit of physical science was, if not discouraged, at least not encouraged. Hence mathematics form an unimportant part of the general examination for the B. A. degree; but for the honours in *disciplina mathematica* or *physica* an amount of knowledge is required, varying from that of pure mathematics, (including differential equations,) to a somewhat extended acquaintance with physics, astronomy, &c. The highest mathematical degrees, however, may be generally obtained by persons of less attainments than the *wranglers* of Cambridge. (See Prof. B. Powell on the *State of Mathem. Studies in the Univ. of Oxford*; *Journ. of Education*, vii., 46; and *Stat. Account of the Brit. Empire*, vol. ii.) Of those members who, during the last six years, have taken the degree of B. A., the *passmen* (those not ambitious of honours) have averaged at each examination about 100, those receiving honours in classics, 78, and in mathematics only 18. A few of the students aim at distinction both in classics and mathematics; and there are occasional instances of men having attained a *double first-class*, the highest honour that the university can bestow. The examinations for the degrees are held twice a year, during the Easter and Michaelmas terms, and last about three days. A large part of the examination is now carried on by written questions and answers, the oral examination being principally confined to theology. About 300 students pass at each of these examinations.

The annual prizes of the university, which are subjects of considerable competition among those in *statu pupillari*, comprise three of £30 each, given by the chancellor for the best compositions in Latin verse, Latin prose, and English prose; the first being confined to under-graduates, and the others to those who have exceeded four, but not completed seven years. Sir Roger Newdigate, in 1808, left property for an annual prize for English verses on ancient sculpture, painting, or architecture, confined to under-graduates; a prize of 80 guineas was founded, in 1825, by Dr. Ellerton, for the best English essay, by bachelors of arts, on the doctrine or duties of religion; and two other theological prizes of £30 each were founded by Mrs. Denyer, in 1836, for the best discourses written on selected subjects by clerical members of the university under the standing of 10 years. The university has likewise several public scholarships. The principal of these are the Vinerian scholarship and fellowship, five Craven scholarships for under-graduates, four scholarships of £30 a year each, established by

Dean Ireland, and tenable for four years, the Boden scholarships for the encouragement of Sanscrit literature, three mathematical scholarships founded in 1831, the Kebleton scholarships for proficiency in the Hebrew language, and the Eldon scholarships of £300 a year, tenable for three years by bachelors of arts studying the profession of the law. Several scholarships have, also, within the last few years, been established with the view of encouraging mathematical studies; and they are usually held by those who have attained honours in the mathematical schools of the university. These prizes and scholarships are contested for with great spirit, and the holders of them are usually among the ablest of those in *statu pupillari*. The prize compositions are in most cases recited in the Academic or Sheldon theatre, at the Commemoration or Act held in Trinity term for conferring honorary degrees. After the degree of B. A. has been taken, there are no further examinations except for degrees in medicine; but certain exercises, now merely nominal, are performed in the schools, and the candidate must have had his name on the books of some college or hall for a certain number of terms, during some of which also he must reside in Oxford. Subjoined is a summary of the different periods at which the several degrees, &c., may be acquired in the course of a student at Oxford:

B. A.	16 terms	12 in residence.
M. A.	28	13 or one after B. A.
B. C. L.	28	17
B. M.	28	17
B. D.	56	14
D. M.	40	or one after B. A.
D. C. L.	36	but usually honorary.
D. D.	68	

B. Mus. chiefly honorary, but dependent on the per-
D. Mus. formance of a musical exercise.

The orders in the different colleges rank as follows: 1. The heads, or principals, most of whom are D.D. 2. The fellows, D.D., M.A., or B.A. 3. Noblemen who have graduated. 4. Graduate members not on the foundation. 5. Under-graduate noblemen. 6. Gentlemen-commoners. 7. Scholars. 8. Commoners. 9. Bible-clerks and servitors.

The expenses of academical residence vary greatly according to the taste and habits of the student; but about £300 a year may be assumed as the average outgoings of the more economical commoners, and an additional expense of £50 a year is incurred by those who engage the services of a private tutor. The payments to the college for living, tuition, &c., are usually called *bettels*, and in the case of commoners range from £70 to £90 a year; but those of noblemen and gentlemen-commoners are on a considerably higher scale, and their annual expenses are consequently much greater.

The University of Oxford is governed, as before stated, by the *Corpus statutum*, drawn up by Archbishop Laud. The highest officer is the chancellor, anciently elected for three years, but since 1434 for life. This office, however, as well as that of the high steward or seneschal, is little more than a honorary dignity conferred on some distinguished nobleman; and the chancellor's duties are ordinarily performed by the vice-chancellor, who is, in fact, the supreme executive and judicial authority resident in the university. He is annually selected by the chancellor from the heads of houses, and approved by convocation; but in practice the office is held for four years, and four deputies are appointed, called *vice-chancellors*, to take the duties of the office in case of the vice-chancellor's absence or illness. The proctors (those masters of arts, of at least four and not more than 10 years standing) are the conservators of the peace and discipline of the university; they rank next to the vice-chancellor, and have an extensive police jurisdiction over the town. They are assisted in their duties by four pro-proctors, and have at their command a large constabulary force. They are annually nominated by the colleges, each college taking its turn, according to a cycle fixed by the statutes. The business of the university, in its corporate capacity, is transacted by the doctors and masters at large, in two distinct assemblies, called *convocation* and *congregation*. The former consists of regents either *necessary* or *ad placitum*, including resident doctors, heads of houses, professors and tutors of colleges, its business being chiefly confined to the granting of degrees and dispensations: the vice-chancellor has a negative on its proceedings, and the proctors *conjunctly* have the same privilege. Convocation is the legislative assembly of the university, comprising all doctors and masters resident or not, whose names are on the books of a college or hall; and its business is unlimited, extending to all subjects affecting the credit, interest, and welfare of the corporate body. The statutes, however, cannot be altered, nor any new laws be enacted, before the matter has been referred to the *honorabilis meeting* of the vice-chancellor, proctors, and heads of houses, who, if they approve of the measure, draw up the terms in which it must be promulgated in convocation.

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The hebdomadal meeting was first instituted in the reign of Charles I.

The public professorships of Oxford are of two classes, those established by royal foundation, and those supported by private endowment. The regius-professorships of divinity, civil law, medicine, Greek, and Hebrew, were founded by Henry VIII. and canonries in Christchurch cathedral are attached to the chairs of divinity and Hebrew. George I. also founded a regius-professorship of modern history in 1724, which was confirmed by George II. in 1732. There is also, as at Cambridge, a Margaret-professor of divinity. The other professorships are, 1, natural philosophy, founded by Sir W. Bledley, in 1618; 2, geometry and astronomy, established by Sir H. Savile; 3, moral philosophy, by Dr. White, in 1691; 4, ancient history, by W. Camden, in 1693; 5, anatomy, in 1686; 6, Arabic, by Archbishop Laud, in 1636; 7, botany, in 1629; 8, poetry, in 1708; 9, Anglo-Saxon, in 1750; 10, common law, by Charles Viner, in 1755; 11, clinical medicine, in 1773; 12, 13, 14, anatomy, practice of medicine, and chemistry, by Dr. Aldrich, in 1803; 15, political economy, in 1835; and 16, Sanscrit, by Colonel Bodden, in 1830. There are also lectureships or readerships of Arabic, anatomy, experimental philosophy, mineralogy, and geology; there being, in all, 98 professors or readers.

The lectures are delivered either in the public schools, or in a building near them, formerly the university printing-office. An edifice, however, is in course of erection, the funds for which are provided by the munificent bequest of the late Michael Angelo Taylor: it will be, when completed, one of the finest buildings belonging to the university, and will comprise several large lecturing theatres for the professors, besides a noble picture gallery for the reception of the numerous portraits and other pictures belonging to the university.

The public orator, who delivers the Crewelan oration alternately with the professor of poetry, is chosen by convocation; and his office is to write public letters and make addresses on grand occasions in the name of the university. The archives are kept by a registrar, elected also by convocation; this office was first established in 1534. The Clarendon press is superintended by delegates, of whom the vice-chancellor and proctors form three *ex officio*: the rest are heads of houses. The present building, opened in 1839, is of great extent, the bible department is on a magnificent scale, and the editions of classical and other works printed at this establishment are celebrated both for beauty and accuracy. The Bodleian library, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, is the property of the university, and its affairs are regulated by the vice-chancellor, proctors, and the five *regii professors*, its officers being a librarian, two under-librarians, and two assistants. It has received many valuable additions from the libraries of Selden, Archbishop Laud, Bishop Tanner, Browne Willis, Hearne, Gough, Malone, &c.; and it now comprises, exclusive of about 300,000 printed books, a great number of valuable MSS.: it is entitled, also, to a copy of all new works published in the United Kingdom. It is said, however, to be of less utility than might have been supposed. Owing to a justifiable apprehension of fire, the library is very inadequately warmed, and is very uncomfortable in winter; and the books are not allowed to be removed from the library. But though this is a very proper regulation as respects the rare and more valuable works, all the more common works might be lent out here as in Edinburgh, on lodging a deposit equal to their value, without any loss to the library, and with very great advantage to the students. The Radcliffe library, founded by Dr. Radcliffe, in 1718, and erected at an expense of £40,000, is under private trustees, and has little or no connexion with the university. The books in this collection are principally on medicine and natural history. An observatory was erected in 1773, out of the funds left by the same munificent individual, and the observer (commonly the Savilian professor of astronomy) is appointed by the Radcliffe trustees. The Ashmolean museum was built in 1683, for the accommodation of a rich collection of natural objects and articles of virtue, brought together by Elias Ashmole: large additions are annually made to it; and in the department of natural history, this museum is inferior only to the British Museum and that of the Zoological Society. It is under the care of official visitors, appointed by Ashmole's will.

The few remarks we ventured to make, under the article CAMBRIDGE, on the system of education followed in that university, apply with little variation to Oxford. This, like its sister institution, is essentially a scholastic establishment, and is well fitted to make good Greek and Latin scholars, and perhaps good divines. But it is obviously quite unsuitable, as a place of instruction, for the *Mites* of the youth of such a country as this. It must be entirely changed before it either send forth legislators capable of appreciating the various interests of this vast empire, or individuals capable of promoting and extending those manufacturing and commercial pursuits, to the success of which we are mainly in-

debted for our unparalleled increase in wealth and population. The university of Oxford received, in 1603, the privilege of sending two representatives to the House of Commons; the right of election is vested in the vice-chancellor, doctors, and other members of convocation, of whom there were, in 1840, 9798. (*Gutch's ed. of Wood's Antiquities of the University of Oxford; Aichmann's Illustrat. Hist. of Oxford*, 3 vols.; *Maiden on the Origin of Universities; Ingram's Memorials of Oxford*, 3 vols.; *Oxford Calendar; Edinburgh Review*, vols. 31, 35, and 53; and *Private Information*.)

OXFORD, county, Me. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 1800 sq. m. It contains a number of lakes in its N. part, connected together, which discharge their waters into Umbagog lake, and thence into Andros-coggin river, by which, and by Saco river, it is watered. It contained in 1840, 94,955 neat cattle, 63,507 sheep, 6939 swine; and produced 66,098 bushels of wheat, 93,342 of rye, 83,339 of Indian corn, 4859 of buckwheat, 7075 of barley, 110,179 of oats, 669,684 of potatoes, 19,159 pounds of sugar. It had 58 stores, one furnace, 10 fulling-mills, one woollen factory, six flouring-mills, 37 grist-mills, 63 saw-mills, three oil-mills, one paper-mill, 96 tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; eight academies, 359 students; 309 schools, 14,330 scholars. Pop. 38,351. Capital, Paris.

OXFORD, p. t., Oxford co., Me. 50 m. S.W. Augusta, 589 W. Watered by Little Andros-coggin river, which receives the outlet of a considerable pond in its S. part. It contains five stores, one flouring-mill, two grist-mills, three saw-mills; 19 schools, 516 scholars. Pop. 1354.

OXFORD, p. t., Worcester co., Mass. 52 m. W. Boston, 394 W. Watered by French river, a branch of Quinnebaug river, which affords water-power. It contains four churches, two Congregational, a Methodist, and Baptist, nine stores, three woollen factories, four grist-mills, six saw-mills; one academy, 30 students; 11 schools, 500 scholars. Pop. 1742.

OXFORD, p. t., New-Haven co., Ct., 55 m. S.W. Hartford, 309 W. Bounded S.W. by Housatonic river. Drained by Naugatuck river, which affords water-power. It contains two churches, a Congregational and an Episcopal, five stores, four fulling-mills, three woollen factories, two grist-mills, seven saw-mills, two tanneries; one academy, 25 students; 13 schools, 493 scholars. Pop. 1696.

OXFORD, p. t., Chenango co., N. Y., 10 m. S. Norwich, 109 W. Albany, 398 W. Watered by Chenango river, along which passes the Chenango canal. It contains six churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, a Methodist, two Baptist, and a Universalist; 17 stores, five fulling-mills, one woollen factory; two academies, 369 students; 25 schools, 903 scholars. Pop. 3179.

OXFORD, t., Warren co., N. Y. Drained by Pequest creek. It contains 13 stores, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, two tanneries, four distilleries; 19 schools, 893 scholars. Pop. 2853.

OXFORD, t., Philadelphia co., Pa. 4 m. N.E. Philadelphia. Bounded S.E. by Delaware river. It contains Frankford v. Watered by Tacony creek. It contains an insane asylum, a U. States arsenal, 40 stores, three lumber-yards, three cotton factories with 9479 spindles, one tannery, one brewery, one pottery; six schools, 313 scholars. Pop. 1582.

OXFORD, p. t., Butler co., O., 105 m. W.S.W. Columbus, 502 W. The land belongs in fee simple mostly to the Miami university, located in the t., granted by the Congress of the United States, and yields an income of \$4500 annually, which is increasing. The university was founded in 1809, has a president and five professors or other instructors, has 300 alumni, of whom seven have been ministers of the gospel, 105 students, and 4353 volumes in its libraries. The commencement is on the second Thursday in August. The t. has one academy, 162 students; nine schools, 264 scholars. Pop. 3368.

OXFORD, p. v., capital of Granville co., N. C., 45 m. N. Raleigh, 256 W. Situated 8 m. E. of Tar river. It contains a courthouse, jail, market-house, a hospital for males, and also for females, three churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist, and about 450 inhabitants.

OXUS (called by the natives Amoo or Jimou), a river of central Asia, flowing westward through the territories of Budukshan, Kunduz, Bokhara, Khiva, &c., into the Aral sea, and extending between long. 58° and 74° E.; estimated length, 1300 m. This great river was, in 1836, traced up to its source by Lieut. Wood, who ascertained that it rises in the mountain-lake of Sir-i-kol, within the district of Pamir, lat. 37° 37' N., long. 72° 40' E., at an elevation of 15,600 ft. above the sea. (*Wood's Journey to the Oxus*, p. 354.) Its course hence is S.W. for about 70 m. to Langer Kish, where it turns westward. In long. 71° 40', it passes the ruby mines of Budukshan, near the town of Ishkhan, and is deflected northward by a large offset of the Western Himalaya chain. After another turn southward, its course is pretty regularly W.N.W. through extensive plains, and at the point where Sir A. Burnes crossed it on his way to Bok-

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bars, he found it to be upwards of 800 yards in width, about 30 feet in depth, with muddy waters, and a current of about 34 m. an hour, and from Khajoo downwards, for 300 m. It is made available for commercial communication. (*Burnes' Travels*, ii. 314, and *Geog. Journal*, iv. 309.) The river passes about 30 m. N.E. Khiva, which is situated in a verdant plain, irrigated by numerous canals supplied from its waters. It forms at its mouth a pretty extensive delta, the apex of which is about 50 m. from its principal and only navigable embouchure in the Aral sea, the breadth of coast from the W. to the E. mouth being about 45 m. The Oxus has numerous tributaries; few of which, however, have been satisfactorily explored. A large river, called the Kokcha, rises in the Hindoo-Koosh, near the celebrated lapis-lazuli mines of Budukshan, and, flowing N.W., joins it at Kilapack on the S. bank. About 75 m. lower its waters are further augmented by the Ghorri, an important stream rising in the Hindoo-Koosh, near the celebrated pass of Bamian, and having a general direction northward, passing in its course the large cities of Ghorri and Kunduz. The only other affluent explored by Europeans is the Kulm, partly traced by Moorcroft, and joining the Oxus on its S. side, about 30 m. below the tributary last mentioned. Several tributaries flow in from the N. bank, bringing considerable volumes of water; but their extent is almost wholly unknown. The Oxus, according to Moorcroft, begins to rise in April, and remains full till July, when it again falls. When at its height it inundates the plain on either side, but especially on the right bank, the extent of the floods being marked by a belt of sedge, weeds, &c., and then by a thick jungle of dwarf trees and brushwood. (*Moorcroft and Trebeck's Travels*, ii. 498.)

The Oxus, regarded by some critics as the Araxes mentioned by Herodotus as flowing through the territories of the Massagete (i. 301-205; iv. 11), was supposed by Strabo and Ptolemy to fall into the Caspian; and the traces of a valley, nearly resembling the dry bed of a river, have induced some modern geographers to adopt the opinion, that in the course of ages the Oxus formed for itself a new channel, running into the Aral sea. But, however confused our information respecting this river, it undoubtedly formed the boundary line between the more civilized and settled nations of W. Asia and the wandering hordes of Tartary. The Oxus was the northern limit of the territories subdued by Cyrus and Alexander, and it seems to have been used, at a very early period, as a channel for commercial intercourse between India and the countries bordering on the Caspian and Euxine. The Oxus is mentioned by Strabo as one of its principal affluents; but his account is inconsistent, and unworthy of credit. (*Strabo*, i. x.)

OYSTER BAY, p. t., Queen's co., N. Y., 182 m. S. by E. Albany, 293 W. It extends across Long Island. It has Oyster bay of Long Island sound on the N., and Great South bay of the Atlantic on its S. part. It contains three churches, an Episcopal, Baptist, and Friends, 14 stores, four fulling-mills, three woolen factories, eight grist-mills, two saw-mills; one academy, 30 students; 90 schools, 800 scholars. Pop. 5863.

P.

PACIFIC OCEAN (THE), a vast expanse of water, extending between Asia and America (sometimes, though improperly, called the South sea), and covering a large portion of the surface of the globe. Its extreme S. limit is the Antarctic circle, from which it stretches northward through 133 degrees of lat. to Behring's straits, which separate it from the Arctic ocean. Its greatest breadth from E. to W., measured along the equator, is about 10,100 m. Its shape is very irregular; but it becomes gradually narrower, as it extends northward, till at length the sea of Kamtschatka has a breadth of only 170 m. The American coast is pretty uniform, though high and bold, presenting the long range of the Andes close down to the shore. Its chief indentations are the gulf of California and bay of Panama; besides which, at the N. and S. extremities, it is broken and rugged, forming numerous islands and flocks, similar to those of other high latitudes. The coast-line of Asia, on the contrary, is extremely irregular, formed into deep bays, and subdivided by groups of islands into separate gulfs or seas, as the sea of Okhotsk, separating Kamtschatka from Siberia, the channel of Tartary dividing Saghalien from the main land, and the Yellow sea separating the peninsula of Corea from China; besides which numerous straits are formed between the islands of the Asiatic archipelago, as the straits of Sunda, between Sumatra and Java; the straits of Macassar, between Borneo and Celebes; Torres straits, between New Guinea and Australia; Bass's strait, between Australia and Van Diemen's Land, &c. The equator divides this vast expanse of water into the two grand portions of the N.

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and S. Pacific oceans, both being remarkable for the numerous groups of small coralline and volcanic islands with which they are studded, and which constitute a separate portion of the world, entitled POLYNESIA, to which the reader is referred for further particulars. These numerous islands form several archipelagos, in which are reefs and sandbanks, that render the navigation extremely difficult and dangerous. The reefs are sometimes of great extent, stretching from island to island, upwards of 600 m. Earthquakes are felt in most of the islands; and all the archipelagos seem to be the seat of extensive volcanic action. (*Lyell's Geology*, iii., 236-239.)

The general motion of the Pacific ocean is from W. to E., or from the coast of America to that of Asia; and this movement is very powerful in the vast and uninterrupted extent of its waters, though it gradually decreases as it approaches the shores of Asia, while its temperature increases: its average velocity is stated by Captain Beechey to be about 28 m. a day. (*Geog. Journal*, i. 310.) Near Cape Corrientes, in Colombia, the sea, owing to this cause, appears to flow constantly from the land; and from Acapulco, in Mexico, ships are carried with great celerity to the Philippine islands. In returning, however, it is found advisable to take a course N. of the tropics, in order to have the advantage of the variable winds and polar currents, as well as of a counter-current, which sets eastward in about lat. 10° N. In the S. Pacific, the Polar currents being less interrupted by land, proceed with less deviation from their general course than those in the N. hemisphere; and carry vessels nearer to the tropical regions than is usual N. of the equator. The equatorial current, as it approaches the shores of Asia, is interrupted and broken by the vast chain of islands, shoals, and submarine banks, which stretch from China to New Zealand. The general direction is changed and modified by the form of these lands, and the vast mass of New Holland is one cause of those dangerous currents around its shores, noticed by Cook, La Perouse, and Flinders. A current, also, sets eastward in the lat. of the Japanese islands, but turns northward about 150 m. from the shore, and probably joins the stream that runs N.N.W. through Behring's strait; besides which there is a variable current on the E. side of Australia, setting southward from August to April, and northward during the rest of the year. The N.E. trade wind prevails uninterruptedly between lat. 50° and 23° N.; and, with the currents, enables vessels to sail from America to Asia with great rapidity, and almost without changing the sails. The S.E. trade wind, which is not met with near the American coast, varies in its extent at different seasons; but it commonly prevails between the equator and 26° S., so that the region of calms in the Pacific extends over only five degrees of lat., or somewhat less than in the Atlantic. In this region, however, there are occasionally severe storms, attended with lightning and heavy rain. (*See Bennett's Whaling Voyages*, i. 190.) These winds are still stronger in the numerous straits of the Asiatic archipelago, and in the neighbourhood of the Philippine islands, and immediately N. of Australia their violence becomes extreme, and even dangerous. The attraction of great masses of heated land also causes local variations in the wind, as is the case in New Holland, on the W. side of which there prevails a constant W. wind. Every island has, likewise, its land and sea breezes. In lat. 40°, on both sides the equator, tempests and variable winds prevail; but it may be remarked generally, that N. of lat. 40° N., winds from W. and N.W. are more prevalent than any others, whereas in the region S. of the trade winds, the prevailing winds are from S.W., and often extremely violent. Winds from the S., however, are found along the coast of Peru, and may be attributed in some measure, at least, to the strength of the polar current in the S. hemisphere. They are generally light, though steady; and N. of Guayaquil they always blow from S.E., extending westward as far as the Galapagos. (*Travels Phys. Geography*, 95, 198; *Multibrewer*, i. 337, 385; and *Hall's America*, ii. App.)

Vessels in sailing northward from the coast of Chili are favoured both by wind and tide, so that they may safely run near the shore; but those going in the contrary direction sail south-westward, by means of the trade winds, till they arrive in the region of the variable winds, and are obliged to run as far as about lat. 26° S., before they can reach a port. Navigators traversing the ocean between Asia and America, sail westward from Mexico, touching at the Sandwich islands, and entering the Chinese sea between the islands of Luzon and Formosa; but from the ports of S. America the ordinary track is westward, between the Marquesas and Society islands, beyond which it assumes a W.N.W. direction, and joins the former in lat. 30° N., and long. 125° E. The voyage from Asia to America is effected by seeking the region of the variable winds N. of lat. 30°, and making the coast of California; but from Sydney the course is pretty direct E. as far as the coast of America, where the winds and currents are favourable for reaching

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its principal ports. One track for vessels sailing from Sydney to India is through the islands N. of New Guinea; the other, however, by Basm's straits, is more common, and is the only one used in making the passage from India to New South Wales. (See *Berghaus's Physical Map of the Pacific Ocean*, and vol. i., 572, of his *Geography*.)

This ocean, which received its name *Pacific* from Magellan, in consequence of the prosperous weather with which he met while navigating its surface, was not known to the ancients, nor was the existence of so vast an ocean at all suspected by Europeans, till, in 1513, Vasco de Balboa beheld it from the summit of the mountains near the isthmus of Panama. Magellan traversed it from America to Asia in 1521, and at the close of the same century Sir Francis Drake explored a great portion of the W. coast of America, in the view of ascertaining whether this ocean had any other communications with the Atlantic than by the straits of Magellan and round cape Horn. The Pacific was pretty extensively explored during the 18th century; and to the observations of Behring, Anson, Byron, Bougainville, Cooke, Vancouver, Broughton, and La Pérouse, we are principally indebted for the grand outlines of our best maps of this ocean. These navigators have been succeeded in the present century by Entrecasteau, Krusenstern, Beechey, Fitzroy, Bennett, &c., and means are now provided for the formation of a pretty accurate chart of this sea so thickly studded with rocks and islands. Meanwhile the intercourse of the islanders with Europeans, and the efforts of European missionaries, have introduced among some of them the arts of civilized life; trade has gradually extended itself along the American shore as well as in the different islands; and in Australia, and very recently in New Zealand, the British have established numerous and very flourishing colonies. For particulars respecting the trade of its various ports, the reader is referred to the articles MANILLA, CANTON, and NANGASAKI, on the coast of Asia; to ACAPULCO, PANAMA, GUAYAQUIL, CALLAO, VALPARAISO, on the W. side of America; and to SIDNEY, and ZEALAND (New), in Australia. (*Malte-Brun's Geog.* i. and iii.; *Diet. Geog.*; *Fall's S. America*, vol. ii., Appendix; *Geog. Journal*, i. 193-222; *Bennett's Whaling Voyage*, &c.)

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PADERBORN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, reg. Minden, cap. circ. at the source of the Pader, a tributary of the Lippe, 52 m. E.S.E. Munster. Pop., in 1838, 7895, principally R. Catholics. It is walled, is tolerably well built, and has a good cathedral and several other Roman Catholic churches, a Lutheran church, synagogue, gymnasium, Episcopal seminary, female teachers' seminary, and numerous almshouses, and other charities. It has a few manufactures of starch, leather, &c.; but its trade is insignificant. It was erected into a bishopric by Charlemagne, who is said to have made it his head-quarters during his wars with the Saxons. It was the temporary residence of several succeeding emperors, and the palace they occupied still exists. Paderborn was subsequently one of the Hanse towns. In 1622 it was taken and pillaged by the Duke of Brunswick; and in 1693 it was annexed to Prussia. (*Berg.*; *Diet. Geog.*, &c.)

PADIHAM, a town and chapel of England, par. of Whalley, co. Lancaster, and upper div. of hund. Blackburn, on the Calder, a tributary of the Ribble, 15½ m. E. Preston. Area of township, 1700 acres; pop. in 1831, 3532. The town, though small, is respectably built, and has an appearance of considerable activity. The church, subordinate to that of Whalley, was rebuilt in 1776; but its old tower, built at the close of the 15th century, is still remaining. The Wesleyan Methodists and Unitarians have their respective places of worship; Sunday-schools are established. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of cotton goods. A market once held here has been for some years discontinued. Fairs, on the 8th May, and 26th September.

PADSTOW (corrupted from *Patrikistown*), a seaport, market-town, and par. of England, co. Cornwall, and hund. Fryer, on the W. side of the estuary of the Camel, 11 m. N.W. Bodmin, and 930 m. W. by S. London. Area of par. 3670 acres; pop., in 1841, 8145. The town, which is situated in a richly cultivated vale, sheltered by bold rocks and hills, has been considerably improved by the erection of new houses; but the streets are inconveniently narrow, and many of the buildings are antiquated. The church is in the perpendicular style: the living is a vicarage in the patronage of the descendants of Dr. Prideaux, the learned author of the famous historical work on the "Connection" of the Old and New Testaments, a native of the town, where he was born in 1648. The Wesleyan Methodists have also a place of worship, and there are two Sunday-schools, besides a small endowed national school. Facing the river are good quays and a custom-house, the gross amount of customs' duty in 1840 being £3018. The entrance to the harbour is between Stepper Point, on the W., and Pendre Point on the E., close to the former. The passage

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is narrow, and rather difficult, especially with N.W. winds; it has from 13 to 18 ft. water at spring ebbs. This is the only harbour between the Land's End and Hartland Point. (*Purdy's Sailing Directions for the English Channel*.) In the reign of Edward I., Padstow furnished two ships for the siege of Calais; and in the time of Leland it carried on a considerable trade with Ireland and Wales; at present about 80 ships, of the aggregate burden of about 4500 tons, belong to the port. The town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth; but the charter has lapsed by desuetude.

PADUA (Ital. *Padova*, an *Patavium*), a city of Austrian Italy, gov. Venice, cap. deleg. of its own name, in a low and rather marshy situation, between the Brenta and Bacchiglione, at the termination of the canal of Monselice, 94 m. W. Venice; lat. 45° 34' 7" N., long. 11° 52' 15" E. Pop. circa, 45,000. (*Austrian Encyc.*) It is of a triangular shape, is surrounded with walls and a broad ditch, and intersected by canals. Mr. Rose speaks very slightly of Padua, and represents it as a city which, beyond all others, disappoints the expectations of the traveller. (*Letters*, i. 51.) It is, certainly, dull, damp, and gloomy, having numerous narrow, dirty, monotonous streets, bordered by arcades, without any leading thoroughfare; there are three or four squares or open spaces, which, however, are all of very limited dimensions, excepting the Prato della Valle, the principal public promenade. This, which occupies what was once a marsh, bears some resemblance to a London square, but the interior is differently laid out; being surrounded by a circular stream of running water, the banks of which are fringed with a double row of statues representing distinguished natives of Padua. The houses, though old, are generally well built and lofty. The principal public buildings are the churches, of which there are said to be nearly 100. The cathedral, a large brick edifice of Grecian architecture, was intended to have a stone front, which, has not yet been built. There is in it little remarkable; except a monument to Petrarch, his portrait, and some Madonnas, one of which is by Titian. The church of St. Anthony, begun in 1559 and finished in 1624, 336 ft. in length by 160 ft. in width, is a vast ugly pile, exhibiting seven domes, a small octagonal tower above the gable of the front, two high octagonal towers, near the choir, and a lofty cone in the centre surmounted by an angel. (*Wood's Letters of an Architect*, i. 246.) The splendid shrine of the saint, with *mezzo-reliefs* in white marble, and two fine bronze panels, by Riccio, are the principal objects of interest within. The church of S. Giustina, begun and finished during the 16th century, is partly modelled on the foregoing, but is far handsomer. It is of brick, 367 ft. in length, by 252 ft. in the transept, and 63 ft. in height inside. It was built from a design by Palladio; its interior is generally admired. Forsyth says, "it is rich in the bones of 3000 saints, and disputed bodies of two apostles;" and it possesses a less questionable, if not so precious a relic, in a fine painting of Paul Veronese. The Benedictine abbey, to which this church was attached, is now converted into a barracks. The churches of the Eremitani; the Annunziata, with some fine frescos by Giotto; la Madre dolente; S. Gaetano, &c., have all valuable works of art, or are remarkable for their architecture. The palace of Justice, or town-hall, is one of the most striking edifices in Padua. It has a saloon, 276 ft. in length, 86 in breadth, and 75 in height, being one of the largest in Europe, unsupported by columns. The roof is of dark carved wood, shaped like a reversed keel, and sustained by a number of iron ties. The walls are ornamented with frescoes, originally the work of Giotto. In the hall is a monument in honour of Livy, a native of Padua; and at the entrance are two basalt statues, brought from Egypt by Belzoni, who also belonged to the city. The tower of Ezzelin, still used as an observatory; the theatre, the museum of antiquities, &c.; the mayor's and several other official and private palaces; the *café Padrocchi*, one of the oldest and best establishments of its kind in Europe; several good hotels; and the university buildings, are among the most conspicuous of the remaining public edifices; but, according to Mr. Woods, the last mentioned structure hardly surpases mediocrity. The university of Padua, founded in the 13th century, was in the height of its popularity during the 15th and 16th centuries, when it was not only frequented by vast numbers of students from all parts of Europe, but even by some from Mohammedan countries. Its medical school was particularly celebrated. Fallopius, Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Morgagni, &c., have been among its medical teachers; and Galileo, Guglielmini, &c. among its professors of philosophy. Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso were of the number of pupils. Harvey took his doctor's degree here in 1603, Evelyn also studied here in 1645, and it was resorted to by many

* It is said in *Corder's Italy* (ii. 132), that Vesalius was professor of anatomy at Padua from 1537 to 1542; but this is an error. He was offered the chair of anatomy, vacant by the death of Fallopius, in 1564, the same year in which he died. (*Biographie Universelle*, art. *Vesale*.)

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other distinguished foreigners. Defects of discipline and the quarrels of the students seem to have been the first causes of the decline of the university, which has for more than a century been in a languishing state. But it has still to boast of several distinguished professors and ranks as the second seminary of its kind in Italy, that of Pavia being the first. It has faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy, and 35 professors, with between 400 and 500 students. It is governed by a senate, composed of a rector and 13 other individuals chosen from its general assembly; which includes, with the directors, deans, and professors, all the doctors who have graduated at Padua, and reside in the city. The university library comprises about 70,000 vols., and it has a fine botanic garden, one of the oldest in Europe. Padua has a celebrated society of arts and sciences an Episcopal seminary, with an extensive library, formerly belonging to the Benedictine abbey, a city-school, two gymnasia, a high female school, agricultural, veterinary, and various other schools, a famous chemical laboratory and cabinet of mineralogy, and several libraries and museums of the arts, &c., this city being the seat of one of the five sections of the literary union of Austria Italy. Among the charitable institutions are a civil and military hospital, a workhouse, foundling and orphan asylums, a *monte di pietà*, &c. Padua is a bishop's see, and the seat of the council and superior judicial courts for the deleg. It has been celebrated, both in ancient and modern times for its woollen manufactures; but these have greatly declined since the time of the Venetian republic, to which they once supplied a considerable revenue.

It has still, however, manufactures of woollen cloth, broad silks, silk ribbons and leather, and an extensive trade in wine, oil, cattle, garden vegetables. The fair of St. Anthony, which lasts 15 days, from June 13th, renders the city for time a scene of bustle and gaiety; and the inhabitants derive some benefit from Padua being, for a part of the year, the residence of the Venetian nobility. It is very ancient, being said to have been founded by Antenor, after the siege of Troy—

"Hic tamen ille urbes Paduam, sedesque locavit
Trevorum, et genti concessit sedem;"

Strabo, l. 248.

and Mela enumerates the *Padavium Antenoris* among the principal cities of that part of Italy. (Lib. ii. cap. 4.) The historian Livy was a native of Padua; and the alleged paternity of his style has long been a topic for critical discussion. Padua was taken by Alaric, Attila, and the Lombards; but being restored by Charlemagne to something like its former grandeur, it became, under his successors, flourishing and independent. In 1318, it came into the possession of the Carrara family; and in 1405 was united to the Venetian territory. Under the French, it was the cap. dep. Brenta. (*Est. Nat. Encecl.; Berghaus; Von Raumer's Ita. l. 197, 198; Eustace, Class. Trav. l. 144-153; Wood's Letters of an Architect. l. 245-250; Ross's Lett. from the N. of Italy.*)

PADUCAH, p. v., capital of McCracken co., Ky., 284 m. S.W. Frankfort, 816 W. Situated on the S. bank of Ohio r., immediately below the entrance of Tennessee r. It contains a courthouse, jail, 15 or 20 stores, and about 1000 inhabitants.

PAGE, county, Va. Situated toward the N.E. part of the state, and contains 160 sq. m. Bounded E. by the Blue Ridge. Drained by S. fork of Shenandoah r. It contained in 1840, 5300 neat cattle, 3333 sheep, 13,517 swine; and produced 105,109 bushels of wheat, 29,856 of rye, 155,754 of Indian corn, 29,166 of oats, 14,743 of potatoes; 6389 pounds of tobacco. It had 11 stores, two furnaces, five forges, 21 flouring-mills, 14 grist-mills, 40 saw-mills, one oil-mill, five tanneries, two distilleries; 11 schools, 53 scholars. Pop.: whites, 5197; slaves, 781; free coloured, 216; total, 6194.

Capital, Leno. PAINESVILLE, p. t., capital of Lake co., O., 30 m. E. Cleveland, 179 m. N.E. Columbus, 349 W. Watered by Grand r., at the mouth of which are the villages called cities of Fairport and Richmond, which have good harbours. The village is situated on a high bank of Grand river, near the centre, and contains a courthouse, jail, five churches, a Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist and Universalist. The town contains 53 stores, about 90 of which are in the village, one furnace, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, two printing offices, three weekly newspapers; one academy, 210 students; nine schools, 975 scholars. Pop. 2590.

PAINT, t. Holmes co., O. Watered by a branch of Sugar cr. It has one grist-mill, two saw-mills. Pop. 1361.

PAINT, t. Highland co., O. It has six schools, 410 scholars. Pop. 3560.

PAINT, t. Fayette co., O. It has three stores, one saw-mill; nine schools, 360 scholars. Pop. 1910.

PAINT, t. Ross co., O. Watered by Paint cr. Pop. 1360.

PAINT, t. Wayne co., O., 35 m. N.E. Columbus. It has six stores, one flouring-mill, five saw-mills, three tanneries. Pop. 1610.

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PAIMBEUF, a seaport town of France, dep. Loire inférieure, cap. arrond., on the Loire, 23 m. direct distance W. Nantes, of which it is, in fact, the deep-water harbour. Pop., in 1696, 3850. It consists principally of one good street, fronting the quays which border the river. It has a fine mole 300 ft. in length, a school of navigation a communal college, and court of primary jurisdiction. Vessels of more than 300 tons trading with the port of Nantes stop here to load or unload their cargoes. (*Hugo, art. Loire inférieure.*)

PAINSWICK, a market town and par. of England, co. Gloucester, hund. Brisley, on the S. declivity of Spooned hill, 6 m. S. Gloucester, and 90 m. W. by N. London. Area of par., 6510 acres. Pop., in 1841, 3730. The town is small and irregularly built, the streets being neither paved nor lighted. The church, which is large, has at its W. end a fine tower and spire 174 ft. in height; but the building is rendered unsightly by the strange admixture of Doric and Ionic pillars, with the more ancient architecture in the Gothic style. There are, also, two places of worship for dissenters, and six Sunday schools, furnishing religious instruction to about 500 children of both sexes. The town has an endowed free school for 36 boys besides which three subscription schools, and an infant school, are attended by 300 children. The inhabitants are principally employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth, especially broadcloth and kerseymers. In 1839 there were nine mills at work, employing 219 hands. About 70 families are employed in hand-loom weaving, the weekly wages of a family averaging 10s. 10d., in 1838. Markets on Tuesday; fairs, Whit-Tuesday and September 19 for sheep and oxen.

At the top of Spooned hill is an ancient fortification, called Kinabury castle; its form is that of a parallelogram, enclosing about three acres within a double trench, and commanding the adjacent country. The discovery of numerous coins and other antiquities have led to the supposition that this fortress is of Roman origin.

PAISLEY, a pari. bur., market and manufacturing town of Scotland, par. Renfrew, partly on an eminence and partly on a plain, on both sides the White Cart, 3 m. S. Renfrew Ferry, on the frith of Clyde, and 8 m. W. by S. Glasgow. The surrounding country is nearly a dead level, except on the S., in which direction the "Braes of Gleniffer" rise to a height of 780 ft. within little more than 1 m. of the town. Population of the town and parish in 1755, 6799; in 1801, 31,179; in 1831, 57,468. Population of the town only, in 1831, 48,109; in 1841, 48,998.

Paisley, i.e. its suburbs, is spread over a tract of ground comprising an area of about 24 sq. m.; but the boundary of the pari. bur. embraces an area of about 6 sq. m. Its main street runs from E. to W. for nearly 9 m., and forms part of the road from Glasgow to Beith, and the towns on the coast of Ayrshire. Another long line of road passes through it from N. to S. That part which lies E. of the river is called the new town; the first houses in this important addition to the borough having been erected in 1779. But though well built, Paisley is not so handsome as some of the larger Scottish towns. Of late years, however, its appearance has been greatly improved by the substitution of numerous substantial houses for low thatched cottages. Improvements of this description are in rapid progress; but still, in passing along the streets, one observes a singular alternation of handsome with mean edifices. The streets are generally paved, and are lighted with gas; and the town is well supplied with water from the Gleniffer Burn, by means of reservoirs constructed under an act passed in 1836. The police is efficient. In the neighbourhood are many elegant villas and baronial seats. The most important of the public edifices is that for the civil business of the town and county, including the jail and bridewell, erected in 1890 at an expense of £38,000. It is a quadrangular building, in the castellated style. The original parish of Paisley has been divided into four distinct parishes, with seven parishes *quoad sacra*, having no fewer than eleven places of worship connected with the estab. church. Of these Abbey church, which is a collegiate church, is the most imposing and magnificent. It consists of the nave of an ancient monastery, being the only portion of that once splendid building which now remains. The High church, on an eminence in the old town or "the borough," as it is commonly called, is an elegant building, with a lofty spire. The other churches require no particular notice, if we except St. George's, a spacious Grecian structure; the Episcopal chapel, a handsome building of chaste Gothic; and one of the secession churches, an elegant Grecian edifice. The new town is connected with the borough by three bridges; and the river is also crossed by the line of the Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock railway, which passes through the town. About two years ago, barracks were erected in one of the suburbs for the accommodation of a battalion of infantry.

In addition to the eleven churches (one of which is a

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Gaelic chapel), there are no fewer than seven Presbyterian dissenting churches, besides two Baptist places of worship, two Methodist chapels, and one each, belonging to the Independents, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Unitarians, and New Jerusalemites; and there are two or three additional dissenting chapels in Johnston, a large village within the parish. Within the past bor., 12,815 persons belonged, in 1836, to the established church; 33,490 to other religious denominations; the remainder not being known to belong to any Christian denomination. Paisley is the seat of two seminaries for theological instruction; one connected with the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the other with the Relief Synod; the professor of divinity in each being a minister in the town. The number of students at both seminaries may average 40. Each hall has attached to it an extensive collection of theological books. (*New Stat. Acc. of Scotland—Renfrewshire*, p. 247, 248.)

The grammar-school is a royal foundation (though the endowments have nearly disappeared), established by James VI., in the 16th century and confirmed by subsequent royal decrees: it is an efficient seminary. There are, exclusive of Sunday schools, 64 other schools in the town and parish, none of which are parochial or endowed, with some trifling exceptions. A philosophical institution, similar to a mechanics' institution, was founded here in 1806, for the delivery of courses of lectures on different branches of science and literature. A small library and a museum are attached to it; but the institution is not in a very flourishing condition. There are various printing presses; and the town has two weekly newspapers. Among the eminent characters that Paisley has produced may be named Alexander Wilson, the celebrated American ornithologist, and Robert Tannahill, the Scotch lullaby poet. Dr. Witherspoon, author of various theological works, and afterwards president of the college of New-Jersey, was, for ten years, one of the ministers of the town. The Public Subscription library contains about 5000 volumes, and is supported by 900 subscribers. The Trades library, supported chiefly by workmen, is a valuable collection. There are various others, generally of religious books.

Poor rates were introduced into the borough so early as 1740; and into the Abbey parish in 1785. The annual assessment in each is nearly £3000. The number of paupers in both, including occasional and permanent poor, is about 1800, including children. The whole sum left for charitable purposes does not exceed £3000. There is a hospital or poor-house in the borough erected in 1752. The number of inmates, old and young, is about 200. The children are boarded and educated in the country. A public infirmary, which can accommodate about 45 patients, was erected about 30 years ago. The town was visited by cholera asphyxia in 1832: number of cases, 796; of deaths, 446. Cholera reappeared in 1834: number of deaths, 140.

Manufactures.—Paisley was early distinguished by its manufactures. The first impulse given to this department was by pedlars or travelling merchants, who, soon after the union, bought the goods made here, and sold them in England; and a good many of whom, having made some money, settled in the town. The articles then manufactured were striped linen cloths, handkerchiefs, and Bengals: these were succeeded by plain lawns, some of them chequered with cotton, and others ornamented with a great variety of figures; by linen gauze; and by white sewing thread, known by the name of *Ounce or Nun's thread*: in fact, this species of thread, so long as it was made in Scotland, was principally produced in Paisley.

In 1700 the making of silk gauze was first attempted, in imitation of that of Spitalfields; and it soon attained to great importance, both in the town and villages round to the distance of 90 m. This trade afterward declined; but not till the Spitalfields manufacturers had been driven out of the market, and some of them had transferred their establishments to Paisley. It has again revived; and "Paisley now furnishes nearly all the silk gauzes used in the kingdom, with the exception of those imported from France." (*New Stat. Account, ut supra*, p. 267.)

In 1785, when the silk gauze trade experienced a temporary interruption, many of the principal houses in the town, entered into the muslin manufacture, which rose to a great height of prosperity. This branch has considerably declined; but the fabrics, which are chiefly designed for the London market, are of first-rate excellence in point of taste and elegance of execution. The ornamenting of muslins by fine needle-work has lately become a considerable employment.

The shawl manufacture is one of the staple branches carried on in Paisley. Imitation shawls of all kinds have, at different times, been made here,—such as Thibet shawls, Cashmere ditto, and zebras; the last being so called from their resemblance to the skin of the zebra. The genuine Cashmere wool is imported for making the Cashmere shawls; and the first Cashmere shawl made in Britain was manufactured in Paisley. It is a curious and not easily ex-

plained fact, that the yarn is generally spun in France, and that the attempts to produce it here have not been very successful. Edinburgh had long the lead in this manufacture, but it has been nearly beat out of the field; and Paisley is at present without a rival in this department. Damask and embroidered shawls are also extensively manufactured; and a beautiful and ingenious kind of shawl, *Chenille* (caterpillar), from its variegated colour and the softness of its feel. This shawl is often labelled in shops with the words *velours au vers* (silk velvet), a name descriptive of its appearance. But the shawls now chiefly made are, 1st, those wholly of silk; 2nd, half silk and half cotton; and 3d, wholly cotton. The manufacture of these varieties has been increasing with astonishing rapidity for some years past; several makers effecting sales to the amount of from £40,000 to £60,000 a year. The total sales in 1834 were estimated at £1,000,000 sterling; and the trade has greatly increased since. Machinery has been advantageously employed in finishing the shawls, in the operation of *clipping*, which was formerly performed, in a comparatively clumsy way, by the hand. The Jacquard loom has also been recently introduced. All the trades depending on and subordinate to the shawl branch have necessarily increased; in particular that of dyeing. "Fifteen years ago," to quote from the *New Statistical Account*, written in 1837, "perhaps 40 or 50 hands were employed as dyers; now, ten times that number at least are engaged." (P. 267.) Gape dresses are manufactured to a considerable extent. Paisley has, in fact, been long the centre of the manufacture of ornamental or fancy goods. (*Wilson's Survey of Renfrewshire*, p. 255.)

Instead of the linen-thread formerly made in this town, a pretty extensive cotton-thread trade has sprung up, which employs several factories; and the annual value of the thread may be about £100,000 sterling. But while so large a quantity of cotton-yarn is exported from Paisley, it imports from Lancashire a considerable portion of the yarn used in making the finer muslins; and yarn is not unfrequently sent thither by the Manchester manufacturers to be woven into those fancy muslins for which Paisley is so famous. The cotton manufacture employs altogether about 13 mills, with nearly 3000 hands. There is also a silk-mill, with about 300 hands.

"The number of looms in Paisley at present (1837) is ascertained to be about 6000: of these, 5700 are employed by Paisley manufacturers; the remaining 300 work to Glasgow houses. About 3000 looms are employed in the country by Paisley capital, chiefly in the neighbouring villages. The number of apprentices to the looms in Paisley is at present 798; the number of harness weavers is 3350; plain-weavers, 650; female weavers, 40; in all, exclusive of apprentices, 6040." (*New Stat. Acc.*, p. 268.) Besides the above, there is in the new town a power-loom factory for cotton cloth used in printing. The printing of silks and other fabrics, has lately been attempted, but on a small scale.

The town has four iron foundries, three brass foundries, one large tan-work, three breweries, two distilleries, one large soap-work (which has been in operation for nearly 70 years), seven extensive bleachfields in the neighbourhood, and various other minor branches of business. The foregoing accounts, generally speaking, are confined to Paisley and its suburbs, and do not include Johnston, Elderslie, and other villages at some distance, though within the limits of the original parish of Paisley. (*Vide Johnston*, in this work.) Still, however, we regret to have to state that Paisley, during the last 10 years, has done little more than keep its ground, and that neither its population nor its manufacturing industry has materially increased. During that period, its manufacturing pop. has frequently, indeed, been involved in extreme distress; occasioned sometimes by fluctuations of demand, but more frequently, perhaps, originating in the improvident loans made by the banks to individuals without capital; which has tempted the latter to engage in the most hazardous speculations, generally to their own ruin, and in most instances, also, to the great injury of the town.

Renfrew, or Renfrew Ferry, 3 m. from the town, is, properly speaking, the port of Paisley; but the White Cart, which falls into the Clyde, 3 m. from the borough, and only a few hundred yards W. of Renfrew, is navigable to Paisley for vessels of 80 tons. Much has been done to improve the navigation of this river. A railway has recently been opened between the town and Renfrew Ferry, on which locomotive wagons regularly ply. This railway has a rise of 16 ft. in the whole distance (3½ m.). A railway from Glasgow, recently opened, passes through the town, where it divides itself into two branches, one going to Ayr, with a subsidiary branch to Kilmaronock; the other leading to Greenock. The Glasgow, Paisley, and Johnston canal, opened in 1811, commences at Port Eglinton, near Glasgow, passes Paisley, and terminates at Johnston, a distance of 11 m. There were conveyed along this canal, in 1840, 306,948 passengers, and 76,393 tons of goods. But it

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will, no doubt, be injured by the opening of the railway. The first light iron passage-boats were established on this canal in 1831. In addition to the Paisley Commercial Banking Company, there are three branch banks; and a savings' bank, or provident bank, instituted in 1815. The neighbourhood of the town produces coal, ironstone, fire-clay, and potters' clay; and there are manufactures of sulphate of iron, or coppers, alum, muriate of potash, and sulphate of ammonia. (*New Stat. Acc.*, p. 157-159.)

Previously to the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, Paisley, notwithstanding its great wealth and importance, had no parliamentary representative; but the act in question conferred on it the important privilege of sending one member to the House of Commons. Registered voters in 1840-41, 1357. Municipal revenue, £3997 13s. 4d. Number of councillors, 16. The sheriff's courts of the county were transferred from Renfrew, the capital of the shire, to Paisley, so early as 1703.

Paisley is very ancient, and is supposed to occupy the site of the Roman station, *Vandurica*. In 1164, Walter, son of Allan, lord high steward of Scotland, founded a monastery here, of which nothing remains but the nave and its collateral appendages, now used as the parish church. This abbey, the precincts of which were enclosed with a wall about one mile in circuit, was the burial-place of this noble family till they became kings of Scotland. At the Reformation, this property passed into the hands of a branch of the noble house of Hamilton, now represented by the Marquis of Abercorn, in whose possession (with a slight interruption) it has ever since remained. Paisley, in 1463, was regularly constituted under the jurisdiction of the abbot. The "Black Book of Paisley" has lately been ascertained to be simply a MS. copy of Fordun's "Scotchchronicon." The "Chartulary of Paisley" was printed in 1832 by the Maitland Club of Glasgow. Sir William Wallace is said to have been born at Elderslie, 2 m. S.W. of the town. (In addition to the works already quoted, see *Chalmers's Caledonia*, vol. iii.; *Crawford's Hist. of Renfrewshire*, 3d ed., 1818; *Bound. Reports, and Priv. Inform.*)

PALATINE, p. L, Montgomery co., N. Y., 56 m. W.N.W. Albany, 300 W. Bounded S. by Mohawk river. Watered by Gargara creek. It contains a Presbyterian and a Lutheran church, two stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; three schools, 115 scholars. Pop. 3923.

PALAWAN, an island of the E. archipelago, 4th div., about midway between Borneo and the N. Philippines. It is long and narrow, extending between lat 8° and 11° N., and long. 117° and 120° E.; having N.W. the China sea, and S.E. that of Bocoob. Length, N. to S., 275 m.; average breadth about 33 m. It is little known to Europeans; but its W. appears to be loftier than its E. side, and inhabited by a savage people, who seldom approach the coast. Palawan produces corries, wax, tortoise-shell, ebony, and lake wood: the sea-slug abounds around its shores.

PALEMBANG. See SUMATRA.

PALENCIA, a city of Spain, k. of Leon, cap. prov. of its own name, on the Carrion (crossed here by two bridges), 87 m. S.E. Leon, and 118 m. N.N.W. Madrid. Pop., according to Mifano, 10,813. It is agreeably situated in an extensive valley near the canal of Castile, and comprises several straight and pretty wide streets, with a spacious square, having colonnades on two of its sides. In the environs, also, are several well-planted walks, or *alamedas*. Its principal public buildings are the cathedral (one of the largest Gothic structures in Spain), five parish churches, a well-endowed hospital, a poor-house, (formerly a palace, built by the Old), founding asylum, and bishop's palace. Palencia had a university prior to the establishment of that at Salamanca; and it still possesses a superior seminary, with about 60 students, of grammar and philosophy. It has manufactures of woollen goods, blankets, coverlets, and serge, which meet with a ready sale throughout Spain; and of hats and earthenware, with tanneries, &c. A fair is held annually in September.

PALERMO (an. *Penormus*, from *nav*, all, and *Spnos*, a station for ships, from the number of vessels that frequented its port), the cap. city, and principal seaport of Sicily, on its N. coast towards its W. extremity; lat. (observatory) 38° 6' 44" N., long. 13° 30' 15" E. Pop., in 1831, 173,478; but in consequence of the prevalence of cholera, it is now (1840) said to be under 140,000. It is built along the S.W. side of an extensive bay, in a plain which, from its luxuriance, and from being surrounded by mountains on three sides, has been termed the "golden shell" (*conca d'oro*). In front of the city, the numerous steeples, cupolas, and towers of which give it a noble appearance from the sea, is the Marina, a raised platform or terrace, extending above 1 m. along the bay, and about 80 paces in breadth. At the E. extremity of this walk is the Flora, a public garden, laid out in walks, interspersed with statues, fountains, and summer-houses. People of all ranks are admitted, and in fine evenings it appears the rendezvous of the whole city.

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Adjoining the Flora is the botanical garden, at the entrance of which is a building similar to an ancient temple, in which botanical lectures are delivered. The garden is well laid out, and contains an extensive collection of valuable plants. On the W., Palermo extends to the foot of the rocky and abrupt mountain Pellegrino, but on the E. a reach of well cultivated grounds ascends gradually to cape Zaffarano, which bounds the bay on that side. The city is surrounded by an old wall, of little or no strength, some of the bastions being occupied by gardens, while others have been cut away to increase the breadth of the Marina. It is, however, defended by a citadel and several other forts, which are tolerably strong towards the sea; though from being much scattered they would require a large garrison, and could not hold out against a force investing the city by land.

Palermo is regularly built, and, if better finished, might be esteemed an elegant city. Two large streets, the *Caesaro* and *Strada Nuova*, each upward of a mile in length, intersect each other at right angles, dividing the city into four equal parts, and each leading to one of the four principal gates. These streets are well paved with large flat blocks of lava, and are faced throughout their whole length with handsome buildings. The central space where they meet is an octagon (*Piazza Ottangolare*); each of its sides consists of an edifice three stories in height, combining the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders; and it is besides enriched with statues and fountains. A *coup-d'œil* of similar magnificence to that enjoyed from this piazza is, perhaps, not to be met with in any other city of Europe. (*Russell's Sicily*, 43.)

There are several other public places or squares adorned with obelisks, jets-d'eau, and sculpture, of which the principal are the column of St. Dominic, and the superb fountain opposite the pretorian palace. But all the streets, except those above named, are irregularly laid out, narrow, and ill built. The houses are almost all high, and a number of them have balconies with iron railings. These projections lessen the symmetry of the architecture, but this is more than counterbalanced by the convenience they afford of enjoying the cool evening breeze in so warm a climate. Almost every house has a common stair; and each story of apartments forms, as in the old houses of Paris and Edinburgh, the separate residence of a family. Several of the mansions of the nobility are admired for their architecture, but their interior is usually deformed by a multiplicity of false ornaments. Many have marble columns, either in front, or in the large court, which they generally inclose; but their effect is frequently destroyed by the meanness of the adjoining buildings. Altogether Palermo presents an incongruous mixture of pomp and poverty, exemplified in noble ranges of palaces disgraced at their bases by shops and stalls, and in showy equipages parading the same streets with sturdy mendicants voraciously demanding food, or sluggishly taking their siesta on the pavement. Swarms of priests, nobles, officers, and other loungers, yawn on chairs before the coffee-house; and artisans of every kind at their respective employments outside their shop doors, usurp the sides of the streets, obliging foot passengers to walk in the centre among the numerous carriages. The constant calling out this occasions on the part of the coachmen, added to the hurry of business, and the groups round the ice-water stalls, form an animated and singular if not a pleasing scene.

The supply of water is peculiarly abundant, and most of the houses have fountains, even in their second and third stories; hence the city is in general clean, except after heavy rains, when, from the lowness of its site, it becomes extremely muddy, and recourse is sometimes had to movable iron bridges for crossing the streets. There is an excellent supply of provisions of every description; and during the absence of the moon, the principal streets are tolerably well lighted. The city, excepting on the site of the ancient port, where malaria is generated in autumn, is healthy. The temperature of winter seldom falls below 50° Fah. In summer, however, the thermometer keeps for months between 80° and 90°; and then the inhabitants generally shut up their houses and shops a little before noon, keeping them shut for three or four hours, an interval during which all is silence and stagnation. The *Scioccie* is very oppressive, but fortunately not of frequent occurrence.

Palermo has a great number of public edifices and institutions. Convents and churches are particularly numerous; of the former there are even said to be nearly 70! Most of the churches are sumptuous: but they discover no taste, and offend the eye by a profusion of ornament. A striking monotony reigns in their construction, being generally built with an elevated façade, a large nave, and two side aisles, bounded by lateral chapels, dedicated to various saints, and decorated with pillars, paintings, statues, flowers, and candelabra. Some, however, as that formerly belonging to the Jesuits, must be exempted from this censure. The cathedral, erected about 1180, by Archbishop Walker, at

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Englishman, is externally of Gothic architecture; and, though not in the best taste, is a tolerable specimen of the style of the 13th century. It has, however, been spoiled by the modern addition of a cupola; and its interior has been somewhat recently altered to the Greek style. Within are many fine red porphyry sarcophagi, of considerable antiquity, in which have been deposited the remains of different sovereigns of the island, including Roger the founder of the Norman kingdom of Sicily, the emperor Frederick II., &c. The church of St. Giuseppe, also on the Casaro, is profusely and richly ornamented, and has some fine columns of grey Sicilian marble, nearly 80 feet in height. The royal palace, the residence of the viceroy, is a spacious building of mixed Arabic and Norman architecture. It has many spacious apartments, a gallery with some good paintings, and a neat armoury: on its summit is the observatory erected in 1748, whence Piazzi discovered the planet Ceres. Attached to the palace is the beautiful little church of St. Peter, which, with its crypt and superb mosaics, forms one of the most complete specimens of Saracenic magnificence extant. The square in front has a statue of Philip IV. of Sicily, surrounded by four other statues. The tribunal of justice and the custom-house occupy a large edifice on the Marina, formerly the palace of the Inquisition, abolished in 1792. The public prison, in one of the main streets, built round a large courtyard, though well supplied with water, is dirty, and in many respects badly provided. The Jesuit's college, a magnificent edifice in the Casaro, with various schools, and a fine library, in which the Sicilian parliament formerly held their sittings; the university, the archbishop's palace, and the principal government pawn-bank, a spacious building, with a neat portico, are among the remaining most remarkable edifices. There are several theatres, but they are generally ill constructed, and not to be compared to those of Naples, Paris, or London.

At the N.W. extremity of the city is the arsenal, from which a fine mole, fully 1-4th m. in length, having a light-house and battery at its extremity, projects S. into 9 or 10 fathoms water, forming a convenient port, capable of accommodating a great number of vessels. This important work cost about £1,000,000 sterling; but the lighthouse, though a splendid structure, is said to be very ill lighted. Ships that do not mean to go within the mole may anchor about half a mile from it, in from 16 to 23 fathoms. There is an inner port, reserved for the use of the arsenal, with large naval magazines, prisons for galley-slaves, &c. There is also a small cove in front of the town, called the *Cala Felice*, the representative of the two ancient harbours, and capable of accommodating vessels of from 150 to 300 tons. On its E. side is the pratique office; the lazaretto, a dirty and inefficient establishment, is in a rocky bay at the back of the mole.

Few indications exist of the ancient splendour of the city, except the remains of a naumachia, and some vestiges of an amphitheatre. In the senatorial hall are preserved fragments of various marbles, &c.; and in the royal palace are two ancient bronze rams, brought thither from Syracuse, and said to have been made by Archimedes: (*Smyth's Sicily*, p. 73.)

In the neighbourhood are many fine specimens of Moorish architecture; the principal being the Saracenic fortress of Kuba, now used as cavalry barracks; and the Ziza, a palace erected in the 9th or 10th century, still in good repair, and occasionally used as a royal residence. Near the latter is a Capuchin convent, with a *cadaverio*, or receptacle for the reception of dead bodies. A royal residence, in the Chiese style, stands outside the walls, near M. Pellegrino; and about 10 m. E. Palermo, near the bay, is La Bagaria, the favourite residence of many Sicilian nobles. Several of the villas of the nobility are richly adorned, both by nature and art: that of Prince Palagonia, however, is chiefly noted for its statues of all sorts of monsters.

Palermo is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Sicily; the seat of an intendant and council of intendency; a departmental council; a supreme court of justice, with 14 judges; a civil and criminal court for the intendency, and a tribunal of commerce. It has a university, the second in the Neapolitan dominion, attended by about 600 students, comprising several eminent names among its professors. It has a library of upwards of 30,000 vols., a printing press, several museums; but only a few lectures are given, and the education is worthless in the extreme. Palermo has also a high female seminary, second to that of Naples; a college of nobles, an episcopal seminary, and many inferior schools; numerous charities, including two large hospitals, a lunatic and a foundling asylum, houses of industry for mendicants, &c.; public baths, and several public libraries and scientific associations. Silk manufactures were established here in the 11th century, and they still form the chief branch of manufacturing industry, though much less flourishing than formerly. Cotton fabrics are also produced,

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with oil-cloth, leather, &c.; and there is here a glass-work, the only one in Sicily. The tunny fishery employs from 900 to 1000 boats, and 3500 fishermen. But the principal resources of the inhabitants depend on Palermo being the residence of the viceroy and the seat of government, and on her trade. The latter, indeed, is but trifling, compared to what it would be were Sicily under an enlightened government, capable of calling forth its vast resources. But even at present it is far from inconsiderable. The great articles of export are shumak, fruits of various sorts, including oranges and lemons, wine, manna, brimstone, &c. Subjoined is a

STATEMENT of the Quantities and Values of the principal Articles exported from Palermo in 1839.

Articles.	Quantities.	Value in Pounds Sterling.
Argols and cream of tartar	cwt.	4,789
Barilla	—	6,965
Brimstone	—	29,205
Cantharides	—	62
Corn, grain, pulse, and rice	qtrs.	242
Essence	lbs.	9,736
Fish, salted	cwt.	1,476
Fruits:—		
Dry and pickled	—	89,845
Oranges and lemons	boxes	164,199
Lissenz	qtrs.	5,787
Other seeds	cwt.	2,476
Liquorice paste	—	4,233
Manna	—	3,737
Oils:—		
Lissenz	galls.	10,945
Olive	—	77,584
Rags	cwt.	18,843
Shumak	—	217,989
Silks	lbs.	3,618
Skins	No.	68,000
Wine and spirits	galls.	694,440
Other articles	—	14,922
Total value	—	624,964

Of the above, goods to the amount of £290,122 went to the U. States of America; £128,563 to Great Britain and her colonies; £59,446 to France; £25,674 to the Baltic; £12,737 to Belgium and Germany; £37,418 to the Italian states; and £1,005 to other countries.

The imports consist principally of sugar and other colonial products; cotton, linen, silk and woollen fabrics; earthenware hardware, and other manufactured goods; dye stuffs, spices, &c.

The city funds, derived principally from landed property, the land-tax, and taxes on consumption, are said to amount to about £100,000 a year; but for many years past the expenditure has exceeded this sum, and the city is now deep in debt.

Sicilian writers have made many absurd and ridiculous statements concerning the foundation of Palermo; but the most rational and generally received opinion, confirmed by the authority of Thucydides and Polybius, is, that it was founded by a colony of Phœnicians; the beauty of the situation, and the convenience of the port, whence, as already seen, it derived its name, being powerful inducements to a trading people, to make it a settlement. (*Thucyd.* lib. vi.; *Polybius*, lib. i. cap. 38.) It subsequently fell into the hands of the Carthaginians, who made it the capital of their Sicilian dominions. Soon after the beginning of the first Punic war, it passed into the hands of the Romans, who established a colony in it (*Strabo*, lib. vi.), conferred on it various privileges, and allowed it to be governed by its own laws. In a subsequent age, the Saracens made it the capital of their Sicilian territories; and since their time, with the exception of some short intervals, it has been the capital of Sicily. It was the residence of the court of Naples during their exclusion from that city from 1806 to 1815. (*Smyth's Sicily*, 70-80, and *Append.*; *Swinhurne*; *Brydson*; *Russell*; *Simonds*; *Van Rumer's Italy*, li.; *Parl. Reports*, &c.)

PALERMO, p. L. Waldo co. Me. 19 E.N.E. Augusta, 614 W. Incorporated in 1804. Watered by head branches of Sheepscot river, one of which issues from a pond. It has two stores, one grist-mill, two saw-mills; 13 schools, 537 scholars. Pop. 1594.

PALERMO, p. L. Oswego co. N. Y., 15 S.E. Oswego, 157 W.N.W. Albany, 380 W. Drained by Catfish creek. It has three stores, 11 saw-mills; 15 schools, 696 scholars. Pop. 1928.

PALESTINE, See SYRIA and PALESTINE.

PALESTINE, p. V. capital of Crawford co., Ill. 153 S.E. Springfield, 689 W. Situated 3 ms. from Wabash river, and contains a courthouse, jail, a U. States land-office, two churches, eight stores, various mechanic shops, and about 500 inhabitants.

PALHANPOOR, a fortified town of Hindostan, prov. Gujrat, cap. of a Mohammedan principality, 68 m. N.N.W. Ahmedabad. Lat. 24° 11'; long. 79° 20' E. Pop. 30,000 (7) 21.

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It is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circ., and is surrounded by a brick wall, flanked with towers, the gates being defended by outworks, mounted with small cannon. It is of considerable political importance, being a frontier town on the desert separating Gújrat from Sínde and Cutch, and on the main route from Rajpootana southward. The state, of which it is the cap., extends from 30 to 40 m. round, including two towns, and about 130 villages, and producing a yearly revenue of about 2½ lac rup. (*Hamilton, E. I. Gaz.*)

PALMA. See MAJORCA.

PALMAS, the principal town of the Canary Islands, which see.

PALME, or **PALMI,** a town of the Neapolitan dom. prov. Calabria Ultra I., cap. distr., on the gulf of Gioja, 21½ m. N.E. Reggio. Pop. about 7000. It was partially destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, but has since been restored. It is well built; its streets being regular, and its houses mostly of stone, and in good taste. In its centre is an elegantly sculptured and well supplied fountain. It has some manufacture of silk and woollen fabrics, and trades in oil, liqueurs, &c. (*Craven's Trav.* 392.)

PALMIA, p. t. Hampden co., Mass., 81 W. Boston, 391 W. Bounded W. by Swift river, S. by Chicapee river. Watered by Ware river. It contains a Congregational and a Baptist church, 8 stores, 3 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills; 14 schools, 350 scholars. Pop. 2130.

PALMYRA (the Tadmor of the Scriptures, by which name it has always been designated by the Arabs), a celebrated city of antiquity, and the cap. of the region of Palmyrene in Syria, in an oasis in the midst of deserts in the modern pach. of Damascus, 147 m. S.E. Aleppo, and 187 m. S.S.W. Damascus, lat. 34° 39' N., long. 38° 48' E.

This once famous city is now all but deserted, not having more than 100 inhabitants, and it derives its whole importance from its classical associations and the number and magnificence of its ruins. These, which stand near the E declivity of a mountain range running from N. to S., may occupy a space of about 3 sq. ms., though it is probable that the ancient city extended over a larger area, exclusive of the tombs on the tops and sides of the adjacent hills. The oasis, in which the city is situated, is traversed by two streams, which, though hot and sulphureous, are said to be wholesome, and not disagreeable. But the water used in the ancient city was of the best quality, being brought from a considerable distance by a large subterranean aqueduct, of which there are still some remains. The first view of the city is described by all travellers as extremely magnificent. "On opening upon the ruins," says Captain Mangie, "as seen from the Valley of the Tombs, we were much struck with the picturesque effect of the whole, presenting altogether a most imposing sight. It was rendered doubly interesting by our having travelled through a wilderness destitute of a single building, from which we suddenly opened on the innumerable columns and other ruins, the snow-white appearance of which, contrasted with the yellow sand, produced a very striking effect." (*Irbis and Mangie's Travels*, p. 262.) The ruins are not, however, to be compared, as respects the size of the gates, columns, and temples, with those of Baalbec and Thebes; but they are more remarkable than either for their vast extent, and they are less encumbered with modern fabrics than most other ancient remains.

The ruins now extant comprise the fragments of two or three temples, several gateways, (one of which is more perfect than the rest), colonnades, sepulchres, &c. With respect to the antiquity of these ruins, it is difficult to form a conjecture: the tombs are evidently the oldest, but even these do not date as far back as the Christian era. The other buildings are considerably more recent, and most of the fine and expensive edifices appear to have been constructed during the three centuries ending with the reign of Diocletian.

On approaching the city, a ruined mosque, built by the Saracens, introduces the stranger to a fine gateway, having a lofty central arch, flanked by two others of smaller size, which lead directly to a grand avenue, which, from the remains, must have been nearly one mile in length, and bordered on either side by rows of Corinthian columns, of which, however, only 114 now remain. This avenue leads to a gateway, beyond which are ranges of pillars supporting a frieze and entablature, supposed by Mr. Addison to be the ruins of two noble gateways, that may have led from the central avenue to other colonnades now entirely destroyed. A circular colonnade, of which eighteen columns only are now standing, has in its centre a small but richly ornamented building, with niches for statues; and immediately beyond it are the prostrate remains of a magnificent building, constructed of a species of marble superior to that found in other parts of the ruins. It appears to have comprised two very large rooms; but whether it were a temple or palace, is difficult to determine. By far the most extensive ruin, however, is the Temple of the Sun, the grand en-

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trance to which was supported by four fluted Ionic pillars, and adorned with rich carvings of vine-leaves and clusters of grapes in bold and spirited relief, beautifully chiseled. The outer precinct, which encloses a quadrangular space of 890 sq. yards, is formed by a lofty wall, adorned with pilasters both within and without. Inside this court are the remains of two rows of noble marble pillars, each 37 ft. in height, and another row of columns 50 ft. in height, appears to have encircled the temple, which, however, was only 100 ft. in length by 45 ft. in breadth: it has since been converted into a mosque, and its interior is disfigured by passages from the Koran written round the walls.

The sepulchres, which are, perhaps, the most interesting of all the ruins, occupy the tops and sides of the surrounding eminence, some presenting mere heaps of rubbish; others half fallen, exposing their shattered chambers; while one or two still exist almost entire. They are built in the shape of square towers, from three to four stories in height, each forming a sepulchral chamber, with rooms divided into compartments for the reception of the bodies. Some of the chambers are ornamented with Corinthian pilasters and sculptures, in almost perfect preservation, executed in high relief; the walls are of white stucco, and the ceilings are divided into diamond-shaped compartments, delicately ornamented with white stars on a blue ground: over the doorways are tablets with inscriptions, both in Greek and Palmyrene. A few of the streets may be traced with some difficulty, and the foundations of houses are distinguishable in some places; but not a vestige remains of the old walls destroyed by Aurelian, though a wall still exists that has been made of materials from the sepulchres, and was probably erected soon after the demolition of the older fortifications. The inscriptions are both in Greek and in the unknown Palmyrene language; all of those on the columns are honorary, generally to the effect, that the senate and people inscribed them in honour of an individual whose pedigree is given through several generations. The inscriptions on the tombs are in Greek, and tolerably perfect. Fac-simile copies of them are given in the great work of Messrs. Wood and Dawkins, which also contains drawings of all the principal buildings of Palmyra.

History.—The earliest accounts of the existence of Palmyra are derived from the sacred writings, which state that "Solomon built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the stone cities which he built in Hamath" (2 Chron. viii. 3, 4); and his motive for thus founding it was, according to Josephus, "because in that place were fountains and wells of water. He gave it the name of Tadmor, which is still prevalent among the Syrians; but the Greeks name it Palmyra." (*Ant. Jud. l. viii. ch. 6.*)

Pliny has noticed the city, and the peculiarities in its situation to which it owed its rise and importance: *Palmyra urbs nobilitas sita, divitiis soli atque amnis; vasto equis ambitu armis includit agros; ac velut terra cuncta rerum natura, privata sorte inter duce imperia summa, Romanorum Parthorumque; et prima in discordia semper utrimque cura.* (*Hist. Nat., lib. v. cap. 25.*) The fertility of the oasis round Palmyra made it a suitable situation for a small town; but its position in other respects was still more advantageous, from its being the resting-place of the caravans between the Persian gulf and the great cities on the Euphrates and Tigris, and Aleppo, Damascus, and the ports on the Mediterranean. Palmyra thus became a principal emporium of the commerce between the eastern and western worlds; and to this, no doubt, is to be ascribed the wealth and importance to which she early attained. Being situated between the empires of Rome and Parthia, it was an object of great importance with the Palmyrenians to preserve a strict neutrality, and to keep on good terms with them both. But after the victories of Trajan had established the unquestionable preponderance of the Roman arms, Palmyra became a dependency of Rome, and attained to the rank of a colony. "It was during that peaceful period, if we may judge from a few remaining inscriptions, that the Palmyrenians constructed those temples, palaces, and porticos of Grecian architecture, whose ruins, scattered over as extent of several miles, have deserved the curiosity of our travellers." (*Gibbes, cap. 9.*)

The most splendid period of the history of Palmyra was that which immediately preceded her fall. Valerian, emperor of Rome, having been made prisoner by Sapor, king of Persia, Odenathus, a citizen of Palmyra, who had attained to the principal direction of her affairs, joined the Roman forces, and had a large share in avenging the insult offered to the majesty of Rome. He attacked the Persians, drove them beyond the Euphrates, penetrated as far as their capital city Ctesiphon, and captured the treasures and women of the great king. For these services, the sen-

* According to Stephanus Byzantius, these were mostly erected by the emperor Adrian; but there is no evidence that such was really the fact, though he may have done so to some extent.

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ate, with the approbation and applause of the Roman world, conferred on Odenathus the title of Augustus, and associated him in the empire with Gallienus. These honours, however, he enjoyed only for a brief period, being soon after (A.D. 263) assassinated by his nephew. The vacant throne was seized by his young, warlike, and beautiful widow, the famous Zenobia, who broke the alliance with the imbecile Gallienus, and assumed the title of Augusta, queen of the east. The accounts that have come down to us of this extraordinary woman are so very flattering that we may not unreasonably suspect them of being exaggerated, in the view, perhaps, of enhancing the merit of her conqueror Aurelian. But that she was highly accomplished there can be no doubt. "Her manly understanding was strengthened and adorned by study. She was not ignorant of the Latin tongue, but possessed, in equal perfection, the Greek, the Syriac, and the Egyptian languages. She had drawn up, for her own use, an epitome of oriental history, and familiarly compared the beauties of Homer and Pindar, under the tuition of the sublime Longinus. The success of Odenathus was, in a great measure, ascribed to her incomparable prudence and fortitude." (Gibbon.)

Zenobia, who boasted of being the descendant of Cleopatra and the Ptolemies, sent, after the death of her husband, on pretence of this relationship, an army into Egypt, which she annexed to her dominions. But her troops were unequal to a contest with the disciplined legions of Aurelian. After being defeated in two great battles, Zenobia shut herself up in Palmyra. But, seeing that it must fall into the hands of Aurelian, she attempted to make her escape; and being intercepted by her flight, the city soon after surrendered. The victor saluted the glory of his conquest by ordering the execution of Longinus, author of the famous treatise on the sublime, and other advisers of the unfortunate queen; but, in other respects, the city was treated with great lenity. Unhappily, however, as soon as it was understood in Palmyra that the emperor, with his captive princes, had crossed the Hellespont, the citizens rose in rebellion, and, having massacred the Roman governor and garrison, proclaimed their independence. The instant Aurelian heard of this revolt, he at once, without a moment's hesitation, began to retrace his steps, and hastened to the ill-fated city with an irresistible force, and an insatiable thirst for vengeance. The sequel may be learned from his own words:—*"Materibus non peperimus, infantes occidimus, omnes jugulavimus, rusticos interemimus: cui terra, cui urbem arripimus relinquimus? Percussimus autem hic qui remanserunt."* (Jovianus Vopiscus in *Hist. August.*, p. 318.) At the same time the walls of the city were tumbled to the ground, and, in the words of Gibbon, "the seat of commerce, of arts, and of Zenobia, gradually sunk into an obscure town, a trifling fortress, and at length, a miserable village. Zenobia herself was taken to Rome to grace the triumph of Aurelian, who, however, behaved towards her with a generous clemency seldom exercised by the ancient conquerors, and presented her with an elegant villa at Tibur, where the Syrian queen insensibly sunk into a Roman matron, her daughters married into noble families, and her race was not yet extinct in the fifth century." (*Decline and Fall*, ii., 44-48.) Palmyra afterwards fell with the surrounding country under the power of the Mohammedans; but history is entirely silent respecting the causes and period of its total desolation. (*Wood and Dawkins on the Ruins of Palmyra; Addison's Damascus and Palmyra*, ii., 394-393; *Irry and Mangia's Travels*, p. 263-267; *Mod. Trav.*)

PALMIRA, p. t. Somerset co., Me., 49 m. N.N.E. Augusta, 644 W. Drained by Sebasticook river which affords water-power. It has two stores, one saw-mill; 11 schools, 629 scholars. Pop. 1500.

PALMIRA, p. t. Wayne co., N. Y., 195 m. W. by N. Albany, 359 W. Watered by Mud creek. The Erie canal passes through it. It contains four churches, a Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist and Baptist, 20 stores, one fulling-mill, three grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; two academies, 77 students; 15 schools, 663 scholars. Pop. 3549.

PALMIRA, p. v. capital of Marion co., Mo., 111 m. N.N.W. Jefferson city, 935 W. Situated 8 m. from Missouri river. It contains a courthouse, three handsome brick churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist, a U. States' land office, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers, and several stores. Marion college is 12 m. W., and Lower college 6 m. S. Both are manual labour institutions.

PAMELIA, t. Jefferson co., N. Y., 4 m. N. Watertown, 108 m. N.W. Albany. Bounded S. by Black river. Watered by Perch river. It contains six stores, two fulling-mills, one cotton factory with 9434 spindles, two grist-mills, eight saw-mills, two tanneries; 16 schools, 780 scholars. Pop. 3104.

PAMIERS, a town of France, dep. Ariège, cap. arrond.,

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on the Ariège, 11 m. Foix. Pop., in 1836, 5972. It is well situated, and is generally well built and laid out. The cathedral, several other churches, the bishop's palace, a Carmelite convent, the courthouse, and a large civil hospital, are its principal buildings. No remains exist of its castle, built during the crusades, and called *Japanea*, from the Syrian town of that name, whence, by corruption, the present name of this town. (*Hugo, &c.*)

PAMLICO, river and sound, N. C. The river is the broad estuary of Tar river, below Washington, Beaufort co.; it is 40 m. long, from 1 m. to 8 m. broad, and has a depth of water sufficient for any vessels which navigate the sound. Pamlico sound is a shallow body of water, 80 m. long, and from 8 m. to 30 m. broad, separated from the Atlantic by low sandy islands, scarcely a mile wide, covered with bushes. The outer point of one of these islands constitutes cape Hatteras. The principal entrance to the sound is Ocracoke inlet, which admits vessels requiring 14 feet of water. In its N. part it connects with Albemarle sound. The land around it is low, and in some places marshy. Pamlico sound receives Neuse and Tar rivers.

PAMPELUNA, or **PAMPLONA**, a fortified city of Spain, cap. kingd. of Navarre, on a hill near the left bank of the Arga, 46 m. S. Bayonne, and 195 m. N.E. Madrid; lat. 43° 49' 57" N., long. 10° 30' 45" W. Pop., according to Miñano, 15,000. It is surrounded by a strong wall, with bastions, but derives its principal defence from two castles, one within and the other outside the walls, the latter, the citadel, being situated on a rock (of which the only accessible part is covered by a morass), and encircled by a deep ditch. The interior comprises several wide and straight streets, lined on both sides with trottoirs; three public squares, in the largest of which bull-fights are held; six public fountains, supplied with water from a fine aqueduct 3 m. in length; and the *Taconera*, a public walk. Outside the walls are three other planted walks, and six bridges across the river, connecting the town with the suburbs. The houses are irregularly built; and the public edifices, which comprise a cathedral, four parish churches, two palaces, a prison, poor asylum, and small theatre, are more remarkable for antiquity than beauty. Within the citadel are extensive barracks and magazines, and a curious corn-mill, turning five sets of stones, and capable of grinding 360 quintals of wheat a day. Pampeluna is a place of little industry, confined chiefly to the manufacture of coarse linen cloth, parchment, and white war. Its trade also has long been in a languishing condition; and the town exhibits few signs of activity, except at its fair in July, which is much frequented both by the French and Spaniards. The surrounding country abounds with many varieties of grain and fruit; but agriculture is much neglected, and is only slowly recovering from the ravages inflicted during the late civil war.

Pampeluna, supposed to have been built by Pompey, after the defeat of Sertorius, and called by him *Pompeopolis*, was taken in the fifth century by the Goths, from whom it passed to the Moors. After the foundation of the kingdom of Navarre, it was made its capital city, and sustained several sieges. The most memorable event connected with the town, however, is the contest that took place for its possession between the English and French at the close of the peninsular war. In June, 1813, on the sudden retreat of the French army from Vittoria, the road to Pampeluna was alone open, and this fortress was hastily garrisoned and provisioned. It was forthwith invested by the British; but the approach of Marshal Soult, with an army, toward the close of July, promised it an early deliverance. It was in the vicinity of Pampeluna that the obstinate conflicts of the 37th and 39th of July took place; and the French being compelled to repossess the Pyrenees with great loss, Pampeluna was cut off from all supplies, and surrendered on the 31st of October.

PANAMA, or **DARIEN** (ISTHMUS OF), the narrow neck of land which connects the continents of N. and S. America, forming a province of the Colombian republic of New Granada, between the 8th and 10th degrees of N. lat., and the 77th and 81st of W. long., having E. the Colombian province Choco, W. that of Veragua, N. the Atlantic, and S. the Pacific ocean. Its shape is that of an arc, the convex side facing the N.; length, W. to E., about 300 m.; general breadth about 40 m.; but where narrowest, not more than 28 m. from sea to sea. Population of province in 1835, 73,665. The Cordillera, or chain of the Andes, is here interrupted by several remarkable breaks of low and level land, through which it has been proposed to carry a canal or railway; but near the city of Panama its summits rise to 1000 or 1100 feet of elevation, and farther E. they are considerably more lofty, and are generally covered with dense forests. The isthmus is extremely well watered; and, though without any river of considerable length, several of its streams are partially navigable. The dry season lasts from December to April, and the wet during the rest of the year. The quantity of rain is prodigious; but a very

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remarkable phenomenon occurs throughout the Isthmus, in the height of the rainy season, of which no satisfactory explanation has yet been offered. On the 20th of June the rain ceases for five or six days, and the sun shines out during the whole day with the utmost splendour; nor is any instance known of irregularity in the recurrence of this singular break in the ordinary course of the season. (*Geog. Journ.*, 1, 78.) The temperature and salubrity vary greatly. Porto Bello is one of the hottest and most unhealthy places in the world. On the opposite coast, at Panama, the thermometer in the rainy season does not rise higher in the day time than 87°, and though at other times it is very sultry, it can hardly be called unhealthy. Rice, maize, coffee, coconuts, and some sugar, are cultivated; but most part of the sugar used is imported in skins from central America, or Cauca. Storax, caoutchouc, various dyeing drugs, and the finest timber trees, abound in the forests.

Near Panama is a considerable extent of cultivated land; but round Porto Bello, and on the E. coast, most part of the surface is uncultivated. Elsewhere the landlords keep their estates chiefly in grass, to save trouble; few of the inhabitants are industrious; and many, indeed, depend almost wholly on the chase. Drones of wild hogs, deer, and a variety of other wild animals, are met with; monkeys are frequently used as food, as are sharks, guanas, &c. Horses are small, but hardy; mules are, however, the favourite beasts of burden, and fetch sometimes 120 dollars each.

The Isthmus was formerly famous for its gold mines; but these are now all but exhausted and abandoned. The pearl fishery in the bay of Panama is still carried on, and with some success. The trade of the Isthmus, notwithstanding its favourable position, is at a very low ebb. On the Pacific some little traffic is carried on with various ports both N. and S.; but, on the Atlantic, almost the only communication is with Jamaica and Cartagena. The inhabitants are said to be less advanced in civilization even than their neighbours; and their education and morals seem to be alike bad. The Isthmus is divided into seven cantons; chief towns, Panama, the capital, Chagres, Porto Bello, Nata, and Carreto. (*Geog. Journ.*, 1, 69-101.)

The Isthmus of Panama, from its narrowness, appears, on the map at least, to be the most advantageous point for establishing a direct communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. At first it was supposed that this might be effected by a canal, but the difficulties in the way of such an undertaking would not be easily surmounted; and the general opinion seems to be, that the preferable plan would be to construct a railway from Chagres, on the Caribbean sea, across to Panama. It is believed, however, that the project for connecting the two oceans by means of the river San Juan and the lake Nicaragua, presents, on the whole, greater facilities. See NICARAGUA (LAKE OF).

Colony of Darien.—The place marked New-Edinburgh in Arrowsmith's map, on the W. coast of the gulf of Darien, derived its name from its being the site where, in 1698, the Scotch attempted to form a settlement. This colony was projected by a Scotch gentleman of the name of Paterson, the founder of the Bank of England, and was zealously patronised by all classes of his countrymen, who formed a joint stock company, and subscribed large sums to carry the project into effect. It was, however, extremely ill suited for a country in the then situation of Scotland; and provoked the well-founded hostility of the Spaniards, and the bitter, though unreasonable and unfounded, jealousy of the English West India merchants and ship-owners, who either were, or pretended to be, much alarmed lest this new settlement, in an unoccupied and unhealthy country, should seriously injure their commerce and navigation. The selfish opposition of these interested parties to the project having been abetted by the English parliament, the king disavowed the company, and even issued orders to the governors of the West India and American colonies, charging them not to permit any intercourse with the Scotch at Darien! In consequence of these vindictive measures, and of the threatened hostilities of the French and Spaniards, the settlement was abandoned. This event was most acutely felt by the Scotch, whose pride was mortified by the failure of a scheme, of the success of which they had formed the most exaggerated expectations; and many of whom were ruined by the loss of the sums they had embarked in the project. It farther inflamed the existing prejudices against the English, and against the projected union of the two kingdoms, which happily however, was not long after effected. (*Laird's History of Scotland*, iv., 261-277; *Burnett's History of his Own Times*, iii., 299, &c., ed. 1753.)

PANAMA, a city and seaport of Colombia, repub. New-Granada, cap. of the above prov., on the Pacific, 43 m. S.E. Chagres, and 480 m. N.W. Bogota. Lat. 8° 57' N., long. 79° 30' W. Pop. about 11,000. It stands on a rocky peninsula, projecting into the bay of Panama, and has a very imposing aspect from the sea. Its plan is not strictly regu-

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lar, but the streets are tolerably well ventilated, and it is said to be cleaner than most Spanish American cities. It is encircled by irregular and not very strong fortifications, constructed at different periods. The houses are partly of wood, straw, and other fragile materials; but many are substantially built of stone, the larger having court-yards, or *patios*, in the old Spanish style. The public edifices are a cathedral, four convents, a nunnery, and a college; but most of them are falling into ruin, and a large and fine Jesuit's college is in a state of total dilapidation. Its roadstead is exposed to northerly gales; but Mr. Lloyd says there are a number of islands a short distance from the main land, which afford secure anchorage, and from which supplies of provisions, including excellent water, may usually be obtained.

Panama is still the centre of some trade, not only with the ports on the Pacific, but also with the W. India islands, &c. Previously to 1740, when the trade with the Pacific first began to be carried on round Cape Horn, it was the principal entrepôt of trade between Europe and W. America. From that period, however, it has fallen off; and its decay has been peculiarly rapid since the independence of S. America, and the opening of the other ports of the Pacific. Its situation is, however, highly favourable; and should a canal or railway be carried across the Isthmus, it will probably attain to greater commercial distinction than ever.

Old Panama, founded by the Spaniards in 1518, stood about 3 m. to the E. of the present town. It was destroyed by the bucanier Morgan, in 1670; shortly after which the existing city was commenced. (*Lloyd in Geog. Journ.*, 1, 85, 86; *Hall's S. America*, &c.)

PANIANY, a commercial town and seaport of British India, presid. Madras, prov. Malabar, on the Panian river, 38 m. S. Calicut. It has numerous mosques, being principally inhabited by Moplas, or fishermen of Arabian descent. Before Tippoo Saib captured this town, its trade was very considerable, its merchants trading direct with Surat, Mocha, Madras, and Bengal. It still exports teak, coconuts, iron, and rice; and imports wheat, pulse, sugar, salt, catichu, and spices; but the mouth of its river is closed by a bar which only admits boats of small burden.

PANOLA, county, Miss. Situated in the N.W. part of the state, and contains 760 sq. m. Watered by Tallahatchee river. It contained in 1840, 7353 neat cattle, 1189 sheep, 15,092 swine; and produced 3041 bushels of wheat, 231,250 of Indian corn, 6125 of oats, 3600 of potatoes, 4000 pounds of tobacco, 463,972 of cotton. It had 13 stores, five grist-mills, two saw-mills, one tannery; four schools, 92 scholars. Pop.: whites, 2237; slaves, 9415; free coloured, 5; total, 4657. Capital, Panola.

PANOLA, p. v., capital of Panola co., Miss., 161 m. N. Jackson, 939 W. Situated on the S. side of Tallahatchee river, and contains a courthouse and about 100 inhabitants.

PAOLI, p. v., capital of Orange co., Ia., 94 m. S. by W. Indianapolis, 625 W. Situated on Lick creek, a beautiful mill-stream. It contains a courthouse, jail, a brick seminary, six stores, one fulling-mill, two flouring-mills, a cotton factory, two oil-mills, two carding machines, various mechanic shops, and about 450 inhabitants. It is surrounded by a fertile and highly cultivated country.

PAPA, a considerable market town of Hungary, beyond the Danube, co. Wesprim, 82 m. S.E. Vienna. Population in 1837, 13,292. It was formerly fortified, and has a large castle belonging to the Esterhazy family. It has also numerous churches, one of which is a very handsome edifice, built with immense blocks of stone; Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist colleges; manufactures of earthenware, glass, and paper, and an active trade in agricultural produce. (*Borghaus; Oesterr. Nat. Encycp.*)

PAPAL STATES (THE), STATES OF THE CHURCH, or PODEDOM, an independent country of Europe, occupying the greater part of central, with a portion of N. Italy, being principally comprised between lat. 41° and 45° N., and long. 11° and 14° E.; having N. Austrian Italy, from which it is separated by the Po; W. Modena, Tuscany, and the Mediterranean; S. and S.E. the Neapolitan dominion; and N.E. the Adriatic. It is very irregularly shaped; the length of a line drawn from its N. to its S. extremity may be about 270 m. Its breadth is very various. For the area, population (exclusive of about 10,000 Jews), subdivisions, &c., see the annexed table.

The Apennines, which intersect the papal territories nearly in their centre, have here an average height of about 4000 feet; but Monte della Sibilla rises to 7210 feet (*Brevière*); and several other peaks are not greatly inferior in elevation. The provinces of Perugia, Spoleto, Camerino, and the others constituting what was formerly called the March of Ancona, are those principally covered with the ramifications of the Apennines, which, in this part of Italy, approach more nearly to the Adriatic than the Mediterranean, leaving, however, an extensive plain on either side:

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Legations, Delegations, &c.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1859.	Chief Cities.
Comarca di Roma	648	225,456	Rome.
Legation of Bologna	1,135	242,233	Bologna.
Ferrara	1,065	210,283	Ferrara.
Forlì	1,197	194,230	Forlì.
Ravenna	901	156,552	Ravenna.
Urbino	1,625	285,505	Urbino.
Viterbo	52	64,330	Viterbo.
Deleg. of Ancona	641	154,150	Ancona.
Macerata	1,038	230,120	Macerata.
Camerino	302	26,580	Camerino.
Ancoli	477	79,846	Ascoli.
Fermo	567	99,404	Fermo.
Perugia	1,737	302,000	Perugia.
Spoleto	1,262	116,750	Spoleto.
Rieti	690	50,304	Rieti.
Orvieto	1,650	31,877	Orvieto.
Viterbo	113,041	113,041	Viterbo.
Civita Vecchia	174	19,401	Civita Vecchia.
Frosinone and Ponte- corvo	985	120,979	Frosinone.
Benevento	99	23,400	Benevento.
Total	17,218	2,732,035	

that on the N., between the Po and the Adriatic, comprises the legation of Ferrara, and the greater part of the legations of Bologna, Ravenna, &c. It includes the *Falci di Comasacki*, a very extensive marsh, but, with this exception, is highly fertile and productive. The plain to the S. of the Apennines is of still more ample dimensions, embracing all the vast undulating tract known by the names of the Campagna and Maremma, extending between the declivity of the mountains and the sea from the frontiers of Tuscany on the one hand, to those of Naples on the other. The S. portion of this great plain, or that next Naples, consists of the district called the Pontine Marshes (an. *Fompina Paludes*), which, notwithstanding the vast sum expended upon it, is still very imperfectly drained. We have elsewhere fully described the present state of this vast and naturally fruitful plain, famous in antiquity for its fertility, but now, unhappily, the seat of pestilence and death. (See *anti*, p. 31.)

The Po, which forms their N. boundary, is the largest river of the Papal states; but by far the most celebrated is the Tiber. The latter rises at St. Albino in Tuscany, and runs generally S. or S.E., but with a very tortuous course, so within about 25 m. N.N.E. Rome, whence it flows mostly S.S.W. to its mouth in the Mediterranean, 15 m. below Rome, after an entire course of about 200 m. Before entering the sea the Tiber divides into two arms, enclosing the small island of *Isola sacra*. At Rome the greatest breadth of the Tiber is only about 400 feet, or scarcely one third part of the breadth of the Thames at Blackfriars bridge, and nearly approaching that of the Seine at Paris. It is justly entitled to its ancient epithet *Javus*, being almost constantly loaded with yellow mud, from the crumbling and disintegration of its banks. Its principal affluents are the Toppo, Nat, and Tevere on the left or E., and the Cerna on the right bank. It is navigable for boats to near Perugia. Except the Tiber, no river of any consequence falls into the Mediterranean in this part of Italy. The country to the E. of the Apennines has, however, a great number of rivers, though none of them be of any very considerable magnitude, falling partly into the Po and partly into the Adriatic. Several of the most celebrated Italian lakes are in the Papal states, as those of Perugia (an. *Lacus Trasimene*), Bolsena, and Bracciano (which see). The lakes of Vico, Albano, Nemi, Gabii, &c., though insignificant in point of size, are interesting from the classical associations with which they are connected. They are situated in mountain regions, and evidently occupy the craters of extinct volcanoes.

Geology.—The primary rocks in the Apennine region consist mostly of serpentine, mica, clay-slate, and quartz. Gneiss is met with in various places along the coast. Mountain limestone is frequent, and indeed a large portion of the country consists of calcareous formations; but the region round the capital is of volcanic origin, and abounds with volcanic products, as sulphur, silica, &c. Rome is principally built of volcanic tufa, which composes the general soil of the Campagna. Some sulphur springs also exist at Foretta, N. of the Apennines, and various kinds of mineral springs are common elsewhere.

Climate.—In the legation N. of the Apennines the thermometer often sinks in winter to 10° Reaumur, and oranges, lemons, &c., do not flourish in the open air. But the greater portion of the Papal states is situated within the second Italian region. Vegetation is here scarcely interrupted at any period of the year. The air in the mountain districts is pure and salubrious; but the plains of Ferrara and Bologna, the Campagna di Roma, and the Pontine Marshes, are at that season very unhealthy; the latter especially are subject to malaria. The origin of malaria, has been a subject of much dispute, and we have already noticed some of the circumstances that have conspired to reduce the Cam-

pagna to its present all but desert state. (See *anti*, p. 51.) In antiquity it was bordered along the shore by dense forests; and it is believed by many that the destruction of the woods has been a principal cause of the increase of malaria. "The ancients," says M. Simond, "planted, or preserved, these woods, under an idea, probably erroneous, that they screened them from certain winds carrying noxious vapours; but, though mistaken as to their real mode of agency, they were quite right in supposing them useful. To the destruction of the woods the increase of malarial fevers has been clearly traced; the one having uniformly followed the other. During the decline, also, and after the fall of the Roman empire, those stupendous aqueducts, which in earlier times brought whole rivers to Rome, having been broken and overturned, in some places poured their waters over the land, which became a marsh; and the population, diminished by wars, was farther and still more reduced by pestilence. The country became more unhealthy as it was less inhabited; in the course of a few centuries the millions of ancient Rome dwindled down to 30,000; and it was not before the 16th century, under Leo X., that the scanty population grew more numerous. Another cause of the increase of malaria is, that sandy ridge gradually throws up on both sides the mouth of the Tiber for many leagues; various outlets, natural and artificial, are thus choked up; and hence the Pontine Marshes, formerly confined to a narrow space near the promontory of M. Circolo, now extend under other names all along the coast." (*Trav in Italy*, p. 350-359.)

Agriculture.—It has been estimated that of 590,000 *rubbi* of productive land (about 2,655,000 acres, or less than 2 part of the entire surface), 262,000 are arable, 162,000 in pasture, 14,000 in vineyards, 1400 in gardens, &c., and 170,000 in woods. In the March of Ancona, and other mountainous districts, and round the towns and villages, both the properties and farms are small; but it is otherwise in the Campagna and the plain of Bologna. The whole of the Campagna is divided into about 600 estates, varying from 500 to 1000 hectares and upwards each. The largest of these vast estates, which are mostly held in mortmain, belongs to the chapter of St. Peter. The value of land is very various; the rent in the Campagna varies from 4 to 4 scudi per hectare. Beyond the maremma, as the population increases in density, the rental rises to perhaps 90 scudi per hectare, for lands on which there are olive, vine, or mulberry plantations; or where there are adjacent markets for corn. In the neighbourhood of Rome, where the land is rented at a fixed price, it readily sells for 40 years' purchase; while land farmed on the metayer principle do not generally sell, owing to the greater difficulty of collecting the rent, for more than 33 or 35 years' purchase. Lands in the maremma are frequently rented by middlemen, who underlet them in smaller portions to the actual cultivators. But speaking generally, land is everywhere held under the metayer system, the occupier paying a certain proportion, generally a half of the produce, to the owner. The soil is mostly fertile; but owing to the badness of the government, which oppresses the occupiers with injudicious taxes; the want of capital, skill, industry, and markets; the ignorance of the cultivators, the number of holidays, and the prevalence of the metayer system, agriculture is in the most wretched state. The implements of husbandry made in the country are as rude as those described by Virgil; and heavy custom-house duties prevent the introduction of improved implements from abroad. The cultivated part of the maremma produces wheat, maize, beans, and vines; but the lands often lie fallow from three to seven years; and Mr. MacLaren states that, from what fell under his observation, not one acre in eight is under the plough or hoe. (*Notes on Italy*, 68.) In the more populous and best cultivated parts there is usually an annual change from spring grasses to corn produce; but by far the greater part of this region is in a state of nature. Formerly all the farms were let with a considerable stock of horses, cattle, &c.; but the proprietors, when in want of money, parted with them. In whatever direction the traveller may enter the Campagna from Rome, he would pass over at least from 90 to 30, and frequently from 50 to 60 m., without meeting with a single field cultivated by resident inhabitants. In fact, though it embraces an area of about 4000 sq. m., or 2,500,000 acres, it is not supposed to have a resident population of more than 18,000 or 18,000 inhabitants, mostly wandering shepherds. There is on each estate a *casale*, or large building, where the implements of husbandry are kept; but neither bakehouses nor kitchen gardens exist throughout the whole tract, the labourers being wholly supplied at a few scattered depôts with provisions, sent thither from Rome. The shepherds are in about as depressed a condition as possible; they have a sickly, cadaverous appearance; their clothing consists principally of sheep-skins, worn with the wool outside; and they sleep either on the ground in the open air, or in some of the ruins with which the country is strewn. They are

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paid, not in money, but in cattle pastured with those of the farmer. The harvests in the Campagna are reaped by peasants from distant mountainous districts, who come to it in companies of from 20 to 100 individuals. Even in favourable seasons, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ part of their number are attacked by fever; and in unhealthy seasons, the proportion is much larger. Many die in the hospitals of Rome, or in the Campagna; others perish on the road home; and others again return condemned to pass the remainder of their days a prey to intermittent fever, or other diseases brought on by the climate: and yet such is the poverty of the population in the mountainous districts, that the chance of realising a few scudi continually tempts new adventurers to undergo the same risks.

In 1800, on the estate of Prince Rospigliosi at Zagarolo, land was let out at a low fixed rate in lots of a rubbio each (about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre) to the peasantry to cultivate as they pleased; and this plan, it is alleged, had the best results. Cultivation extended for a considerable distance round Zagarolo into the plain beneath; and the climate of the neighbourhood was improved. Were such a plan followed round the other centres of civilization, a considerable portion of the Campagna would, probably, soon lose a portion of its desolate and pestilential character, but neither the proprietors nor farmers show, in general, much disposition for change or improvement; and till the government and public economy of the state be completely changed, it were idle to expect that they should evince any such disposition. In order to arrest the depopulation of the Campagna, Pope Pius VII., in 1802, laid an impost of five *paoli* per rubbio on the uncultivated land immediately round the towns, and deducted five *paoli* per rubbio from the tax on cultivated lands. But this miserable attempt to extend industry by fiscal regulations (though it appears to be approved by M. Sismondi) necessarily failed. The regulation, which never was acted upon, speedily became obsolete; and the peasantry of the Campagna generally remain in the same condition as before the French invasion. (Sismondi, *Etudes sur l'Economie Politique*, li. 12-138.)

In the mountainous parts of the Papal states, where the country is divided into small farms, and rather thickly inhabited, pease, beans, and kitchen vegetables, which form a large proportion of the food of the peasantry, occupy most part of the land; the remainder being appropriated to wheat, maize, &c. Little skill is evinced in agriculture; the crops being generally raised only for the supply of the cultivators, no one thinks of raising those products for which his land may be the best fitted, till after he has provided an adequate supply of grain or other produce for the use of his family. In the mountains near Rome, white crops are taken from the grounds for two or three years successively, without any manure being applied to the land; three crops of wheat may be succeeded by maize or kidney beans for two years, and once in five or six years, a crop of hemp or flax is perhaps raised. The grain is trodden out by horses, and winnowed by hand, immediately after harvest. The wages of a man in harvest time, amount at Poli, to about two *paoli* a day, with bread and *pignette*, or weak wine; but they are generally higher the nearer the district to the capital. The herdsmen in the Apennines take charge of the cattle belonging to many different persons, and tend them on the mountains, night and day, receiving at the end of the season payment from each proprietor, at the rate of two *scudi* per month for every score of cattle. Besides bread and *pignette*, the food of the peasantry in the mountains principally consists of cheese from goats' or ewes' milk, onions, garlick, and other vegetables, and *polenta*, a kind of hasty pudding, made with maize, pulse, &c. Goats' flesh and pork are sometimes eaten by the labourers, but very little other animal food. (Graham's *Three Months in the Mountains*, 7-36; &c.)

The provinces of Ferrara, Bologna, Romagna, and those forming the March of Ancona, produce rye, wheat, barley, and maize in abundance. Rice is grown in the legations of Ferrara and Bologna, but there only. Hemp and flax are cultivated along the Adriatic; and saffron, coriander, aniseed, wood, and great quantities of kitchen vegetables in the same districts and the N. provinces. The export of hemp is supposed to average 30,000,000 lbs. a year. Tobacco is grown in several places, especially at Chiaravalle, near Ancona; but being a government monopoly, its culture is confined within narrow limits; Serristori states that for 300,000 lbs. of tobacco exported, 1,000,000 lbs. are imported. The sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton, are cultivated near Terracina, though neither are grown to any great extent. Olive plantations were long among the most productive investments; but they are now less so than those of the white mulberry. The olive is abundant in the S. provinces; and though the Roman oil be badly made, and mostly consumed at home, a million lbs. have occasionally been exported in favourable years. Vineyards are said not to yield returns proportioned to the outlay. The vine is

tolerably well cultivated in the vicinity of Velletri; the plants in regular lines being tied to trellises of large reeds; but the most esteemed growths are the light, white, muscadel wines of Orvieto and Montefiascone, near Viterbo; they do not, however, bear transport well, and are seldom met with out of the country. The timber of the dense forests in the deleg. of Viterbo is not turned to much account from the distance of markets, and is cut principally for smelting iron ore, making charcoal, &c. Cork trees abound in the country about Cisterna, Velletri, &c.

The rearing of live stock is, as has been said, the principal branch of rural industry. The number of sheep in the Papal states is estimated at 2,000,000. There are two varieties; the *agretti*, a small, short-legged variety, in every respect resembling the breed of Dauphiny, except that their wool, though good, is chocolate-coloured; and the *pesule*, a variety with a wool of a whiteness almost equalling that of the breed of Aragon. Still, however, it would seem from the statements of Serristori that the total quantity of all sorts of wool exported from the Papal states does not exceed 800,000 lbs. a year, sent to Tuscany, Piedmont, France, and England. The ewes are mostly kept for their milk, and the greater part of the lambs are killed, the mutton not being good. About 1,000,000 lbs. cheese and 400,000 lamb-skins are annually exported, principally to the other states of Italy. Cattle breeding is extensively carried on in the marshes of the Po, in the provinces Bologna, Perugia, &c.; and about 40,000 oxen are exported. Many buffaloes and hogs are kept in the marshes; and about 100,000 ox or buffalo skins are annually exported. The horses are mostly of good breeds, and are exported to Tuscany and Lombardy. Goats are extensively reared, their flesh and lamb being the principal animal food. In Perugia and other delegs. great numbers of poultry, and in Forlì, Macerata, &c., many bees are kept. (Childevicuz, *Italy and its Agric.*; *Bearing's Report on the Roman States*; Graham; Sismondi; Sismondi; *Etudes sur l'Economie Politique*; Serristori, *Statist. d'Italia*, part. vi.)

The fisheries on the coast are almost wholly conducted by Neapolitan fishermen. Mining industry is also at a very low ebb. The government works the mines of alum at Tolfa, but the rest are left to private speculators. Iron ore is pretty abundant in some places, but only a few traces of other metals have been discovered. About 4,000,000 lbs. of sulphur are raised in Romagna at Pesaro, &c.; and 100,000 lbs. of vitriol at Viterbo, half of which is exported. Lime, building stone, potters' clay, variegated and statuary marbles, fuller's earth, bitumen, asphalt, and coal are met with; but the last, though under the French it was raised in considerable quantities, is no longer made use of. From 70 to 80 million pounds of salt are annually made at Cervia, Comacchio, Corneto, and Ostia, rather more than the half of which is sent to the adjacent states.

Manufactures, though in the most depressed and backward state, serve almost entirely for home consumption. Woollen fabrics are the principal, and include cloths, cassimeres, serges, woollen caps, blankets, and carpets. Rome, Spoleto, Matellan, Perugia, Norcia, &c., are the chief places in which these are made; but since their manufacture has ceased to be bolstered up by government premiums, their production has greatly diminished, and their total yearly value does not exceed 300,000 *scudi*. Hats, of the value of 200,000 *scudi*, are made principally at Rome; good felt cloth at Fabriano; silk goods at Rome, Bologna, Camerino, Perugia, Pessaro, &c.; leather and gloves at Rome; and paper, about 3,600,000 lbs. a year, are the other most prominent manufactures. Bologna was formerly famous for its crapes, but the value of the exports of these does not now exceed 30,000 *sc.* a year. The iron furnaces are estimated to yield 18,000,000 lbs. pig, and about 2,000,000 lbs. a year bar iron; rasps, files, nails, needles, pins, screws, &c., are made in various towns; glassware, to the value of 90,000 *scudi*, copper goods to 80,000 *do.*; earthenware to about 150,000 *do.*, &c. Roman musical strings enjoy a high and deserved celebrity, and are exported to most countries of Europe. The most flourishing branch of manufacture is the refining of sulphur, a product which, under a free system, might be supplied in unlimited quantities. (Serristori, *Statistica*; *Bearing*, &c.) Such is the meagre catalogue of Papal manufactures. "Many a town of Great Britain, of only 30,000 inhabitants, produces a greater quantity of manufactured goods than the 3,000,000 inhabitants of the Pontifical states! Notwithstanding the enormous sacrifices made by the Papal government, the protections, the prohibitions, the premiums given for the encouragement of what is called native industry, scarcely a valuable discovery has been introduced: the woollen spinning, in some cases by hand, in others by machinery, is far behind its state in England, Belgium, Prussia, or France. The looms, such as were generally employed during the 14th century, are little better than those used by the Indians of the Deccan; the rowing and carding are wholly done by solitary workmen

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and with the ancient teneals and hand cards; the shearing with the antique hand shears, such as have been employed from immemorial time; and in some places the fulling is performed by men employed to trample on the cloth, a process probably not now to be found in any other part of the civilized world." (*Bearing's Rep.*, p. 84.)

Commerce.—From the circumstance of the Apennines dividing the country into two portions, between which there is little communication, some provinces are exporting while others are importing the same kinds of produce. The N. provinces have generally a superabundance of corn, while in the S. provinces the crops are insufficient for home consumption. On the other hand, oil is exported from the S., while in the N. legations, the Marche, &c., 3,000,000 lbs. are annually imported from S. Italy and Tuscany. Besides the articles of export previously specified, about 3,000,000 lbs. rags are sent every year from the N. legations, partly to Genoa as manure for orange trees; planks are sent to Spain, France, and America; organized silk, about 900,000 lbs., chiefly to France and England; about 450,000 lbs. linseed; 3,000,000 lbs. charcoal; 1,000,000 lbs. potash, with vinegar, cork bark, tartar, wood, tallow, bones, honey, works of art and antiquities, are the other principal exports. The imports, in addition to those already noticed, are raw sugar, about 16,000,000 lbs. a year, and other colonial products from England and France, coarse wool for mattresses, cheese and butter from Lombardy, salt fish, pilchards, &c., from England, to the amount of 8,700,000 lbs. a year; about 2,000,000 lbs. of iron ore from Elba, and the same quantity of lead annually from England, and metals and manufactured goods of most kinds from N. and W. Europe. (*Serristori, Statistique d'Italie*.) Serristori estimates the total annual value of the imports at nearly 7,000,000 and that of the exports at above 5,000,000 scudi. The importation of salt, tobacco, alum, and some other kinds of native produce, including wheat when the price is under 14 scudi the rubbio on the Mediterranean, or 12 scudi on the Adriatic, is prohibited; as is the export of hampseed and wheat, when the price is above 16 scudi in the Mediterranean, and 14 scudi in the Adriatic ports, and other grains in proportion. The importation of such books as would communicate any useful information, as to politics, political economy, or philosophy, is of course absolutely forbidden. Notwithstanding the low state of manufacturing industry, high duties are levied on manufactured goods when imported. Woollen cloth, woollen and cotton fabrics, and cambrics, pay 100 scudi; dye or stamped cottons, 50 scudi; and porcelain, 20 scudi per 100 lbs. The principal seats of the foreign trade are Ancona and Civita Vecchia. In 1838, 1392 ships, of the aggregate burden of 66,638 tons, with cargoes of the value of 1,109,300 scudi, cleared from the former port; and in 1837, 1520 ships, burden 133,402 tons, cleared out of the latter. (*Port. Reports*, 1838; *Bearing's Reports*, &c.)

Accounts are kept in *scudi* (crowns), = *ds.* 36d. each, and divided into 10 *paoli* and 100 *bajocchi*. The Roman *libbra* or pound of 12 ounce and 288 *danari* = nearly 13 oz. avoirdupois. The *barile* of wine, of 39 boccali, and 128 *figliette* = about 13 gallons; the *barile* of oil contains only 28 boccali. The Roman foot = 11.7 English inches; the palm of architects = about 8½ inches; the Roman mile = 1629 English yards. Generally the measures of Rome have less capacity than those of the N. legations.

The Government is wholly ecclesiastical, no one being eligible to fill any civil office who has not attained the rank of abbot. The pope enacts all laws, and nominates to all clerical appointments. He is assisted, however, by the high college of cardinals, comprising about 70 members; and the different branches of the government are conducted each by *Congregazioni*, with a cardinal at its head. Each legat. and deleg. is governed by a cardinal, assisted by two assessors, and a council of four individuals nominated by the pope, half of whom are changed every five years. The jurisdiction of the temporal nobles is provisionally retained in some provinces, but all the judicial officers of the nobility must be confirmed by the pope, and are subject to the general laws. In each cap. of a deleg. there is a tribunal of primary jurisdiction, which also decides in appeal on certain matters that first come before the district officers. The proceedings in these courts are public, but there is no jury. There are four courts of appeal, one at Bologna, one at Macerata, and two in Rome; and a supreme tribunal of final resort, that of *l'Uditore Santissima*, with a single judge; nine tribunals of commerce also exist. Every town has its own jurisdiction and magistracy, and a municipal court of from 18 to 48 members, according to the population. The laws in force are: originally those of the Justinian code; but the pope has power to alter or annul any previous law, and, which is incomparably worse, the provincial judges have extensive discretionary powers. Criminal proceedings in the Papal states are very dilatory; and in all cases the accused is thrown into prison, whence there is no liberation on bail. In 1832, 2708 criminals were confined in the vari-

ous prisons, of whom 580 had been convicted of homicide; 384 of other offences against the person, 295 of burglary; and 1073 of other offences against property, and 76 of state offences. Brigandage is less frequent than formerly; and the government has stationed five military posts along the road from Velletri to Terracina, for the protection of travellers. Still, however, the police and the law are equally defective; and assassinations and other crimes of violence are daily taking place without the perpetrators being ever brought to justice. The whole frame of government is, in fact, a tissue of abuses.

On the fall of Napoleon, the alienation of church domains was confirmed; but the compensation since made to their former owners, and the restoration of suppressed churches and convents, have cost the government prodigious sums, and are the principal causes of the wretched state of the finances. (*Von Raumer's Italy*.) Within the limits of the Papal states there are no fewer than eight archbishops' and 50 bishops' sees; and it is estimated that in Rome there is a clergyman for every ten families. It is needless to add that this superabundance of priests, instead of promoting religion and morality, is, in fact, a principal cause of their low state in the city. The outward deportment of the papal courts is, however, at present highly decorous. "Those times so disastrous and disgraceful, when the popes had so many nephews, and those nephews built so many splendid palaces and villas, called by the Romans, in derision, 'miracles of St. Peter,' are now almost as much forgotten in Rome, as the times when horses were made consuls, and eunuchs emperors." (*Lyman's Polit. State of Italy*.)

Public Instruction.—There are two chief universities—in Rome and in Bologna—each having at least 38 professorships; and six universities of secondary rank—at Ferrara, Perugia, Cambrino, Macerata, Fermo, and Urbino—each at least with 17 professors. The university of Rome was, in 1830, attended by 943 students (*Serristori*); that of Bologna, which ranks in Italy, second only to Pavia, is usually attended by from 500 to 600 students; that of Perugia by about 300; and those of Cambrino, Macerata, and Urbino, by about 300 each. Altogether, upwards of 2600 students annually attend the universities. (*Journal of Education*, viii., 306.) There are various other high colleges in Rome, &c., the principal of which is the Gregorian (*see Rome*). Secondary schools exist in most towns; but there is no general system of elementary instruction, and it has been estimated that only 1 in 60 of the population attend public schools. The truth is, that education in the Papal states is in the most degraded state imaginable. It is wholly in the hands of the clergy; and is conducted on the principle, if we may so call it, of imbuing the pupils with the grossest prejudices, and of proscribing every study or pursuit that might tend to expand or enlighten their minds, or make them acquainted with their rights and duties. The university education, excepting, perhaps, in so far as respects medicine, is altogether contemptible. Even theology is not efficiently taught; and philosophy, politics, and political economy are as little relished in Rome as in Morocco.

The censorship of the press is severe in the extreme; and the gazettes published in the different towns insert nothing not approved by the censors. The journals, of which there are several, devoted to *belles lettres*, antiquities, the fine arts, &c., being under a less severe surveillance, occasionally display originality and learning; but the literature of the Roman states is like their government, emasculated and imbecile. "The Eternal city prohibits all the best works on mental philosophy. She has not one eminent man of science; and if she had a Cuvier or a Buckland, she would not permit him to lecture or to publish his discoveries to the world till he had been subjected to the pruning knife of some ignorant censor. The apathy and timidity, the dread of independent thinking and free inquiry manifested by the Papal government, seems, however, to admit of easy explanation. Its dogmas, its rites, its principles of action were framed in accordance with the opinions of the 13th century. It does make some changes silently, by dropping a few untenable pretensions; but it can make no great and marked change without abandoning its professed character of being the depository of immutable truth. The rulers of Rome, therefore, finding themselves unable to raise up their old institutions to the level of modern knowledge, endeavour to keep down this knowledge to the level of their institutions. They see the props and stays of their system dropping off, and one source of influence falling after another, and their prudence counsels them to shut out, as far as they can, the light which is sapping their authority, and to look upon innovations, even of the most harmless kind, with suspicion. They are religious *Conservatives* in the strictest sense of the term." (*MacLaren's Notes on Italy*, p. 97.)

Charitable Institutions.—The Papal states are literally overrun with all kinds of charitable institutions. In Rome, especially, the sums expended on charitable foundations

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are, in proportion to its extent, twice as large as in Paris; so that, as Berristori exclaims, "*Dovrebbe credersi che negli Stati Pontifici, e molto più in Roma non esistesse mendicizia.*" (Statist. p. 39.) But nowhere are the pernicious consequences of indiscriminate charity better exemplified than in the Roman states, where mendicity, wretchedness, and want prevail to a frightful extent. The universality of beggary removes all sense of shame; and a large proportion of the population are degraded enough to prefer subsisting on alms to making any attempts to provide for themselves. There is a *monte-di-pieta*, or government pawn-broking establishment, with a capital of 250,000 scudi, in Rome; and others in most of the principal cities; where also savings banks have been established with considerable success. (Bearing's Rep., p. 88-90.)

The army, if so it may be called, is under the direction of a cardinal-president, and a board of three general officers; and consisted, in 1840, of a permanent force of 14,650 men. (3500 infantry, 900 cavalry, &c.); and a body of reserve and national guard, together amounting to 9000 men.

The principal fortresses garrisoned by the pope are those of Rome, Civita Vecchia, Urbino, castle Franco, Terracina, and Ancona: by the treaty of Vienna, the emperor of Austria has the right to garrison Ferrara and Comacchio. The naval force consists of a solitary ship of war, manned by 33 men. (Almanach de Gotha, 1840; Oudinot, *Italie et ses Forces Milit.*; &c.)

The taxes are very heavy, and are imposed in the worst possible manner. The principal consists of a land tax; gentry duties are also laid on most articles consumed in towns and villages; and all sorts of grain, except rye, maize, barley, and oats, pay a heavy tax when ground at the mill. Salt, tobacco, alum, and vitriol are monopolies in the hands of government. The customs' duties are probably, however, on the whole, the most oppressive and injurious. The lottery, also, notwithstanding its demoralizing influence, is a fertile source of revenue; and contributes, in fact, about one tenth part of the entire public revenue!

The public revenue and expenditure was as follows in 1835:

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Scudi.		Scudi.
Direct taxes	2,633,368	Treasury charges	205,277
Customs, &c.	1,251,080	Customs	530,528
Stamps and registry	577,810	Stamps, &c. do	79,071
Post-office	228,085	Post-office	138,480
Lotteries	888,288	Lotteries	588,011
Various sources	42,384	Papal household	485,030
	5,913,941	Interest on debt	2,547,555
		Government and justice	1,344,564
		Public instruction	105,261
		Public works and charities	806,491
		Army and police	1,823,146
		Public health	294,079
		Various	388,944
			5,236,750
			5,912,941
		Deficit in the Revenue	615,836

But according to the *Ann. de Gotha*, 1841, the accounts for the preceding year were more satisfactory.

History.—The rise of the Papedom as a temporal power, dates from 755, when Pepin, king of the Franks, invested the pope with the exarchate of Ravenna; to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Benevento was given to the pope by the emperor Henry III. in 1053; and in 1102 the marchioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the holy see the provinces forming the "Patrimony of St. Peter." In 1297, Forlì and the rest of Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna, became portions of the Papal dominion; and at the end of the 14th century the pope acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. Ferrara was acquired in 1598, Urbino in 1626, and Orvieto, in 1649.

The French invaded the states of the church in 1797, after which the N. legations were annexed to the Cisalpine republic. In 1798, Rome was taken by the French, and in 1810 the whole of the Papal states were included in the kingdom of Italy. Since 1815, most part of the pope's former dominions have been restored; but his authority, especially in the N. legations, is far from being well established, and his power as a temporal prince, depends wholly on the support given him by Austria. (Percival, *Hist. of Italy*; Simondini; MacLaren, *Notes on Italy*; Von Raumer's *Italy and the Italians*, &c.)

PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA, a very large island, or perhaps a dense cluster of islands, in the E. archipelago, third division; between the equator and the 9th deg. of S. lat., and the 130th and 150th degs. of E. long.; having N. and E. the Pacific ocean, W. and S.W. the sea in which Gilolo, Ceram, the Aroo Isles &c., are situated, and S. Torres

strait, separating it from Australia. It is indented by several deep bays; but even its coast line is in many parts unknown, and its interior has been but little explored, and is, in fact, a *terra incognita*. The coast, viewed from the sea, rises gradually into hills of considerable elevation; but as mountains of any remarkable height have yet been discovered.

The whole island being covered with palm trees and timber of a large size, little can be said respecting its soil, which, however, is presumed to be fertile. The cocoa-nut, the two species of the bread-fruit tree, pine-apples, and plantains are found here; nutmeg-trees also grow wild; but it is not known whether they produce good spice. It is said that there are no quadrupeds in Papua, except dogs, wild cats, and hogs; and that to the E. of Gilolo no horned animals of any description are found. The woods abound with wild hogs, which the natives kill with spears and bows and arrows, in the use of which they are very expert. There is reason to believe that gold is found in the interior of the island. The natives of Papua appear to consist of two distinct races; those in the W. being identical with the negroes of the E. archipelago, while the inhabitants of the E. part of the island belong rather to the sallow complexioned long-haired natives of the South sea islands (see POLYNESIA). The Papuan negroes, of whom a brief notice is given in the art. AUSTRALASIA, EASTERN (I., 142), continue, for the most part, in their original state of savagism and barbarism, devoid of houses or clothing, and subsisting principally on the precious produce of the chase, or on the spontaneous products of the forest.

On the N.W. coast, which has been the most frequently visited by Europeans, and dwellings of the natives are raised on posts as in other parts of the archipelago and among the ultra-Gorgetic nations of the Asiatic continent. These huts accommodate many families, who live in cabins on either side of a wide common hall that occupies the centre of the building. The cabins are miserably furnished; a mat or two, a fire-place, an earthen pot, with perhaps a china plate, a basin, and some sago flour. As they cook in each cabin, and have no chimney, the smoke issues at every part of the roof; and at a distance the whole building seems to be on fire. Their clothes are very scanty, but they contrive to render themselves so as to attract the attention of European observers. Their hair is not so short, close, and woolly as that of the African negro, and they wear it bushed out round their heads to the circumference of 24 and 3 ft. and to make it more extensive, comb it out horizontally, occasionally adorning it with feathers.

The men in general wear a portion of the inner bark of the cocoa-nut tree, resembling coarse kind of cloth, fastened round the middle; and the women use blue Serai barks in a similar manner. Boys and girls go entirely naked till puberty. All are fond of glass and coloured china beads, and wear them about their wrist, &c. The women, as generally happens among savages, lead a laborious life; and Forrest says that he has often seen them labouring hard in fixing posts in the ground for stages, in making mats, or in forming pieces of clay into earthen pots, while the men were stunting about.

In the interior the inhabitants are supposed to practise gardening and some sort of agriculture, as they supply the inhabitants, on the coast with food, in exchange for arms, knives, and other coarse cutlery. The natives on the coast purchase these from the Malays and the Chinese, particularly the latter, from whom they also buy blue and red cloths. In exchange, the Chinese carry back miswary bark, slaves, ambergris, sassa slug (*bêche de mer*), tortoise-shell, small pearls, birds of paradise, and many other species of dead birds, which the Papuans have a particular method of dressing.

The Dutch may have some trade with Papua; but Mr. Earl says that no intercourse whatever takes place between it and the British settlements in Australia, Singapore, or elsewhere in the east.

The inhabitants of the more westerly islands of the E. archipelago buy the Papuans for slaves; and the natives of the W. coast of Papua make slaves of those of the E. and sell them to strangers. With a similar view, probably, they were formerly, and perhaps still are, accustomed to assemble in great numbers, and make war on the inhabitants of Gilolo, Ceram, Ambio, and other islands still farther W.

The Arabians, in their early voyages, appear to have come into contact with the Papuans, whom they constantly describe as cannibals. Papua was discovered by Europeans in 1511, and frequently resorted to by the Portuguese during the 16th century. Toward the end of the 18th century Forrest, McCluer, and other British navigators visited it; since which it has been but little noticed.

PARA, formerly called Belem, a city and seaport of Brazil, cap. prov. of same name at the confluence of a considerable river, with the great estuary of the Tocantins or Rio Para, on its E. side, opposite the island of Joazeiro

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Marajo, estimated about 60 m. from the Atlantic, and 300 m. W.N.W. Maranhão; lat. $10^{\circ} 30'$ S., long. $49^{\circ} 28' 33''$ W. Population estimated at 20,000, including comparatively few negroes. It stands in a fertile plain, and is one of the finest Brazilian cities, its streets being straight, and the houses almost all of stone, and both solid and elegant. The cathedral and governor's palace are said to be magnificent edifices. There are several other churches, but only two convents appear to exist at present, that of the Mercedarians having been converted into barracks, and the Jesuit's college into the episcopal palace and seminary. Para has a judicial tribunal, royal college, botanic garden, hospital, theatre, and arsenal. The harbour is confined, and is said to be diminishing in depth; the approach from the ocean is also rather difficult, and it is always expedient to take on board a pilot at the mouth of the estuary. The principal articles of export are cocoa, of which it exports above 60,000 bags; caoutchouc, of which it is the principal mart; with mangiana, rice, drugs, and cotton, amounting in all from £250,000 to £350,000 a year. The sugar grown in the neighbourhood is bad, the soil not being favourable for the cane. The communication with Great Britain is principally with Liverpool. Ships of war have been built here; and timber used to be exported to Lisbon for the use of the arsenals. The climate of Para is very hot; and thunder-storms occur almost daily. It was formerly deemed very unhealthy, but in this respect it has latterly been materially improved. (*Museo. Trav. in Brazil*, 403, 404; *Mag. Trav.*, xxi.; *Dict. Geog.*)

PARADISE, I., York co., Pa. It has five stores, two fulling-mills, one woollen factory, six grist-mills, two saw-mills, nine distilleries; three schools, 90 scholars. Pop. 9,117.

PARAGUAY, an indep. state of S. America, principally between the 21st and 37th degs. of S. lat., and the 54th and 58th of W. long.; having N. and E. Brazil; S.E. and S. the territory of La Plata; and W. the latter repub. and Bolivia. Shape nearly oblong; length N. to S. about 480 m. Estimated area, 74,000 sq. m. Estimated pop. 300,000 (*American Almanac*, 1841); principally whites of Spanish descent, native Indians, negroes, and mixed races originating from the foregoing, those of the Indo-Spanish descent greatly preponderating. Paraguay is an inland peninsula, enclosed E. and S. by the Paraná and its tributary the Yaguarí, and W. and N.W. by the rivers Paraguay and Blanco. A mountain chain, the Sierra Amambay, enters Paraguay on the N., runs through it near its centre to near lat. 30°, and then divides into two branches, inclosing the basin of the Tibiquari. From the undivided chain many rivers flow on either side to join the Paraná or Paraguay; but none of them require any special notice, though in the rainy season they are all swollen so as to inundate a considerable extent of country. Respecting the Paraná and Paraguay, see PLATA (Rio de la). There is but one lake, that of Ypacora, worth mention; extensive marshes, however, abound in the W. The climate is temperate, but damp. Paraguay, in point of fertility, forms a striking and favourable contrast to the adjacent parts of the Argentine republic. It is well wooded, and diversified with undulating hills and verdant vales. Mr. Robertson, who entered it at Neembuch, states, "I was glad to meet with much more frequent traces of cultivation and industry than were to be found in the solitary tracts over which I had heretofore sped my monotonous way. Whitewashed cottages often peeped from among the trees, and around them were considerable fields of the cotton, yucca, and tobacco plants. The Indian corn and sugar-cane were also frequently to be seen in the vicinity of the farm-houses of a better character than the cottages; and there was abundance of wood and of the prickly pear. With the latter, the cultivated country, as well as the potreros or paddocks, were invariably well fenced." (*Letters from Paraguay*, i. 259, 260.)

Almost half the entire territory is national property. It consists of pasture lands and forests, which have never been granted to individuals, the estates of the Jesuit missions, and other religious corporations; and a great number of country houses and farming establishments confiscated by the dictator. The latter has paid great attention since the commencement of his reign to the improvement of agriculture, and to rendering the government property productive; and has, by so doing, created a branch of revenue which, aided by time and a wise government, may be found sufficient of itself for all the wants of the state. He has let a part of these lands at a very moderate rent, and for an unlimited period, under the single but indefinite condition, that they shall be cultivated, or turned into pasture. On other parts of these lands he has established large farms, where thousands of cattle and horses are bred. These supply his cavalry with horses, and his troops with provisions; besides which, they also furnish great numbers of oxen for the consumption of the capital. For these the dictator requires a high price, and will allow no one to undersell him. The farming establishments are objects of peculiar

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solicitude to the dictator; and every month the master herdsmen are obliged to make a detailed report concerning them. (*Reugger and Lengchamps's Reign of Francia in Paraguay*, 174-6.)

The arbitrary measures of Francia have produced certainly a salutary result on farming economy at large throughout Paraguay. Before the establishment of his sway, the farmers never thought of cultivating any article beyond tobacco, the sugar-cane, and yucca-root; while the gathering of the mate or Paraguay tea engrossed almost all hands. In 1830, an extent of country, 80 leagues in circumference, was devastated by locusts, and a famine impended over the inhabitants. To avert this, the dictator compelled the proprietors to sow a second time, a large portion of the land which had been laid waste, and the harvest that followed was most abundant. On the complete success of this experiment, Francia determined to extend his measures to the whole country, so that, ultimately, every farmer was under the necessity of employing himself in that particular branch of agriculture which the dictator pointed out. By these violent regulations, which, perhaps, were, at the outset, the best suited for the country, a total change in its rural economy has been produced; it is no longer customary to import common necessities from Buenos Ayres and the adjacent provinces. The migration of the rural population has been forbidden. Rice, maize, yucca, kitchen vegetables, are now cultivated on a more extended scale; and the growth of cotton, which had formerly been wholly received from Corrientes, suffices for the consumption. The breeding of horses and horned cattle has been equally encouraged; and instead of receiving cattle from Entre-Ríos, as previously, the farmers have now a surplus stock. The prohibition to interfere with the forests, and the total suspension of the intercourse between Paraguay and other countries, contributed very much to produce these results, as they turned to the cultivation of the soil all the industry which used to be applied to navigation, the cutting down of timber, and the collection of the yerba mate.

The latter, or Paraguay tea, is the leaf of the *Ilex Paraguensis*, an evergreen about the size of an orange-tree, growing wild and in great abundance in the dense forests in the N. and E. provinces, to which the natives resort in great numbers for its collection. It is difficult to penetrate the country where it is found; but the profits derived from the article are ample, Paraguay tea being in as general demand throughout La Plata, Chili, and many parts of Peru, as the teas of China are in Europe. Its collection is undertaken by merchants in Assumption, who each employ a master-workman or *abitador*, and from about 30 to 50 peons, the master providing axes, knives, tobacco, mules, bulls for slaughter, and other provisions, with money advanced to him by the merchant. The boughs of the yerba, with the leaves attached, are first hewn down and scorched; the leaves being then roughly removed, and dried by being placed over a wide arch of wood work, underneath which a large fire is kindled; and, together with the small twigs, they are afterward ground to powder by a rude wooden mill. The tea is next weighed and stored by the overseer, who pays the peons for it, at the rate of 3 rials or 1 s. each arroba of 25 lbs. It is next rammed tightly into bags of bull's hide, which are left to dry in the sun, and contain from 300 lbs. to 220 lbs. each; and in this state it goes to market. Mr. Robertson estimates that for six months' work, the peon may obtain about £37 in wages; but he has run in debt to his master perhaps £12 before entering the woods, and as much more while employed there, for neither of which sums he has got half the value. Of the remaining balance of £23, he spends perhaps £13 in ornaments for his horse. £5 more in personal decorations, and the rest in gambling, to which all are very much addicted. "In a month the peon re-sells his horse-furniture and personal apparel; and in a fortnight after that he is left without a farthing; and in week more he is to be found again naked in the yerbales." (*Robertson's Letters*, i. 134-150.)

Manufactures received a considerable impulse from the dictator's prohibition of foreign commerce. The people had previously imported cotton, woollen, and almost all other manufactured goods; and there used to be no such thing as a good workman in Paraguay. But the exercise of ingenuity was excited, not only by necessity, but by terror. The dictator caused a gibbet to be erected, and threatened a poor shoemaker to hang him up, because he had not made some belts of the size he required; and once he sentenced an unfortunate smith to hard labour, because he had improperly placed the sight of a cannon! (*Reugger, &c.*, p. 50.)

Francia, next to personal aggrandizement, appears to be actuated by the vulgar, short-sighted, barbarous policy of wishing to render Paraguay dependent solely on her own internal resources, and wholly unconnected in any way with any other South American state. Except in special cases, he permits no ingress or egress of individuals or mer-

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chandises to and from Paraguay,* and this system of exclusion will probably be kept up as long as he lives. While Paraguay remained a Spanish province, the yearly value of its exported produce fell little short of 1,500,000 dollars. Of Paraguay tea, 8,000,000 lbs. were annually sent to Santa Fé and Buenos Ayres, besides 1,000,000 lbs. tobacco, large quantities of timber, cotton, sugar, molasses, spirits, &c. But the only trade, if so it may be called, which has been carried on of late years, has been upon account of the dictator. "When he wants an assortment of foreign goods, a permit is sent over to the adjoining province of Corrientes for a vessel to proceed to the opposite port of Neembuck. On her arrival there, the invoice of the cargo is immediately forwarded to him at Assumption, from which place, after selecting such articles as he requires, he orders a quantity of yerba-maté to be sent on board in payment. There is no appeal from his own valuation: no one is allowed to go on shore, and the ship is sent back as soon as the yerba is delivered. This article is in such demand, from his having stopped the trade in it, that the people of Corrientes are glad to get it upon his own terms. In the same manner, for a short period, he allowed a peddling traffic to be carried on between the Brazilian missions beyond the river Uruguay and the port of Ytapiu, but that trade he altogether stopped about 10 years ago." (*Parish's Buenos Ayres, &c.,* 234, 235.)

The government of Paraguay is an anomaly in the present times. It approaches as near to an absolute despotism as can well be conceived, the dictatorship of Sylla in ancient Rome being the only model with which it may be compared. The state is nominally republican, having a so-called congress of several hundred members; but the entire power centres in the dictator, who is not only commander-in-chief, but head of the church, the law, and every other branch of the administration. The country is divided into 90 sections, or *comandancias*, exclusive of a territory in the S.E., called the Misiones, occupying 600 sq. leagues, and governed by a special officer. Besides Assumption, the cap., there are but four towns in Paraguay; the other collections of houses being mere villages. There is no law save what is dictated by the caprice of the dictator; and his punishments are as barbarous as his policy is tyrannical and oppressive. The military force comprises about 3000 men, principally cavalry; besides which, there is a militia, comprising every free male citizen, 17 years of age, and capable of bearing arms. The naval force consists of only a few brigantines and gunboats. The amount of the public revenue is uncertain: it is derived from state property, the greater part of which has been confiscated by the dictator; duties in kind upon all articles of produce, the right to levy which is sold each year to the best bidder; taxes upon shops and storehouses in the capital; the *droit d'aubaine*, or right to the property of all foreigners dying in Paraguay; fines, postage, sale, stamp and commercial dues, &c. The principal state expenditure is for war-stores, and the support of the army. There is no public debt. Public education is not much encouraged by the dictator; but there are many primary schools for male children, and, according to Reugger and Longchamps, "it is a rare occurrence in this country, where no printing-press exists, to find a free man who cannot read and write." Morals are at a very low ebb.

Paraguay was discovered in 1536 by Sebastian Cabot. The Jesuits afterward established many missions in the S. part of the country; and were supposed to have effected astonishing improvements in the condition and habits of the natives; but no sooner had they been expelled in 1768, than the fabric they had been so long in raising fell straightway to pieces, and the Indians relapsed into their former barbarism. In 1776 Paraguay became a province of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. In 1810, the Buenos Ayres revolutionary troops were defeated by the Paraguayans; but the latter soon afterward deposed their governor, and, in 1813, proclaimed Paraguay a republic under two consuls. In 1814 the second consul, Dr. Francia, found means to get himself made sole dictator for three years, and at the expiration of that term, for life. In 1826 Francia declared Paraguay independent, and its independence was formally recognised by the emperor of Brazil in 1837. (*Robertson's Letters on Paraguay; Reugger and Longchamps; the Reign of Dr. Francia; Parish's Buenos Ayres, &c.*)

PARAMARIBO. See GULANA (Dutch).

PARGA, a fortified town and seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, sanjakk Delvino, on the Ionian sea, near the mouth of the Panar (an. *Acheron*), 48 m. S.W. Yanina, and 13 m. E. Paxo. Lat. 39° 15' 45" N., long. 20° 24' S.E. Pop. 4000. It is built amphitheatrically on the side of a steep rock, surrounded on three sides by the sea, the summit of which is crowned by an almost impregnable fortress, commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding coast

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and country. It is surrounded by strong walls, and has a double harbour. The streets are narrow, steep, and dirty; it has no public buildings of importance, and many of the houses are in ruins. The inhabitants export oil, tobacco, different kinds of fruit, and some tolerably good wine, all being the produce of the fertile and well-watered tracts surrounding the town. Sir J. C. Hobhouse states that the Parisians were among the worst of the Albanians, and that their connexion with the Christian states had taught them only the vices of civilization without diminishing their ferocity. (*Albania and Turkey*, p. 169.) The opinions of General Campbell and Colonel Leake are much more favourable; and Colonel de Brosset, who had excellent opportunities of estimating their character, pronounced them to be spirited and independent, though at the same time temperate, docile, and, if well treated, easy of command. The Albanians, however, mostly withdrew from the town on its being ceded to Ali Pacha, and the present inhabitants are principally Turks.

Parga is hardly mentioned in history until 1401, when it entered into an alliance with Venice, which continued nearly four centuries, until the subversion of the latter in 1797. Parga, being independent of Ali Pacha, tyrant of Albania, afforded an asylum to refugees from his violence, and was the seat of frequent cabals against his government; so that it became an object of importance for him to annex it to his dominions. In 1814, it was besieged by Ali, but being assisted by the British in Corfu, Ali was obliged to give up the siege, and the Parisians had reason to believe that they would be incorporated with the republic of the Ionian islands. The British government did not, however, agree to this arrangement; they felt the importance of Parga to Corfu; but the dread of continued dissensions with the Albanians led to a negotiation for its surrender, on Ali paying a pecuniary indemnity to such of the inhabitants as should refuse to remain after a change of government. In consequence of this agreement, which was severely, and perhaps justly, censured, most of the Parisians withdrew to the Ionian islands; and Ali had to pay, in all, about £300,000 by way of compensation. The cession took place in the year 1819.

PARIS (an. *Lutetia* or *Lucotacia*), a celebrated city of W. Europe, the metropolis of France, being the next European city to London in magnitude and importance, in the dep. of the Seine, of which, with its suburbs, it occupies the largest portion, on the Seine, about 110 m. (direct dist.) from its mouth, 210 m. S.E.E. London, and 159 m. S.S.W. Brussels; lat. (observatory) 48° 50' 14" N., long. 2° 20' 15" E. Pop. in 1826 (exclusive of troops and temporary residents), 890,431, and, in 1836, 909,198. The city stands in a plain surrounded on several sides, but especially N. and N.E., by considerable eminences; and the geological constitution of the district is so peculiar that the French geologists have called it the Paris basin, in the same way that the English have called the tertiary formations near the English metropolis the London basin. Here are found alternate strata, abounding with marine and freshwater shells, and containing also many fossil remains of extinct animals. Gypsum (known in England as *plaster of Paris*) is found in large quantities; and S. of the Seine is quarried good building-stone, of which, indeed, some of the principal edifices of Paris are formed: the older quarters, all of which were subterraneous, have been converted into tombs, or repositories for the bones of the dead, removed from the public graves that once abounded, greatly to the injury of the health of the city.

Paris, like London, is situated on both sides a considerable river, which runs through it from S.E. to N.W., and divides it into two parts, of which the largest is on the N. side; the most ancient part of the city being, however, confined to the small islands within the channel of the river. In the course of centuries it has so extended itself, that it now occupies an area of about 14 sq. m., including the Champs Elysées, and other open spaces at its W. extremity. Many of the best streets are parallel to the river, and the open spaces, or quays along its banks, present an agreeable feature of which London is almost wholly destitute. A few of the streets more recently built are wide, and lined on each side with *rolletoirs*; but, generally speaking, the streets are narrower, and less regular, than those of the British metropolis. The style of building, however, in the best streets, is probably superior to that of London. The houses are very high, and many of them comprise seven stories, including the ground-floor; for there are no *sunk stories*. All the tenements have rich heavy cornices one story below the roof, and the fronts are invariably coated with plaster, and repainted from time to time. The town has, therefore, in its better parts, a gay and handsomer appearance than London; but internally, the houses (which are of great extent, inhabited by many families, and in some cases, formed round internal courtyards, accessible by *porte-cochères*), want the many comforts and conveniences

* Francia retained Bessiland, the companion of Humboldt, without any just cause, in confinement in Paraguay for nine years.

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which are found in English houses." (*MacLaren's Notes*, p. 12.) As in London, the fashionable part of Paris is at its W. end, while the districts of an opposite character are mostly in the E. and S. The *boulevards*, a succession of open, circular roads, similar to the "Circular Road" which surrounds Dublin, encircle the more densely-peopled portion of the city. They occupy the site of the old fortifications built in the reign of Louis XIII., are from 60 to 70 yards in width, and, being planted with trees, form agreeable places of resort for all classes of the inhabitants.

The city was originally divided into four quarters (*quartiers*), but as it increased, new allotments became necessary, though the old name was retained; and hence we find that there are at present 48 *quartiers*. For electoral and municipal purposes, however, Paris is divided into 12 *arrondissements*, each comprising four *quartiers*, and each sending one member to the chamber of deputies.

The following table exhibits the population belonging, in 1836 and 1856, to the different *arrondissements*, with the names of the *quartiers* comprised in each, the order of succession being from W. to E. on each side the Seine.

Arrondissements.	Quartiers.	1836.	1856.
1. N. of the Seine.			
I.	Quartiers du Roule, des Champs Elysees, de la Place Vendôme, des Tuilleries.	72,101	82,768
II.	Quartiers de la Chaussee d'Antin, de Foyotau, du Palais Royal, du Faubourg Montmartre.	70,609	80,828
III.	Quartiers Follemerie, de Montmartre, de St. Etienne, du Mail.	54,167	67,098
IV.	Quartiers de St. Georges, des Marais, de Louvre, de la Banque de France.	61,709	69,120
V.	Quartiers des Bonnes-nouvelles, du Faubourg St. Denis, du Faub. St. Martin, de Montmartre.	70,500	85,524
VI.	Quartiers du Temple, des Lombards, de la Porte St. Denis, de St. Martin des Champs.	96,481	94,106
VII.	Quartiers des Arènes, de St. Avoise, du Mont-de-Picote, du Marche St. Jean.	78,908	68,407
VIII.	Quartiers des Quinzevinges, de Popincourt, du Faub. St. Antoine, du Marais.	79,575	88,094
IX.	Quartiers de la Cité, de l'Armenal, de l'île St. Louis, de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.	57,795	71,780
2. S. of the Seine.			
X.	Quartiers des Invalides, de la Monnaie, de St. Thomas d'Aquin, du Faub. St. Germain.	86,883	86,173
XI.	Quartiers de Luxembourg, du Palais de Justice, de l'École de Justice, de la Sorbonne.	65,743	81,767
XII.	Quartiers de l'Observatoire, de St. Jacques, du Jardin des Plantes, de St. Marcel.	97,582	88,861
		500,431	500,180

"Paris, however," observes Mr. H. Lytton Bulwer, "is divided into quarters as well by its manners as its laws, and these different districts differ as widely one from the other in the ideas, habits, and appearance of their inhabitants, as in the height and size of their buildings, or the width and cleanliness of their streets. The Chaussee d'Antin breathes the atmosphere of the Bourse, and the Palais Royal is the district of bankers, stock-brokers, generals of the empire, and rich tradespeople; and it is the quarter fullest of life, most animated, most rife with the spirit of progress, change, luxury, and elegance. Here are all the new buildings, arcades, and shops, and here are given the richest and most splendid balls. How different is the *quartier* St. Germain, the district of the long and silent street, of the meagre repast, and the large, well-trimmed garden, of the great courtyard, of the broad and dark staircase, inhabited by the administrators and the old nobility, manifesting no signs of change, no widening of streets, no piercing of arcades or passages: it hardly possesses a restaurant of note, and has but one unfrequented theatre. Farther E., on the same side of the Seine, is the *quartier* of the students, at once poor and popular, inhabited by those eloquent and illustrious professors who give to France its literary glory. Then there is the Marais, the retreat of old-fashioned judges and merchants, where the manners have been changed almost as little as the houses by the philosophy of the 18th century: here are no carriages, no equipages: all is still and silent; you are carried back to the customs of the grand hotels in the time of Louis XIII. Then there is the Faubourg St. Antoine, the residence of those immense masses that

reigned under Robespierre, and which Bonaparte, after Waterloo, refused to summon to his assistance. And behold the ancient city of Paris surrounded by the Seine, and filled by a vast and wretched population; there, proud amid the sordid roofs around them, rise the splendid towers of Notre Dame, that temple of the 12th century which, in spite of the Madeleine, has not been surpassed in the 19th; there is the Hôtel-Dieu, the antique hospital as old as the time of Philip Augustus, and there is the Palais de Justice, where sat the parliament of Brocmeul, remarkable in the chronicle of De Retz!" (*France, Social, Lit., and Pol.*, 44-47.)

Barrières, Boulevards, &c.—Paris, as defined by the walls erected in the reign of Louis XVI., is of an irregular oval shape, its greatest length from N.W. to S.E. being 4½ m., and its greatest breadth from the Barrière de la Villette northward to the Barrière d'Enfer southward about 3½ m. In these walls are 58 gates, at each of which is a toll-house for the collection of the *octrois*, or local dues on goods entering the city; and on the outer side of the walls are well-planted walks, called "the outer boulevards," abounding with *guinguettes*, wine-shops, &c., the favourite resort of the lower orders, the wine drunk here not being subject to the town dues. Between the outer and the inner or great boulevards, already noticed, are the suburbs or *faubourgs*, forming some of the best built quarters of Paris.

General Condition of Streets, Houses, &c.—The streets in the interior of Paris, except those of more modern construction in the fashionable quarters N.W. the Tuilleries, have been formed more or less on the model of the narrow lanes and alleys constructed before the general introduction of carriages, at a time when the absence of police and the frequency of popular tumults rendered it necessary to defend the streets at night with cross barriers or chains. Much attention, however, and large sums of money have lately been devoted to the improvements of the great thoroughfares; *trottoirs* of basaltic stone from Auvergne have been laid down in many of the streets; and more recently the asphalt-pavement has been successfully introduced in the Rue Rivoli and on the Boulevards. Gas has been provided by two or three chartered companies; and the quarters of the Tuilleries, Chaussee d'Antin, and Palais Royal, as well as the arcades and principal shops N. of the Seine, are now brilliantly lighted with gas. But in the streets of other quarters, and even in the best streets S. of the river, may still be seen the melancholy oil-lamps, or *revolvers*, suspended by a cord across the street, emitting only sufficient light to make darkness visible, still midnight, when all the lights are extinguished, and the town is plunged in obscurity, rendered more annoying and dangerous from the inefficiency of the night police. (*MacLaren's Notes*, p. 22.) With respect to cleanliness, Paris, though greatly improved, is still very far from what it should be. The sewers, which were begun at the commencement of the 15th century, were at first wholly open, running through the middle of the streets, either directly into the Seine, or into its tributaries, the brook Mémil-montant northward, and the Bièvre southward. In some of the closer and less wealthy districts this nuisance still remains; but by far the larger part of Paris is now supplied with subterranean drains, arched with stone, some of them being of great size. Drainage, however, for separate houses is still far from being common; there is a general want of water-closets; and domestic filth is in many cases allowed to accumulate, greatly to the injury of the public health, and in spite of police regulations not strictly enforced. The houses, also, which are always five, and often seven, stories in height, though without cellars, consist, as in Edinburgh, of separate stories; and sometimes a single story, or floor, is divided into different sets of apartments, occupied by different individuals or families, the access to the different stories being from a common staircase, usually very dirty, and often, indeed, filthy to a degree revolting to an Englishman: and as water is seldom introduced into the houses by pipes, but is brought by porters from the public fountains in the streets, we need not be surprised at the deficiency of cleanliness. The more modern houses, however, are provided with better means for insuring this advantage; and in the new quarters we do not observe that *mélange* of inmates, from the prince *ex premier* to the poor seamstress *au siffrime*, that distinguishes the houses of Paris from those of most other capitals of Europe. The broader streets have externally a pleasing appearance, owing to the regularity of the houses, the great number of windows (for which there is scarcely any tax), and the general use of balconies and "external shutters called *persiennes*, formed by thin bars of wood, turning on hinges, and folding back on the walls when not in use." (*MacLaren*, p. 22.) The streets S. of the Seine are gloomy and monotonous: in the chief hotels of the nobility few windows face the street, and large *porte-cochères* lead to an inner court yard, round which the building is arranged.

Principal Streets, Places and Parks.—The leading street

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of Paris, corresponding with the Strand or Oxford-street of London, is the *Rue St. Honoré*, running westward from the *Marché des Innocents*, and forming, with its continuation, the *Rue Faubourg St. Honoré*, a line of streets very nearly 2 m. in length. The houses in this faubourg are large and handsome, belonging chiefly to the higher classes; but those in the part nearer the centre of the city consist principally of shops and residences of persons in trade. The *Rue St. Honoré* is connected eastward with the *Rue St. Antoine*, terminating in the *Place de la Bastille*, in which is the model of the projected *Fontaine de l'Éléphant*. These streets entirely intersect the capital from W.N.W. to E.S.E., and the continuous line measured from the *Barrière du Roule* westward to the *Barrière du Trône* eastward, is exactly 5 m. in length. From N. to S. runs another and almost equally important avenue, formed N. of the Seine by the *Fauxbourg* and *Rue St. Martin*, crossing the river and Isle of Paris by two bridges (the *Pont Notre Dame* and *Petit Pont*), the part S. of the river consisting of the *Rue* and *Faubourg St. Jacques*, terminating in the *Barrière d'Arceuil*, from which to the N. end of the line at the *Barrière de la Vilette* is a distance of 3½ m. The *Rue St. Denis* runs parallel to the *Rue St. Martin*, connecting the *Pont-au-Change* with the N. Boulevards at the *Porte St. Denis*; and more westward, running in the same direction, are the *Rue de Richelieu*, *Rue de Castiglione*, and *Rue de la Paix* connected with the *Place Vendôme*, the *Rue de Luxembourg*, and the *Rue Royale* and *Tronchet*, which run into the square containing the church of *la Madeleine*. These again are crossed by other streets running from W. to E., the principal being the *Rue St. Augustin*, which connects the Bourse with the Boulevard des Capuchins; and opposite to the gardens of the Tuilleries is the *Rue de Rivoli*, a noble well-paved street, lined on its N. side by government buildings and fine hotels; it is about ½ m. in length; and lined throughout its whole extent with colonnades. The chief streets S. of the Seine and parallel to its banks are in the *Faubourg St. Germain*, comprising the *Rue de Grenelle*, a handsome avenue lined with several large and handsome government-buildings, the *Rue St. Dominique*, *Rue de l'Université*, and *Rue de Bourbon*, the last running close to and in a line with the *Quai d'Orsay*. Most of the streets at the E. end of Paris are narrow and irregularly built: the *Quartier Latin*, S. of the Seine, comprises several collegiate edifices; but the streets are confined and crooked, in fact, little better than mere lanes and alleys. Indeed, the only handsome streets of Paris, except the Boulevards, are to the W. of the Palais Royal on both sides the river. The quarters of the Tuilleries, the *Place Vendôme*, and the *Chaussée d'Antin*, are the most fashionable districts N. of the Seine; but the houses, or *hôtels*, of the noblesse are chiefly in the *Faubourg St. Germain*. Besides the streets just mentioned, Paris has about seventy squares, or *places*, the principal of which are—1. the *Place de la Concorde*, an open space W. of the garden of the Tuilleries, in the centre of which is the obelisk lately brought from Luxor, in Egypt; 2. the *Place Vendôme*, an octagon surrounded on three sides by handsome buildings, with Corinthian fronts, and having in its centre a noble column, formed on the model of that of Trajan at Rome, covered with bronze castings, representing the achievements of the grand army in 1805, and surmounted by a statue of Napoleon; 3. the *Place des Victoires*, originally formed in 1685, and having in its centre an equestrian statue of Louis XIV. on a marble pedestal, with bas-reliefs; 4. the *Place de Grève*, where public executions were formerly carried into effect, and having on one side the *Hôtel de Ville*; 5. the *Parvis Notre Dame*, in front of the cathedral of that name, and having on its S. side the *Hôtel-Dieu*; and 6. the *Place de la Bastille*, in the *Faubourg St. Antoine*, occupying the site of the Bastille destroyed 14th July, 1793: in its centre is the *Colonne de Juillet*, a large Doric column, erected in commemoration of the revolution of 1830, 130 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal figure of the Genius of France. Paris has also 65 fountains, communicating by pipes with the Seine and the canal de l'Ourcq: some of them, as the fountains of St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, Grenelle, *Château d'Eau* in the Boulevard de Bondi, and that in the *Marché des Innocents*, are worthy of notice from their architectural beauty; though the supply of water from them be not only insufficient, but of bad quality. In consequence of the great depth to which the *calcaire grossier* of the Paris basin penetrates, there are no springs in the city itself, though aqueducts bring pure water from a distance: but pipes, leading as in London to each house, are of very modern date, and only partially introduced.

Exclusive of several handsome gates and barriers, Paris has four splendid triumphal arches: those of St. Denis and St. Martin in the N. Boulevards, erected in honour of Louis XIV.; the *Arc de Carrousel*, forming the principal entrance to the palace of the Tuilleries, built in 1806 on the plan of that of Septimius Severus at Rome, being 60 ft. in width,

by 45 ft. in height; and, the *Arc de l'Étoile*, at the W. end of the *Avenue de Neuilly*, commenced by Napoleon in 1806, and only recently completed. The latter is a most magnificent monument, and is, indeed, by far the most stupendous structure of the kind ever erected, either in ancient or modern times. It consists of a single arch 94½ ft. in height, 48 ft. in width, and 73 ft. in depth, and of two smaller transverse arches; the whole structure being 147 ft. in length by 73 ft. in depth, and 102½ ft. in height! It stands quite separate from any other building, so that it is seen to the best advantage. It has numerous colossal groups of sculpture, depicting most of the great battles gained by the French during the revolutionary war. The effect of this prodigious structure is grand in the extreme, and is worthy the genius and magnificence of its founder.

Contiguous to the *Arc de l'Étoile* is the garden of the Tuilleries, an enclosed space of sixty-seven acres, laid out by the celebrated Le Nôtre in broad walks and angular beds, and profusely ornamented with vases, statues, &c. It is a favourite resort of the Parisians, and is separated by the *Place de la Concorde* from the *Champs Élysées*, an open space about 1000 yds. in length by 400 yds. in breadth, planted by Colbert in 1670, with pavilions along the sides provided with seats and entertainments. These parts, for so they may be called, constitute with the *Avenue de Neuilly* the Hyde-park of Paris, and, like it, are thronged on Sundays and festival days. S. of the Seine is the *Champ de Mars*, an oblong space bordered by a double avenue of trees, and used for reviewing troops, horse-racing, &c. It was the scene of the celebrated *Fête de la Fédération*, 14th July, 1790, as well as of the *Champ de Mai* during the 100 days. Races are held in it in May and September; but English sportsmen describe them as very inferior. Several minor gardens are dispersed in the different faubourgs; besides which, near the E. and W. suburbs respectively are the *Paro des Vincennes*, about ¼ m. in length by 2 m. in breadth, and the *Bois de Boulogne*, a favourite resort of carriage company, as well as of duellists and suicides. Duels, however, have become much less frequent since the enactment of the law, allowing damages to the family of the deceased party.

Palaces and Government Buildings.—Paris contains four royal palaces; but only one of these, that of the Tuilleries, is inhabited by the royal family; the Louvre has not been the residence of a French monarch since the minority of Louis XV., and is now formed into a national museum and picture gallery; the Palais Royal, built by Cardinal Richelieu, and the favourite abode of Louis XIII., and Anne of Austria, consists principally of shops, cafés, restaurants, and *estaminets*, crowded at all times, day and night, by almost every class of the Parisians; and the Palais du Luxembourg built for Marie de Medici, widow of Henry IV., is now devoted to the use of the chamber of peers. Palace of the Tuilleries, erected in the 16th century, on the site of a manufactory of tiles (*tuiles*, whence its name), was greatly enlarged by Henry IV., Louis XIII. and XIV.; and additions have since been made to it by Napoleon and Louis Philippe. Its architecture is of a somewhat mixed character; but the earlier parts may be taken as a good specimen of the revived Italian style. Wings extended from the main building on the side towards the *Place du Carrousel*, one of which, on the S. side, connects it with the museum of the Louvre; and on the garden side are arcades extending through the central portion of the building, at the sides of which are handsome pavilions formed into state apartments, remarkable for their lofty windows, flanked by Corinthian pilasters. The general effect is extremely grand, especially on the garden side; but its grandeur results more from its great length and the variety of outline it presents, than from any excellence or congruity in the details. The state-rooms are on the first floor, running the whole length of the garden front, the principal being the *Salle du Conseil*; the state dining-room, known as the *Galerie de Diane*, from which other rooms lead to a vast saloon and state ball-room, the centre of the building, called the *Salle des Maréchaux*, adorned with portraits of the great marshals of France, and unquestionably one of the finest rooms of the kind in Europe. The court of the Tuilleries, on the E. side of the palace, was formed chiefly by Napoleon, and forms a wide space, separated by an iron railing from the *Place du Carrousel*, and now used for the inspection and review of the troops on duty in different parts of Paris. S. of the *Place du Carrousel* is the long gallery of the *Louvre*, connecting it with the Tuilleries. The pictures are deposited in a splendid range of rooms on the first floor, facing the river, above 2 m. in length; but nearly the whole interior of the palace, which forms a hollow square, is appropriated to the reception of museums, &c., which will be subsequently noticed. A portion of the basement story, however, in the S. wing, is divided into apartments for the residence of officers, attendants, &c. As respects its external architecture, the

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Louvre, is undoubtedly one of the finest regal structures in Europe. Its E. front, facing the *Place du Louvre*, consists of a magnificent colonnade formed by 24 coupled Corinthian columns, rising above the basement story, and surmounted by a beautiful cornice and line of balustrades. The S., or river front, though much less ornamented, is still extremely handsome, being faced with 40 Corinthian pilasters, above which rise a balustrade and central pediment; the N. and W. fronts are quite plain, and form a striking contrast to those just described. The internal courtyard of the Louvre is a perfect square, each side being 400 ft. in length. The buildings surrounding it are of the Corinthian and Composite orders, highly adorned with sculpture. The *Palais Royal*, which stands to the N. of the mass of buildings just noticed, has towards the Rue St. Honoré a front with two wings, united by a screen which encloses a court-yard somewhat resembling the horse guards or admiralty of London, not inelegant, though of a very impure style. Round the oblong space, at the back of the palace, the father of the present king of France erected large houses and handsome colonnades, occupied by jewellers, tailors, *merchands-de-mode*, shoemakers, printers, *restaurateurs* (the principal of which are Vély, Vefour, and the frères Provençaux), keepers of *cafés*, *astimatoirs*, or smoking-rooms, &c. The gardens are tastefully laid out, the whole being "brilliantly illuminated with gas;" and hence the Palais Royal is the perpetual rendezvous of the idle and curious, as well as of the little *rentiers* of the capital. The *Palais du Luxembourg*, where, during the republic, the directory held its sittings, and which, since the re-establishment of the monarchy, has been used by the chamber of peers, is a stately edifice, facing the *Rue de l'Ancien Gard*, with two wings, connected by a screen and gateway; being remarkable for strength and solidity, as well as for the beauty of its proportions. The interior comprises several handsome apartments, the most interesting being the *Salle des Séances*, a semi-circular chamber of no great size, round which are arranged chairs for the peers, while the flat side is occupied by the president's seat, and tables for clerks, &c.; this room, however, is much too small for its present purpose, and a larger and more commodious building is now being erected. The gallery of the Luxembourg, which once boasted of a fine collection of old pictures, since removed to the Louvre, is now appropriated to the reception of works by living French artists; the gem of the modern gallery being "the bathing nymph," by Julien. The gardens behind the palace, laid out in the old French style, have a sheet of water in the centre. Among the buildings devoted to the use of the government and legislature, the first place is due to the Palais Bourbon, erected chiefly by the Prince de Condé, between 1729 and 1789: it was occupied during the revolution by the *Council of Five Hundred*; but at the restoration of the Bourbons was restored to the Condé family, with a proviso for the accommodation of the deputies in that portion of the building previously occupied by the council. The chamber of deputies was purchased from the family in 1829; and a treaty has lately been completed for ceding the entire property of the Palais Bourbon for the use of the legislature. The Corinthian portico fronting the *Port Louis XVI.*, the pediment of which has lately been completed and exposed to public view, is of fine proportions; but, when compared with the building to which it is the entrance, it is much too large, and leads to no apartments of any great size, except the chamber itself, a semicircular room ornamented with 30 Ionic columns of white marble, having gilt capitals. The president's chair and the tribune form the centre of the axis of the semicircle, round which rise successively the seats and desks of the 459 deputies, to the height of the basement supporting the columns. The walls are adorned with pictures and statues; and a spacious double gallery, capable of accommodating 700 persons, runs round the semicircular part of the chamber, fitted up with tribunes for the royal family, corps diplomatique, &c., and seats for the public. The place of each deputy is marked at the beginning, and retained to the end of each session; but when a member addresses the assembly, he does not, as in the British House of Commons, speak from his place, but ascends the tribune near the president's chair. The sittings are held chiefly by daylight. The library of the deputies, a long and handsome gallery, contains about 44,000 vols., chiefly reports and law-books, both French and English, including also a few rare MSS.

Some of the government offices are extremely handsome edifices, especially the *Hôtel des Finances*, an inviolate structure of vast size in the Rue Rivoli; and the *Hôtel du Quai d'Orsay*, a noble stone building, on the plan of the Farnese palace at Rome, and unquestionably one of the most magnificent in Paris, comprising about 800 rooms, allotted into offices for the council of state, the Cour des Comptes, and for the departments of the Interior and Public Instruction. The *Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères*, in the Rue

des Capucines, is a building of considerable extent, but with few pretensions to architectural elegance. The *Hôtel des Monnaies*, or Mint, S. of the Seine, a little W. the Pont Neuf, built in 1771, has two fronts, the principal of which facing the river, has a length of 300, with a height of 78 ft. All the operations of coining are carried on within this building; and it is the place of assay for all gold and silver articles made in Paris. In one of the apartments is a superb collection of medals and casts belonging to all eras of French history. Among other buildings nearly or more remotely connected with the government of Paris are the following: 1. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the *Place* of the same name, commenced in 1549, but not completed till 1605, having a singularly uncouth front, with two side pavilions, higher than the rest of the edifice, and two gates leading to a quadrangle, in which is a bronze statue of Louis XIV. It comprises some fine apartments, particularly the *Grand Salle*, at one of the windows of which Lafayette, in 1830, introduced Louis Philippe to the populace as the best of Republicans! Its exterior is now undergoing extensive repairs. 2. The *Palais de Justice*, in the Isle du Palais, an edifice in a mixed style, erected between the 14th and 18th centuries, on the site of a still more ancient structure; in the interior a central staircase leads to a grand saloon, called the *Halle des Pas Perdus*, which comprises apartments for the court of cassation, the Cour Royale, and Cour d'Assize. 3. The *Hôtel de la Légion d'Honneur*, on the Quai d'Orsay. Paris has eight prisons, among which those of St. Pélagie and St. Lazare are the most extensive and best managed. The prison for juvenile offenders in the Rue de la Roquette, is built on the panopticon principle. The *Conciergerie* and *Abbaye* are small, and very inefficiently regulated the latter being now exclusively employed for the detention of military offenders.

Religious Edifices.—The sacred buildings of Paris, like those devoted to secular purposes, exhibit a great variety of styles; but from the close of the 16th century downwards, the Grecian has prevailed. The first place, however, both as respects antiquity and grandeur, must be ceded to the *Cathédrale de Notre Dame*, erected between 1010 and 1407: it is a cruciform structure, with an octagonal E. end, and double aisles surrounding the choir and nave; a third aisle also being occupied by a series of seven external chapels. At the W. end are two lofty towers, evidently intended to have been the bases for steeples; but the tower usually seen at the intersection of the nave and transepts was destroyed during the revolution. The length of the church externally is 442 ft., the breadth 162 ft., and the length of transepts 353 ft.: the towers are 235 ft. high. The exterior, though not without beauty, is heavy, owing to the absence of steeples, pinnacles, &c., which give a light appearance to the majority of Gothic buildings. The W. front, however, with its three large gates and circular window, and the noble gateway on the W. side of the church, are highly worthy of admiration. The inside of the church has a very splendid and imposing appearance, owing to its numerous aisles and chapels; but the uniformity of effect has been entirely destroyed by the embellishments of the choir, which, though in themselves beautiful, are wholly unsuited to the rest of the building. The church of *St. Germain des Prés*, built about 50 years after Notre Dame, is cruciform, with a circular E. end. A considerable portion of the old building has gone to decay; and, out of three towers, only one remains; but the interior contains some good modern decorations, valuable pictures, old monuments, &c. There are six other churches, either wholly or in part of Gothic architecture; the most interesting is the church of *St. Germain l'Auxerrois*, not only from its structure, but its associations with the less peaceful periods of the history of Paris, especially those of the massacre of St. Barthélemy. Among the more modern churches in the Grecian style, the largest and most splendid is that of St. Geneviève, now called the *Panthéon*, in the quarter of the university. It was commenced in 1764 by Louis XV. The portico is composed of 22 fluted Corinthian columns, 60 ft. in height, supporting a triangular pediment 120 ft. broad by 24 ft. in height, in which is a sculptured composition, by David, representing the genius of France (a colossal figure 14 ft. high), surrounded by the great men of the nation: on the frieze beneath is inscribed in gold letters—

"AUX GRANDS HOMMES, LA PATRIE RECONNOISSANTE."

The plan of the church is a Greek or equilateral cross, the exterior having no windows, and being ornamented only by a frieze and cornice. In the interior a gallery and colonnade line the nave and transepts on both sides, forming so many smaller naves and aisles. Semicircular windows rise above the colonnades, throwing a strong light into all parts of the building; and from the centre of the cross rises a dome 282 ft. in height, the lower part of which is encircled by a Corinthian peristyle of 33 columns, each 36 ft. high. The inside is now perfectly empty, without any embellishments, except its architectural decorations; but it is intend-

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ed that it shall be enriched with statues of Voltaire, Rousseau, Lagrange, and other illustrious individuals, whose remains have been deposited in the spacious vaults beneath the pavement. The total length of the Pantheon, including the portico, is 333 ft.; interior length from E. to W. 295 ft.; length of transept 303 ft.; uniform breadth 104 ft. On the whole, this church is a work of great merit: the general proportions are good, and there is much grace and elegance in the outline, as well as grandeur and simplicity in the design; but it is by no means entitled, either from size or composition, to be compared with St. Paul's. Among the other churches, the most deservedly celebrated is the Madeleine, at the N. end of the Rue Royale, on the model of the Parthenon of Athens, but larger, being 338 ft. in length, and 138 in breadth, while its archetype is only 238 by 100 ft. It is altogether a very noble structure, and is remarkable for purity and elegance of design. Paris has, in all, twelve parish churches, corresponding with the arrondissements, and 30 district churches, besides six others unattached, and several belonging to hospitals, convents, &c.; but none of these, except that attached to the *Hôpital des Invalides* (for which see *Hospitals*), requires any particular description. There are also several places of worship for dissenters from the Roman Catholic religion; two of which belong to the French Lutherans, two to Calvinists, and five to Independents; besides which, there are three English churches and five chapels, two American chapels, two Jews' synagogues, and a Greek church; but none of them have any claims to architectural beauty except the church of the Visitation, in the Rue St. Antoine, and the Gothic church belonging to the British embassy, in the Rue d'Aguesseau. The Roman Catholic clergy of Paris comprise an archbishop, 12 vicars-general, 3 metropolitan and 4 diocesan officials, 16 canons of Notre Dame, 34 honorary canons, with cures and vicars to the different churches.* The Protestant clergy comprise 3 Lutheran and 5 Calvinist pastors, 4 French independent ministers, an English bishop, 5 English Episcopal clergymen, and several ministers of other denominations. Paris still comprises several convents for females; but those of the present day bear but a very slight resemblance to the old nunneries; and are now little more than religious boarding schools for young ladies, or lodging houses for the numerous *sœurs de charité*, who devote themselves to the nursing of the sick in the hospitals, &c. There are, also, 14 societies, some of which are liberally supported, for the promotion of religion at home and abroad, as well as of religious education.

Judging from the statements of the most intelligent travellers, it would seem, whatever may be the other wants of the French capital, that an increase of church accommodation is not one of them. "Had I not looked into the almanack, I should never have found out which day was Sunday. The churches are open every day, and of course afford no criterion. The shops are open too; cars and carriages are plying on the streets, and placards invite you to vaudevilles at the theatres and ballets at the opera. Your first impression is that Sunday has been blotted out of the French calendar. On closer inspection, you discover that there is a difference between this and the other days in the week, though I am sorry to say it is a small one. In making a circuit about 12 o'clock through the Palais Royal, the Rue Vivienne, Boulevard des Italiens, Rue de la Paix, and Rue Rivoli, I found about one shop in 30 shut or half shut. At 4 o'clock, on a shorter tour, I found about half of them shut, and at 6 o'clock, three fourths. The thoroughfare of carriages is perhaps also rather less, and that of loaded cars decidedly so. Some of the working classes, I understand, rest on Sunday, going to church perhaps in the morning, and in the evening to a theatre with their wives, or to a cheap café, and playing at dominoes."

"On Sunday-week I went to the once celebrated Café de Mille Colonnes, (I sunk to the character of an *estaminet*, or smoking-house,) to get a cup of coffee. It was about seven; I found two or three parties playing at billiards, and a score of little groups, of two or three, or six individuals, busy with dominoes. Two of the parties near me consisted each of a man, with his wife and daughter. The greater proportion, however, of the working classes, ply their labours on Sunday till dinner-time, then rest in the afternoon; and that they may not want their holiday, go beyond the barriers where wine is cheap, and spend the Monday in drinking and dancing. The over-rigid observance of the Sunday in Scotland, which sometimes disgusts young minds with religion altogether, is a light evil, when compared with this." (*MacLaren's Notes*, p. 17.)

Cemeteries.—The Parisians formerly interred their dead like the ancient Romans, along the sides of the roads leading out of the city; but, as the population increased, and its

boundaries were extended, these grave-yards became included within its precincts, and were at length almost in the centre of the town. They were, however, both few and small; so that the inhabitants were compelled to have recourse to other modes of interment; and accordingly, large trenches (similar to those opened during the prevalence of the plague in London) were dug for the reception of corpses thrown in till the holes were filled, when they were covered over, and others opened close to them. This disgusting method of burying necessarily rendered the neighbourhood of these cemeteries extremely unhealthy; and at length the government issued a prohibition against all funerals within the town, and ordered the formation of spacious cemeteries at a mile distance from the city-walls, at the same time ordering that the bones in the old grave-yards should be deposited in the subterraneous quarries or catacombs under the Quarter St. Germain. Paris has now five large and well-laid out cemeteries, similar in many respects to those which have since been formed on the same model near London, Liverpool, Leeds, and other large towns of England. The Père-la-Chaise, outside the E. barrier, is the finest of the Parisian cemeteries; and its advantageous situation on the slope of a hill, the number, as well as beauty of its monuments, and the celebrity of many of those whose remains have been brought thither, make it one of the most interesting sights in the French metropolis. The catacombs are very extensive, running under about one third part of Paris E. of the Seine: they are arranged into galleries lined with piles of bones, and the entrance is near the Barrière de l'Enfer; but, being deemed unsafe, they are no longer shown to visitors. (*Dulaure*, ix. 211-240.)

Hospitals and benevolent institutions.—Hospitals for the relief of the sick, and *aspeices* for the aged, infirm, or foundlings, existed in Paris from a very early period; but being exclusively under the direction of ecclesiastics, the objects of the founders were grossly perverted, and the reverses of these establishments applied to improper uses. No improvement took place till the revolution; when, by a decree of convention in 1793, the two old and only remaining hospitals were ordered to surrender a portion of the inmates of their crowded and unhealthy wards to the convents and other houses that had become national property. An administration, consisting of a general council and administrative committee, was formed in 1801, for the purpose of improving the condition of the public charities of Paris: taxes on places of amusement and graves in the cemeteries were applied to defray the necessary expenses; and from that time to the present these institutions have progressively increased both in number and utility; so that at present there are 13 hospitals and 21 *aspeices*, having altogether about 20,000 beds, and supported in 1837 by a revenue of 18,606,330 fr., or 2,747,553 sterling, chiefly arising from portions of the *octroi* dues, contributions from the theatres, dues from the *Mont-de-Piété*, interest of funded property, &c. The *Hôtel-Dieu* is entitled to the first notice, on account of its antiquity; for it is known to have existed in the middle of the 12th century, and even at that early period to have had some valuable endowments. It was enlarged between the reigns of Henry IV. and Louis XVI.; and since the revolution the buildings have been so much improved, that at present the Hôtel Dieu, with its subordinate establishment in the *Rue de Faubourg St. Antoine*, furnishes accommodation for upwards of 1000 in-patients. In 1837, 26,412 patients were admitted into this establishment, the average mortality being one in 6.4. It is in every respect extremely well appointed, and has among its medical officers the most celebrated physicians and surgeons of Paris: indeed, the Hôtel-Dieu may be considered as the great normal hospital of France. The hospitals next in importance are those of *La Pitié*, *La Charité*, *St. Antoine*, *Bessien*, *des Enfants Malades*, and *des Filles-Du-Calvaire*; the whole number of these establishments under the civil administration amounting to 16, exclusive of three military hospitals, regulated by the minister of war. These hospitals, however, are, with two or three exceptions, situated in close neighbourhoods, and, from the antiquity of the buildings, ill-planned; but the interior management is extremely good, and may bear a comparison with that of the first London hospitals. Among the *aspeices*, the principal are the *Bicêtre*, for infirm old men, the *Salpêtrière*, for aged women, two *aspeices des incurables*, and one for orphans and foundlings. There are also numerous *maisons de santé* in and about Paris, which receive patients at certain fixed scales of payment, and may therefore be called hospitals for the middle classes. A great number of minor institutions for the relief of the sick and poor are supported by private subscription.

Of all the establishments, however, in the French capital devoted to the support of the aged and infirm, by far the most important, both on account of the grandeur of its buildings and the benefits which it confers on its inmates, is the *Hôtel des Invalides*, intended for the support of dis-

* The cures in France are the incumbents of livings, the vicars being the merely salaried servants of the cures; in the same way as the vicarary curates of England are the dependants of the rectors and vicars, though protected by the bishop.

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abled officers and soldiers, or those who have been in active service upwards of 30 years. The edifice, situated in the S. end of an avenue leading over the Pont des Invalides from the Champs Elysees, and begun in 1875, is a conspicuous object from a distance on account of its gilded dome, lantern, and spire rising to a height of 333 ft. above the floor. It is composed of 5 courts of equal form and size, surrounded by buildings 5 stories in height, and covers a space of nearly 7 acres; and is, on the whole, a very heavy building, without any exterior beauty. The church of the establishment is indebted for its noble appearance principally to its magnificent dome supported by 90 pairs of Composite pillars. Besides about 170 pensioned officers, there are about 3000 sub-officers and privates, who are boarded, lodged, and clothed, and receive a monthly stipend varying according to rank. The dormitories contain each from 50 to 60 beds; besides which there are large infirmaries for the sick. All, except field-officers, mess at public tables, and all wear the same uniform. Their only duty is to mount guard within the precincts of the hotel; and, when the king comes within its walls, they have the exclusive privilege of guarding his person. On the whole, the Hôtel des Invalides, though by no means so beautiful a building as Greenwich Hospital, near London, is entitled to rank with it as one of the grandest national institutions of Europe. And it is now more than ever deserving of notice from its containing the remains of the emperor Napoleon, perhaps the greatest general, and perhaps, also, the greatest man of modern times.

Commercial Establishments.—Paris, till 1836, though abounding with fine public edifices, had no structure specially devoted to the transacting of commercial business. The merchants previously met in the Hôtel Mazarin, and afterwards in the Palais Royal; but the inconvenience to which they were subject, led, in 1808, to the formation of a plan for constructing an exchange sufficiently large for the multitudinous business of so great a capital. The form of the *Bourse*, which stands in a spacious square at the E. end of the Rue St. Augustin, is a parallelogram 212 ft. in length by 126 ft. in width, surrounded by a peristyle of 66 Corinthian columns. The *Salle de la Bourse*, or great hall, on the ground-floor of the building, 116 ft. in length by 76 ft. in breadth, is surrounded by arcades of Doric architecture. A grand staircase leads to a spacious gallery supported by Doric columns, and to the hall of the Tribunal de Commerce. Corridors run round both the upper and lower hall, communicating with various rooms devoted to commercial purposes: and on the whole the arrangements are of the most complete description. The hours for transacting business are from one to five; but the galleries and corridors are open from nine till five. The *Banque de France*, erected by Manard in 1790, possesses little architectural beauty. The present establishment was founded in 1803, and received the exclusive privilege for 40 years of issuing notes payable to bearer. Its capital consists of 90,000,000 francs, in shares of 1000 francs each. The notes issued are for 1000 and 500 francs. The customary rate of discount varies according to circumstances, but averages 4 per cent: the bank, however, discounts no bills that have more than three months to run. It opens, also, *comptes courants* with all requiring them, and charges no commission, its only remuneration for such transactions arising out of the use of money placed in its hands. The government of the bank is vested in a council of 90 elected by the 900 largest proprietors; the governor and deputy-governor are appointed by the king. The institution is flourishing, and enjoys unlimited credit. The public establishments connected with wholesale trade are called *halles*, the principal of which is the *Halle aux Blés*, or corn-market, a circular building, completed in 1767. The *Halle aux Vins*, on the Quai St. Bernard, S. of the Seine, near the Jardin du Roi, is an immense inclosure, having an area of 31,100 sq. yards, walled on three sides and fenced towards the quay by an iron railing about 850 yards in length. This great market is divided into streets called after the principal French wines; there are seven in piles of buildings, four in front and three behind, one of which is fire-proof, and used solely as a store-house for spirits. The warehouses and vaults will contain 400,000 casks. Wines entering this *dépot* are not charged with the octroi till taken out for consumption; but they pay one franc per cask for warehouse room, &c. The hall is open from six to six in summer, and from seven to five in winter; and the counting-houses of some of the principal wine merchants are within the premises. The quantity of wine taken out of the hall in 1836 amounted to 932,402 hectolitres, and of spirits to 36,910 hect. The other wholesale markets are the *Halle aux Draps*, and the *Halle au Cuir*, the *Halle aux Vaux*, near the Quai de la Tournelle, being now exclusively used by the chiffonniers for the sale and exchange of rags, &c. The *Mont-de-Piété* of Paris is a government establishment, enjoying the exclusive privilege of lending money on moveable effects at the rate of 9 per

cent. a year, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. a month. The money which it lends is borrowed from government at the rate of 3 per cent.; and the whole is under the management of a board of commissioners.

Markets, &c.—Paris has 36 markets, the principal of which is that of St. Germain, opening on the Rue de Seine, and constructed from the designs of Blondel, which has served as a model for all the others since built. It is a parallelogram, 500 feet in length, by 480 feet in breadth. One of the most celebrated markets is the *Marché des Innocens*, in the centre of which, as already observed, is one of the noblest fountains in the capital: this, in fact, is the Covent Garden market of Paris, and has at least an equally fine and abundant show of fruit and vegetables; but connected with it, and in its immediate neighbourhood, are several other markets for fish, cheese, eggs, &c.; and indeed it may be termed a "quarter of markets." The *Marché des Vieux Linge* (old clothes market), built in 1809, partly on the site of the old *Temple* (the prison of Louis XVI. immediately prior to his execution), comprises four galleries containing 1888 stalls or shops, in which are exhibited for sale all kinds of old clothes, shoes, iron, tools, &c.; and is, on the whole, not unlike the Rag Fair or Monmouth-street of London. The other markets are, generally speaking, commodious, but they require no particular description. Paris has, also, five *abattoirs* (built in consequence of a decree of Napoleon, 9th Feb. 1810), where the animals necessary for the consumption of its inhabitants are killed. The abattoir of Montmartre is about 1074 feet long, and 364 feet broad, and that of Ménil-montant is nearly as large; the other three (two of which are S. of the Seine) are inferior both in size and arrangement.

Internal Consumption.—All estimates respecting the consumption of provisions in a populous city must, of course, be extremely vague; but, perhaps, with regard to Paris, there is less uncertainty, owing to the octrois or duties levied on most articles coming across the barrier. It is very difficult to form any estimate of the consumption of bread, on account of the permitted exportation of wheat into the neighbouring districts, whenever the price outside the barriers exceeds that of the *Halle aux Blés*, but the daily consumption of flour is supposed to amount to about 1700 sacks. Cattle, sheep, &c., chiefly come from Normandy, the Isle of France, and Limousin. It appears, however, that, though, in 1826, the average consumption of each inhabitant was estimated at 63·4 kilogram, the allowance to each in 1836 amounted to only 59·4 kilogr., a result ascribable wholly, or almost wholly, to the increased price of butcher's meat, occasioned by the oppressive duties laid on foreign cattle when imported, and the inadequacy of the home supply. (See art. FRANCE.)

The following table, though not complete, gives a tolerable idea of the consumption of Paris in 1836.

Wines . . .	993,363 hect.	Sauages,	
Spirits . . .	36,441 —	hams, &c.	3,301,518 kilog.
Older and		Cheese, dry	1,244,587 —
perry . . .	18,133 —	Grapes . . .	618,936 —
Vinegar . . .	17,541 —	Sea-fish . . .	4,771,263 fr. val.
Beer . . .	111,811 —	Oysters . . .	1,219,639 —
Oxen . . .	73,330 head.	Fresh-water	
Cows . . .	17,443 —	fish . . .	541,745 —
Calves . . .	77,563 —	Poultry and	
Sheep . . .	378,476 —	game . . .	8,387,376 —
Pigs . . .	91,939 —	Butter . . .	11,332,060 —
Pies and prepe-		Eggs . . .	4,935,864 —
red meats . . .	210,773 kilog.	Hay . . .	7,843,323 bottles.
Meat, coarse . . .	819,981 —	Straw . . .	11,959,813 —
Offal . . .	1,233,779 kilog.	Oats . . .	1,003,945 hect.

Among other articles of consumption, the tobacco sold in Paris during the same year amounted to 708,793 kilog. Fuel, which is here one of the most costly articles of domestic expenditure, consists principally of wood; but large quantities of coal and charcoal are also made use of.

Industry, Commerce, and Trade.—Paris, besides being the political cap. of France, is one of the chief seats of the national industry and commerce. Many branches of industry are conducted on an extensive scale; the advantages resulting from the greater subdivision of employment, the greater command of scientific assistance, and of skilled workmen, being more than sufficient to counterbalance the higher wages and heavier expenses in other respects attending their prosecution in so great a city. Still, however, it is ludicrous to suppose that a city like Paris, without coal, and without the command of water-power, should ever be able to come into successful competition with such places as Manchester, Glasgow, or Birmingham. The articles produced in Paris are, in fact, chiefly those of virtue, jewellery, the fine arts, or those immediately ministering to the luxurious wants of a great capital. In these, however, a great increase has taken place during the last 10 years; and in 1838 the prefect of the department estimated the

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value of its manufactures exported to foreign countries at 80,000,000 francs, and of those sent into other parts of France at an equal sum. Two large manufacturing establishments belong to the government, and, like all similar establishments, are carried on at a heavy loss. One of these, the *Manufacture Royale des Gobelins*, so called from the place where it is carried on having originally belonged to a family of the name of Gobelins, who amassed great wealth as dyers; but the property having changed hands, it was converted into an establishment for weaving tapestry; and, becoming celebrated for the beauty of its products, was purchased by Colbert for Louis XIV., in 1663, since which it has been a government monopoly. The pieces of tapestry are most exquisitely executed, and the effect of some of them is scarcely inferior to that of the best oil paintings. The manufacture of a single piece frequently occupies three or four years, costing from 15,000 to 18,000 francs. Some splendid carpets are likewise manufactured in this establishment. Its products are chiefly destined for the royal palaces and public buildings, or for presents by the king to other monarchs: a few of the inferior pieces of tapestry are allowed to be sold, but the sale of carpets is forbidden. A drawing school is attached to the manufacture, and lectures are annually delivered by the most celebrated chemists on the chemical principles of dyeing. The royal manufacture of tobacco is conducted on a very extensive scale, in a handsome modern house on the Quai des Invalides. The quantity of tobacco purchased by the government, in 1838, amounted to 5,385,000 kilograms, besides 135,000,000 cigars; and about one fifth part of the entire produce of tobacco in France is manufactured in this establishment. The royal manufacture of Sévres porcelain, though about 6 m. from Paris, and not in the department of the Seine, may be noticed in this place: it has been the property of the crown since 1759. Some of the articles furnished by this manufactory bring very high prices, and are esteemed alike for elegance of form, and the beauty and brilliancy of the paintings. An exhibition takes place in September, when there is an extensive show of foreign china and earthenware, as well as of specimens in different stages of progress. The *salo-dépôt*, in Paris, is in the Rue Rivoli. Among the other manufactures of the capital, jewellery, works in gold, silver, bronze, and steel, watch-making, the manufacture of chemical products, hats, carpets, artificial flowers, and the compounding of all kinds of bonbons and sweetmeats, furnish employment to a vast number of persons; besides which, Paris has 28 woollen factories, employing upward of 1200 hands, and producing broad-cloth, cashmere shawls, *schallis*, flannels, &c., one establishment for weaving silk shawls, and 24 factories for cotton or mixed goods of cotton and worsted. The manufacture of both silk and cotton stockings is likewise conducted on a most extensive scale. With respect to the wages of workmen in Paris, there has been a considerable fall since the revolution of 1830: stone-cutters, carpenters, masons, &c., receive from 3 to 4 francs a day, and a few of those engaged in the more delicate branches of handicraft may earn from 5 to 6 francs per the day of 12 hours. Those engaged in the cotton and woollen factories receive only about 1½ francs per diem, and work for 14 or 15 hours; and the wages of females, in whatever branch they are employed, scarcely exceeds that rate. Young women in shops receive their food, washing, and lodging, with wages varying from 160 to 400 francs a year. The expenses of living to these classes range between 17 and 25 sous a day, and lodging may cost about 100 francs a year. The Parisian workmen scarcely ever work on Sunday, and they are quite as fond as those of London of keeping holiday on Monday, devoting both these days to amusements in the guinguettes, theatres, &c. A great number of workmen belong to benefit societies, of which there are about 170; and the moral condition of the labouring classes has been greatly improved by the establishment of fire and life insurance companies, savings' banks, infant and primary schools, as well as by the abolition of lotteries and gambling-houses. In 1838, 30,697,968 francs were paid into the Paris Savings' bank, and 21,379,500 francs were taken out.

The export trade of Paris consists chiefly in the transmission to foreign countries of its different manufactures. The following is an official statement of the value of the exports from Paris from 1828 to 1837 inclusive:—

1828	66,972,467 fr.	1833	95,274,381 fr.
1829	64,737,731	1834	96,315,030
1830	64,321,108	1835	119,441,522
1831	66,758,574	1836	134,495,449
1832	66,911,055	1837	137,000,000

The retail trade of Paris is on a very extensive scale, and it is estimated that there are 6500 retailers of food and drink, that 3000 are employed in making and selling articles of dress or ornament, 3000 in building and furnishing houses, 850 in printing, publishing, and selling books, &c., 1570 in

trades connected with the fine arts, 350 in trades connected with mechanics, optics, &c., and about 650 in keeping hotels, restaurants, cafes, &c.; but these statements are all very vague, and not to be relied on. The tradesmen's licences, issued in Paris, during 1838, amounted to 73,381, including hawkers; and the returns to government from this source were estimated at 8,321,354 francs.

Paris has also 42 banking firms, 128 stock and insurance brokers, 1000 physicians and surgeons, 260 apothecaries, and about 400 persons keeping seminaries and pensions for children of both sexes.

Seine, Bridges, Quays, and Navigation.—Paris has not like London, a deep broad river, navigable to the city by sea-borne vessels of large burden; but the Seine is, notwithstanding, a striking feature in Paris on account of its bridges and quays, as well as advantageous from its extensive boat-navigation. It enters Paris from the E.S.E. about 3½ m. below its junction with the Marne, at Charenton, and in its course forms a slight curve northward, its whole length from the *Barrière de la Rapée* at the E. end, to the *Barrière de la Grenelle* at its W. extremity, being 8000 metres, or nearly 5 m., in which space it forms three islets, the smallest but highest up the stream being the *Île Louviers*, used as a dépôt for wood-fuel, the *Île de St. Louis*, about 700 yards in length, and the *Île du Palais*, the site of the ancient *Lutetia*, about 5 furlongs in length, by 2 do. in breadth. The river is crossed by 94 bridges, of which five are on the suspension plan, three of iron and stone, one of wood, and the rest of stone. These structures, though usually on a level with the quays, and on the whole convenient, will not bear to be compared with the bridges of St. Trinité at Florence, or St. Angelo at Rome, much less with the noble bridges crossing the Thames. "The Parisians," says Mr. Woods, "boast of their bridges, but without great reason: the *Pont d'Austerlitz*, sometimes called *Pont du Jardin du Roi*, is fine for an iron bridge; the *Pont Neuf*, which crosses two branches of the Seine, and has 12 arches, has little pretension to beauty; the *Pont des Arts* is a light, not to say slight construction of iron, for foot passengers; the *Pont Royal* is a well constructed stone bridge of five arches, but hardly a handsome one; the *Pont de la Concorde* is a stone structure of five very ugly looking flat arches, and the *Pont de Jena* is a caricature of flattened elliptical arches, and apparent lightness, its edifice merit being confined to some ingenuity in the constructor in order to obtain this effect, which, nevertheless, is certainly a blemish." (*Letters of an Architect*, i. 22.) The islets in the river are connected with the N. and S. bank by 10 bridges, some of stone and others of wood, of inferior size and little beauty. The banks of the Seine are not blocked up, like those of the Thames, with coal-wharves, warehouses, and irregularly built houses, running close down to the water's edge, but have fine open quays, affording uninterrupted walks, extending on both sides the river from one end of the city to the other, Paris being in this respect greatly superior to London. Wharves and landing-places are formed in different parts, particularly towards the E. end of the city. *Dépôts*, for fire-wood are to be found along the river, and on all the outskirts of the town, and the boats along the wharves on both sides the *Île du Palais* furnish supplies of wood and charcoal. The navigation of the river is effected by large boats called *coches d'eau*, by barks, and within the last few years by steamers, the number of which is progressively increasing. From the higher parts of the river about 11,000 boats arrive every year with fruit, corn, and flour, hay, wine, paving-stones, bricks, &c., besides about 4000 barks laden with timber, charcoal, and fire-wood. Barges of from 40 to 60 tons burden come from Rouen with colonial produce, cotton goods, cider, salt, foreign corn, &c., and two steamboats ply daily between Rouen and Paris, and two others during summer between Paris and Montreuil. The river dries in light, and does not average more than 700,000 francs a year, exclusive of the octrois.

Canals and Railways.—The canal N. of the Seine consists of two or three branches, connected with an undertaking for uniting the waters of the Seine and Oureq, with the view not only of making an inland navigation, but also of supplying the capital with water of better quality than that of the Seine. The canal de l'Oureq receives the waters of the Oureq about 28 m. N.E. Paris, and after collecting several minor streams, falls into a basin in the N.E. suburb of the city, from which branch several canals almost encircling the N. side of Paris. These canals, however, are less used for navigation than for supplying the city with water. Several railroads are in course of construction from Paris; those to St. Germain and Versailles are already open, are much frequented, and will, apparently, be profitable undertakings. The principal projected railways are intended to connect Paris with Orleans, and with Rouen and Havre. Other railways will, in all probability, be formed within a few years; and there is reason to hope that the country

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may, at no distant period, possess some considerable portion of the facility and speed of communication which distinguish England and Belgium from the other countries of Europe.

Establishments for Education.—The university of Paris, which appears to have been established early in the 13th century, though some writers have traced its antiquity up to the time of Charlemagne, comprised, before the revolution of 1789, 10 great and 26 minor colleges, which had each faculties of divinity, law, physic, and arts. The professors appear to have been attached to colleges rather than to the university as an abstract body, and the number of students living in the colleges was very considerable. The income of the university arose out of a 28th part of the rent paid by the farmer-general of the royal posts and messageries, which, with the students' fees, made a large income; and the extensive buildings, still remaining, testify the importance once attached to these institutions, at the same time that the literary annals of France prove that, speaking generally, the various functionaries performed their duties pretty efficiently. At the revolution, however, the colleges were abolished, their estates confiscated, and the whole establishment was remodelled. Farther alterations were made by Napoleon: but the present system dates from the restoration of the Bourbons. The university of Paris, as now constituted, is in fact the central establishment for education in France, and has under its direction all the faculties, colleges, and schools of the country: Indeed, it may be considered as a mere government establishment, since the minister of public instruction, is *ex-officio* rector of the university, which has jurisdiction over the five royal and two private colleges of Paris, the royal college of Versailles, and all the *institutions* and *pensions* within certain limits. There are four faculties for higher degrees granted by the academic council; but no students can be admitted to them without having previously taken the degree of bachelor of letters. Professors are attached to each faculty, and deliver gratuitous courses of lectures, a certain attendance on which, as well as other exercises, is necessary for obtaining degrees. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of letters must produce certificates of having studied at least one year in one of the colleges of the university, in some authorised institution, or under the charge of a regular tutor. Examinations are publicly held four times a year under four professors appointed by the academic council: they include numerous oral questions on philosophy, literature, history, and the elements of mathematics, with papers for written composition and the translation of Greek and Latin authors. The examination of each candidate must last 14 hours, but may be protracted at the pleasure of the professors. All the higher degrees are granted only after severe trials, and numerous candidates are annually rejected. The number of regularly-entered students in law is about 3300, and in medicine 2300. There are seven colleges in Paris, all of which have a certain number of attached bursaries, and receive boarders as well as day-pupils. The following table exhibits the numbers and classes of the students in the different colleges in 1840-41.

Colleges.	Bursars.	Free-boarders.	Out-door Pupils.	Total.
Collège Louis le Grand	52	451	662	1,079
— de Henri IV.	15	408	325	490
— de St. Louis	31	314	576	421
— de Charlemagne	none	—	791	791
— de Bourbonne	none	—	892	892
— Stanislas	30	111	44	175
— Rollin	47	342	—	389
Total	915	1,526	3,247	5,115

At the end of each academical year, in August, a grand distribution of prizes takes place in the public hall of the Sorbonne to the most deserving pupils of these colleges, and the degree of emulation thus excited among more than 5000 students is immense. The minister of public instruction presides at this ceremony, the professors deliver Latin orations, and the company comprises the most distinguished functionaries and literati of France.

Paris, besides its colleges, has 28 institutions and 93 pensions for boys, with 32 institutions and 48 pensions for girls. These are similar in all respects, except in size; the institutions being on a larger scale, and the course of study more general and more advanced in them than in the pensions. The conductors of these establishments must be at least graduates of letters, and are bound by law not only to follow a course of study prescribed by the university, but to send their pupils daily to one of the royal colleges in order to attend the professors' lectures. It is their duty, also, to assist them in their studies, and prepare them for the lessons to be gone through in the public class-rooms of the college. All the permanent students of the colleges wear a military-looking uniform, and are summoned to their duties by beat of drum. There are no colleges for

girls, and their education varies according to the system followed in each particular establishment; the mistresses, however, of the different schools are obliged to pass an examination before persons authorised by the university. (See a valuable paper on the *Present State of superior Education in Paris*, in the *Statistical Journal of London*, iv., 50-66.)

Among the other establishments for education, the highest is the college of France, founded by Francis I. in 1530, and augmented at different periods. It consists of professors only, called *lecteurs du Roi*, among which are Biot, Thénard, Elie de Beaumont, Michelet, Lacroix, Jaubert, St. Hilaire, Chevallier, and other distinguished scholars and men of science. All their lectures are gratuitous, and open to every body. The museum of natural history, in the *Jardin des Plantes*, has likewise an attached corps of 13 professors, who deliver courses of lectures on different departments of natural history, chemistry, agriculture, &c. These lectures are, also, perfectly open and gratuitous, as are those delivered on Oriental literature at the *Bibliothèque du Roi*; on painting, sculpture, &c., at the royal school of fine arts; on various branches of practical science at the *Conservatoire des Arts des Métiers*. One of the best of the educational institutions to which the revolution gave rise is the *Ecole Polytechnique*, established in 1794-95, for the promotion of mathematical and physical science and the graphic arts, and the preparation of pupils for the artillery, engineering, and mining departments. The school is under the control of the minister of war; but the details of management and instruction are left to a general council. The most distinguished masters in every branch of science are hired by government; and no students are admitted without having previously undergone an examination, to prove their competency in the classics and elementary mathematics. The pupils, of whom there are about 300, study two, sometimes three years; and no one can enter the higher departments of the military service without a certificate of attendance at this establishment. The present king has founded 24 scholarships, twelve of which are in the gift of the minister of war, eight of the minister of the interior, and four of the minister of marine. The establishment is supported by government; but the pupils pay an annual sum for board and lodging. The mathematical education at this institution is excellent, much superior indeed to what it is in most other institutions of the same kind. Another seminary of great importance, and closely connected with Paris, though not within the capital, is the *Maison Royale* of St. Denis, established by Napoleon, and furnishing an excellent education to between 600 and 700 young ladies, the daughters, sisters, and nieces of members of the legion of honour; of whom 400 receive their instruction gratuitously. This institution is in every respect admirably conducted, and might serve as a model for a large college of females; it has, also, two succursal houses, in which 400 pupils are gratuitously instructed. There are also several normal schools, with lectures, &c., for the purpose of forming teachers in the primary schools. The adult primary schools in the department of the Seine are attended by about 8500 pupils; and the primary schools for children were attended, in 1838, by 12,650 boys, and 11,250 girls; the expense of these establishments being estimated at more than half a million francs a year. There are at present, also, between twenty and thirty infant schools in Paris, supported by subscription, and attended by about 5000 children.

Literary Institutions.—Among the many chartered and private literary societies of Paris, the highest place is due to the Institute, unquestionably the first establishment of the kind in Europe. A decree of the convention, in 1793, annihilated the old *académies*, including among others, the *Académie des Inscriptions et des Belles Lettres*, the most celebrated academical institution that ever existed. In 1795, however, the *Institute* was formed, in the view of combining the literary and scientific academies into one body. In 1803, Napoleon divided the Institute into four classes; and in 1832, a fifth was formed of moral and political science. The titular members, of whom there are 217, receive pensions from government, ranging between 1300 and 1500 francs a year, besides whom there are 45 free academicians, 31 associates, and 219 corresponding members. The magnificent building in which this learned body meets is on the Quai Conti, near the Pont Neuf: it was built at the close of the 17th century, after the designs of Leveau, at an expense of 2,000,000 francs, left by Cardinal Mazarin, who intended it should be a college for natives of four provinces then recently annexed to the crown of France. The principal room of the palace (formerly used as a church) is now appropriated to the sittings of the different classes, and fitted up with benches forming a semicircle facing the president's chair. The Mazarine library comprises 160,000 printed vols., with 4500 MSS.; and the more recently formed library of the Institute has upwards of 100,000 vols., chiefly scientific works. At one end of this library is Pigalle's celebrated marble

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statue of Voltaire. The interior is adorned with busts, bas-reliefs, &c.; and this palace is, on the whole, one of the finest public edifices in Paris. The *Bureau des Longitudes* is another important public body, formed in 1795, for the discovery of the best methods of ascertaining the longitude, and for the general improvement of navigation: its meetings are held at the Observatory (near the Barrière d'Arceuil), a building well suited for astronomical observations, and furnished with every description of philosophical instruments, and a good library of scientific works. The bureau produces annually the celestial almanack, called the *Connaissance des Temps*, for the use of navigators; and another work of a more general character, the *Annaire du Bureau des Longitudes*. The Royal Academy of Medicine, formed in 1776, and restored in 1890, is charged with making reports to government on all matters of public health: this establishment, as definitively organized in 1835, consists of 175 resident, and 25 country members, with 23 foreign associates. The following are among the principal learned societies of Paris supported by private subscription:—

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|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| * Soc. Royale des Antiquaires. | Société Entomologique de France. |
| * — Royale d'Agriculture. | — Soc. d'Histoire Naturelle. |
| * — Géologique de France. | — Athénée Royal de Paris. |
| * — de Géographie. | * Institut Historique. |
| * — Grammaticale. | — Athénée des Arts. |
| * — Philomatique. | — Académie de l'Industrie |
| * — Philotechnique. | — Française. |
| * — de Statistique Univ. | * Soc. pour l'Encouragement |
| * — d'Horticulture. | de l'Industrie Nationale. |
| * — Asiatique. | |

Libraries, Museums, and Picture Galleries.—By far the most celebrated library of Paris, and probably the largest and most valuable that any where exists, is the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, or royal library. This vast collection of books is deposited in the old Hôtel de Nevers, a long, inelegant-looking edifice in the Rue Richelieu. It was begun in the middle of the 16th century; and at the death of Louis XIV. it had 70,000 vols.: it was afterwards greatly increased by the addition of MSS. and printed books from the suppressed convents; and it is said to comprise at present about 700,000 books and pamphlets, 80,000 MSS., 100,000 medals, 1,600,000 engravings, and 300,000 maps or plans; though there is reason to think that these numbers are in some measure, considerably overrated. It is open from ten to three daily (except Sundays, and during a recess of six weeks in September and October), and every facility is given for literary research, except that the books may not be removed from the building. Among the libraries attached to public establishments, the following are the largest:—That of St. Geneviève, comprising 300,000 printed vols. and 30,000 MSS.; the two libraries of the Institute, consisting together of 900,000 vols. and 4500 MSS.; that of the Arsenal 190,000 vols. and 6300 MSS.; that of the chamber of deputies (50,000 vols.); and that of the Bibliothèque de la Ville (30,000), all open to the public. Paris has also several valuable museums, belonging either to the government or the university. The museum of natural history, in the *Jardin des Plantes*, may be said to stand at the head of every institution of the kind, not only in France, but elsewhere; it is conducted at an annual expense of 300,000 francs, and gives employment to 160 persons. The botanic garden, exclusive of a large collection of exotic plants from all climates, comprises buildings fitted up as dens for carnivorous animals, with menageries for foreign birds and beasts, which are all provided with habitations suitable to their modes of life. This collection of living animals, perhaps the largest in Europe, has enriched the museum with many new species, and enabled zoologists to improve the study of comparative physiology. Large additions to the *ménagerie* have recently been made, and the collection is constantly on the increase. The amphitheatre of anatomy and museum of natural history occupy a large space at the end of the garden: on the first floor of the latter is a superb collection of reptiles and birds; the second floor is devoted to the reception of mammalia, birds, insects, mollusca, &c., arranged according to the system of Cuvier (who here pursued those studies that have gained him an imperishable fame); and on the third story is arranged a general herbal, comprising upwards of 50,000 species, besides special collections amassed by Tournefort, Jussieu, Humboldt, Decandolle, &c., the entire number of specimens amounting to nearly 400,000. Along the E. side of the garden runs a long gallery, in which is deposited a noble museum of geology and mineralogy, only recently formed, and even now second to none in Europe. The museum of comparative anatomy is kept in a detached building W. of the garden; and the number of preparations, which fill 15 rooms, considerably exceeds 15,000. The menagerie is open every day; and the museums may be seen by tickets twice, or three times a week. Paris has many

minor collections of anatomy, mineralogy, &c., attached to the school of medicine, and to its numerous literary societies; but none of them are sufficiently extensive to require description. The *Conservatoire des Arts et des Métiers*, in the Rue St. Martin, deserves notice, both on account of its great extent and the astonishing variety of instruments and machines, specimens of manufacture, models of patents, &c., deposited therein; in fact, this gallery of practical science is one of the most interesting exhibitions in Paris; and having been re-arranged and newly catalogued, may now be seen to great advantage. It is open during two days in the week; but the library is accessible seven or eight hours a day.

The great glory of Paris, however, as respects the fine arts, is the gallery of the Louvre, comprising a most extensive and valuable collection of pictures and statues. During the latter years of the reign of Napoleon, this gallery was the richest and most magnificent by far of any that has ever existed, having then to boast of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Rome, Florence, and, in fact, of the greater part of continental Europe, carried off by the conquering legions of France. But victory having deserted the eagles of Napoleon, these treasures were again restored to their former possessors, and the Louvre has no longer to glory in the Apollo Belvidere, the Venus de Medici, and other matchless productions. Still, however, the collection is a very noble one. Eighteen large halls, on the ground-floor, are filled with pieces of sculpture, including the choicest treasures of the Villa-Borghese, and many works that once embellished ancient Rome. Many of them are of great value, especially the *Diane à la Biche*, standing on a pedestal adorned with most exquisite bas-reliefs; a statue of Mars, supposed to have been modelled from a picture by Zeuxis, once in the temple of Concord, at Rome; the celebrated Fighting Gladiator, by Agias of Ephesus; the Hermaprodite of the Villa-Borghese, a statue of Jason, erroneously called Cincinnatus; and the magnificent group of Silenus and the Infant Bacchus discovered in the garden of Salust at Pompeii. Five other rooms in the basement story are devoted to the reception of works by modern sculptors; a large apartment was filled in 1830 with a collection of Egyptian antiquities, and a large gallery has since been opened, called the *Musée de la Marine*, comprising models and sections of vessels, plans of ports, and other naval curiosities. The great picture gallery, which is on the first floor, is approached by a grand staircase painted by native artists, and comprises a suit of nine apartments, the walls of which are lined by upwards of 1900 pictures by artists belonging to the French, Flemish and Dutch, Italian and Spanish schools. Among the pictures of the French school are 15 admirable landscapes by Claude, the best of which is the well known "Disembarkation of Cleopatra;" 16 compositions, chiefly scriptural, by N. Poussin, among which may be distinguished an "Assumption" and "Holy Family," and 17 beautifully coloured marine paintings by Vermet. Among the Flemish and Dutch pictures, which, like those of the French school, occupy three apartments, the most distinguished specimens are "Gerard Dow's Dropsical Woman;" several pictures by the Vandycs, particularly a sketch of the "Dead Saviour in the Virgin's arms;" 14 fine studies by Rembrandt, including his "Venus and Cupid;" and 38 pictures by Rubens, the principal of which are the "Flight into Egypt;" and a composition known to connoisseurs as the *Virgo aux Anges*. The schools of Italy and Spain occupy the three remaining apartments, which, indeed, contain the gems of the gallery. The following have been specified as those more particularly entitled to notice.—Raphael's "*Belle Jardinière*," and "Holy Family," painted for Francis I., who paid for it upwards of 45,000 francs; Leonardo da Vinci's portrait of "Monalisa;" Correggio's group of "Jupiter and Antiope;" Domenichino's "*St. Cecilia*;" Guido's "Infant Saviour on the Virgin's knee;" Guercino's "Repentance of St. Peter;" a magnificent battle-piece, and the "Witch of Endor," by Salvator Rosa; Murillo's "Infant Jesus;" and Eppagoletto's "Adoration of the Shepherds."

The Louvre is open every day except Mondays, and on Sundays the concourse of visitors is particularly great. Owing to the want of room, the pictures of the ancient masters are removed from the grand gallery, or are covered over, from the 1st of February to June, to make way for the annual exhibition of the works of the modern artists! This arrangement has been much objected to, and is, perhaps the most defective of any connected with the fine arts in Paris. It is to be hoped that it may speedily be obviated, by providing some other place for the modern exhibition. The French metropolis comprises several valuable private collections, especially that of Marshal Soult, which has some fine specimens of the Spanish school: the gallery of the Palais Royal consists chiefly of works by modern artists.

Literature and Periodical Press.—Paris is the great centre from which emanate all the most important publications

* Those marked with an asterisk publish memoirs and bulletins of their proceedings.

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of France, and in which is congregated all the most distinguished French writers. The increase of publications appears to have been regularly progressive from 1817. And within the last 30 years a great number of highly important and valuable new works, especially in history, philosophy, and science, have issued from the French press, as well as several republications of old standard works. These large undertakings are mostly conducted at the expense and risk, not of one, but of several publishers, on a joint stock principle. The periodical press of Paris is well conducted, and has great influence. In 1838, 247 periodical works were published, exclusive of 66 political papers. The principal magazines are the *Revue de Paris* (which appears weekly), and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Revue du Nord*, and *Revue Britannique*, published monthly.

The following table exhibits the circulation, in 1838, of the nine principal newspapers of Paris:—

Le Siècle	11,667
Le Presse	9,700
Le Constitutionnel	5,553
Le Moniteur Parisien	5,300
Le Gazette de France	5,006
Le Quotidienne	3,333
Le National	3,333
Le Journal des Débats	3,166
Le Journal du Commerce	3,100

The sale, however, of the "Presse" and "Constitutionnel," has considerably diminished since this return. The "Moniteur Universel" is the official morning journal of the government. "Galignani's Messenger," a well conducted daily paper, in English, is extensively circulated in the principal cities and towns of continental Europe. The royal printing-office of Paris employs about 400 workmen. The censorship of the press, which was early introduced, and was exercised, though with considerable indulgence, down to the revolution of 1789, was finally abolished after the revolution of 1830.

Theatres and other Amusements.—Paris may be regarded as the dramatic capital of Europe. Every Parisian, even of the lowest class, esteems himself, more or less, a critic of the drama; and the fondness for this species of entertainments makes the 14 theatres be almost nightly crowded to excess: indeed, the receipts of the theatres have for some years been steadily on the increase, and amount at present to nearly 9,000,000 francs a year, of which a tenth goes to the support of public hospitals and charities. The most fashionable spectacles of Paris are the Italian and French operas. The former of these (which has been held in the Odéon since the destruction by fire of the old Salle Favart, but will soon be removed to the Théâtre de la Renaissance) is strictly confined to the representation of Italian operas, and its administration for many years has secured an almost unprecedented amount of vocal and instrumental talent. The French opera house, belonging to the *Académie Royale de Musique*, is partly supported by the government; the operas are represented by the pupils of the academy, the dancers in the ballet are the first in Europe, and the stage mechanism is brought to matchless perfection. These theatres are supported chiefly by the higher classes, and as fashionable resorts may be considered analogous to the Italian opera in London. The other theatres, five or six of which are nightly crowded almost to suffocation, are supported by the middle classes, the small *restorers*, and wealthy tradespeople. Vaudevilles and musical farces are the most popular entertainments; but among the lower classes frequenting the Porte St. Martin and Ambigu Comique, there is a marked predilection for the horrible, as depicted by Victor Hugo, Dumas, &c. The following is a list of the theatres now open in Paris, with the amount of accommodation in each:—

Académie Royale de Musique	1,940	Théâtre du Palais Royal	930
Odéon (Ital. Opera)	1,600	Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin	1,800
Théâtre Français	1,590	Théâtre Gaîté	1,800
— de l'Opéra Comique	1,900	— des Folies Dramatiques	1,400
Théâtre des Variétés	1,940	Théâtre de la Porte St. Antoine	1,200
— de la Renaissance	1,800	Gymnase Dramatique	1,300
Théâtre de l'Ambigu Comique	1,900	Cirque Olympique, (for horsemanship)	1,800

The theatres, however, are by no means the only amusement of the Parisians; for they seem to be equally attached to their concerts, balls, and guinguettes, which abound in every part of the French metropolis. The concerts Muzard are in high estimation, and those of Strauss in the *Jardin Turc*, near the Porte St. Martin, are almost equally celebrated. The *Bal masqué* of the opera deserves notice also, as being the nearest approach made by the French to the almost insane revelries of an Italian carnival.

Hotels, Clubs, &c.—Paris abounds with excellent hotels, cafes, and restaurants; about a dozen of which may vie in respectability and amount of accommodation with similar establishments in the W. end of London. They are uniformly clean, and in many cases elegantly furnished. "Indeed," says Mr. Maciaren, "in the interior of these establishments, two peculiarities immediately strike the eye of a stranger—the profuse use of mirrors and marble. Many apartments are furnished with three or four mirrors of very large size; and you will see a restaurant panelled all round with mirrors, each 3 or 4 ft. broad. The tables in these places are almost invariably slabs of marble, and the tops of cabinets and even basin-stands are of the same substance. In the cafes here, also, there are no fires visible, as in the London coffee-houses; but the stoves are so managed as always to maintain an agreeable warmth throughout the apartments. (Notes, p. 14 and 30.) The restaurants, or dining-houses, are frequented by all classes of the inhabitants, female as well as male. In fact, however, it may be accounted for, whether it have originated in its greater advantageousness in an economical point of view, in the taste of the people for society, or whatever else, home, in the English sense of the word, has but few charms for the bulk of the Parisians, who may be said to live in public, dining in restaurants, spending their evenings on the Boulevards, or in the theatres or cafes, and, appropriately it must be allowed, ending their days in the public hospitals! At the principal restaurants (such as Verry's, Véfour's, the Frères Provençaux, and the Rocher de Cancale) the bills of fare include hundreds of dishes, and the charges are necessarily high; but at many houses of great respectability diners may be had for two or three francs, including half a bottle of *vin ordinaire*. Beausé and Pomard, however, are the wines commonly drunk by persons in good circumstances. The houses of the *traiteurs* are frequented almost exclusively by the tradespeople and lower classes; but they also supply dinners to people at their own houses at a fixed price for each dish. Clubs, similar to those of London, have been established within the last few years; the largest and most respectable is the Club Anglais, the habitual resort of the leading men in the fashionable and diplomatic circles. The Jockey Club is frequented by sporting men, and a still more heterogeneous assemblage may be found at the Cercle. It may be remarked, also, that these clubs have been much more numerously attended since the suppression of the salons and other licensed gambling-houses, which till very recently infested the metropolis of France.

Local Government.—Paris, with its environs, forms the small department of the Seine, of which the form is nearly circular, and the diameter about 15 m. At the head of it is a prefect, under whom are twelve mayors, one for each of the twelve divisions of the town, and two sub-prefects for the country quarter. As to the administration of justice, the courts of Paris are less comprehensive than those of London, their jurisdiction comprising only the capital and seven adjoining depts.: but in all other respects Paris is as much the common centre of public business for France, as London is for England. The court of cassation is the supreme court of appeal from all the tribunals of France, and the *Cour des Comptes* has authority to examine all the public accounts of the kingdom. The *Cour Royale* confines itself to the trial of criminals in the dep. of the Seine; besides which there is tribunal de *premiers instances*. Paris is likewise the permanent residence of the sovereign and royal family; the place of meeting for the legislature; the seat of all the ministerial bureaux, and of the public offices generally. It is the seat of an archbishop, and the headquarters both of the royal guards and of the first of the twenty-two great military divisions of France. It has also a numerous corps of national guards, or volunteers, composed of twelve legions, comprising about 30,000 men. For mercantile purposes it has a chamber and several courts of commerce. Finally, it is the centre of almost all associations for public purposes, such as those for the promotion of national industry, for the management of prisons, for the diffusion of vaccine inoculation, &c. As already stated, Paris sends 19 members to the chamber of deputies, one for each arrondissement. Total number of electors, in 1838-39, 16,871.

Population, Health, &c.—In 1838, when the population amounted, excl. troops and foreigners, to 909,195, there were 23,949 births and 24,057 deaths, showing an increase during the year of 1-180th part of the gross population. Of the births, 14,645 were males and 12,043 females: the illegitimate being, in the same year, to the legitimate births as one to three, while the average throughout France is as one to 13. This gives but an indifferent view of the morality of the French capital; but it is favourable compared with the fact, that of the whole number of children born, 4792 were abandoned by their parents, and sent to the Foundling Hospital! We are glad, however, to have to state, that the admissions to this hospital have been of late years progressive—

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ly diminishing; and that, in this respect, there has been a material improvement. Of the children produced in 1836, no fewer than 4773 were born in hospitals, and these, of course, were mostly abandoned. Of the deaths in 1836, 9060, or between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole, took place in the public hospitals, 64 in prisons, and 389 were found dead, and deposited in the Morgue, or public dead-house, in the *l'île de la Cité*. The suicides in Paris, during the last 15 years, have averaged about 240 a year, or about one in 93 of the deaths during that period, a proportion about double that of London. The most densely peopled *arrondissements* are the 2d, 8th, and 13th; those most thinly peopled being the 4th and 9th. Of the entire population of the city it is supposed that nearly a half are working people, the rest being composed of tradesmen, professional men, and persons of independent property. There are about 80,000 servants, and nearly the same number of paupers; but the latter have been gradually on the decrease for some years.

Nearly 15,000 patients are constantly in the hospitals, and about 60,000 pass through them annually, of whom about 4-5ths are discharged cured. The foundlings may average about 30,000; and about the same number of aged and infirm persons are supported by public charity. The population of the prisons is very fluctuating, but may be taken at about 4000 at an average. The climate of Paris is not so variable as that of London, but the winters are sometimes very severe; snow does not lie long, fogs are not frequent, and on the whole the climate is favourable. There has been a great improvement in the health of the inhabitants since the revolution, though it be far short of the improvement that has taken place in London during the same period. As was to be expected, the least densely peopled *arrondissements*, and those occupied by the wealthier classes, are far the healthiest.

Fortifications.—During the course of the present year (1841), it has been, after much opposition, determined to fortify Paris, by surrounding it on all sides with a continuous chain of fortifications. The sum of 140 millions francs (£5,600,000) has been voted for the execution of the works, which have been already commenced. We believe, however, that most military men are of opinion that the fortifications in question will not oppose any effectual resistance to an invading army; and that it is, in fact, impossible successfully to defend so great a city. It is true, the fortifications may be serviceable as a means of overawing the Parisians; and it has been suspected that this has been with many the real motive that made them approve of their construction.

History.—When Gaul was invaded by Cæsar, Paris, then called *Latetia*, was the chief town of the Parisii, a Belgic tribe, and was afterwards included by Augustus in the province of *Leggionensis quarta* or *Senonia*. It attained no importance, however, till the middle of the 4th century, when it took the name of *Parisii*, and became the see of an archbishop. It was the favourite residence of the Emperor Julian, who, in his *Miscellanies*, terms it his *dux Acverria*; being taken by the Franks under Clovis, in 484, it became the capital of his new kingdom. As late as the close of the 9th century, the walled part of Paris was still limited to the island of *la Cité*, though considerable suburbs were extending themselves along both banks of the Seine. It was greatly enlarged by Louis VI. and VII.; still more so by Philip Augustus; and after the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, new walls were raised on the N. side of the Seine. The treaty of Troyes, in 1420, gave Paris into the hands of the English, who held it till 1436, when it was recaptured by the French, and the English garrison put to the sword. The population of Paris, in the 15th century, is estimated by Dulaure at 150,000, and great architectural improvements had been gradually taking place; but the police was so bad, that both life and property were insecure, and morals were almost at their lowest possible ebb. The city was farther improved by Francis I., and the circuit of the walls was greatly enlarged by Charles IX. and Henry IV., under whose reigns the entire suburb of St. Germain was rebuilt. In the religious wars of the 16th century, Paris was the scene of a revolt against the troops of Henry III., known as "the day of the barricades." It was held by the Leaguers, from 1585 to 1594, when it surrendered to Henry IV. The palace of the Luxembourg and the Palais Royal were built in the reign of Louis XIII., and the walls were so extended as to include nearly the whole space within the present boulevards; but the police was still wretchedly inefficient, and disorders were of almost daily occurrence, particularly in the turbulent quarter of the university. In the 17th century, Paris was the principal scene of the tumults of the *Frondaire*, supported by the inhabitants, against the French and Swiss guards; but notwithstanding these disturbances, the city still increased, churches, convents, and hospitals were built, the palace of the Tuileries was finished, the quays and boulevards were laid out, sewers formed, and other improvements effected at a great expense. The most

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memorable scenes connected with the history of the French revolution, from the destruction of the Bastille, in 1789, to the assumption of imperial power by Napoleon, were enacted in the metropolis, which has long had a preponderating, though not always a beneficial influence, over the affairs of the kingdom. Under the government of Napoleon, Paris was greatly improved, and many of those scientific and other establishments were either formed or remodelled, which have contributed to increase its literary and scientific renown. The work of improvement proceeded slowly during the reign of Louis XVIII. and Charles X.; but since the revolution of 1830, which placed the Duke of Orleans on the throne, great activity has been evinced by the legislature in raising solid as well as splendid monuments, some of which, as the Madeleine, the Arc de l'Étoile, and the ministerial hotel on the Quai d'Orsay, may vie in magnificence with the finest European structures. At the same time, new pavements, bridges, sewers, markets, public gardens, and prisons, attest that no department of the metropolis is neglected by the government; and whenever gas is generally introduced, and water more generally diffused in private houses, Paris will be one of the most comfortable as well as handsome and most luxurious capitals of Europe. (*Dulaure, Histoire de Paris; Paris and its Historical Scenery*, l.; *Metropolitan Magazine*, 1837; *Galignani's New Paris Guide; Planets's Pictures of Paris; Dictionnaire de la Conversation et de la Lecture*, art. *Paris*, and *Private Information*.)

PARIS, p. l., capital of Oxford co., Me., 39 m. W. by S. Augusta, 593 W. Watered by Little Androscoggin river, which affords water-power. It has a courthouse, jail, 10 stores, one woollen factory, three grist-mills, three saw-mills, one paper-mill, four tanneries, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; 170 schools, 1000 scholars. Pop. 9454.

PARIS, p. l., Oneida co., N. Y., 8 m. S. Utica, 96 m. W. N. W. Albany, 378 W. Drained by Sadagocqui river. It contains five churches, two Presbyterian, an Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist, seven stores, two fulling-mills, three cotton factories with 4159 spindles, five grist-mills, 19 saw-mills, two paper-mills, two tanneries, two distilleries; one academy, 47 students; 15 schools, 854 scholars. Pop. 3644.

PARIS, p. v., capital of Henr. co., Tenn., 98 m. W. Nashville, 784 W. Situated on Bailey fork of Little Sandy river, and contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, an academy, 10 stores, various mechanic shops, and about 900 inhabitants.

PARIS, p. v., capital of Bourbon co., Ky., 36 m. E. Frankfort, 507 W. Situated on the S. fork of Licking river, and contains a courthouse, jail, two churches, 10 stores; three academies, 110 students, two schools; 23 scholars. Pop. 1197.

PARIS, t., Stark t. and co., O. Drained by Sandy creek. Pop. 9474.

PARIS, p. v., capital of Edgar co., Ill., 114 m. E. Springfield, 685 W. It contains a brick courthouse, nine stores, 60 dwellings, and about 350 inhabitants.

PARIS, p. l., Oswego co., N. Y., 22 m. E. Oswego, 147 m. W. N. W. Albany, 376 W. Drained by Salmon creek. It contains a church, two stores, one fulling-mill, one grist-mill, four saw-mills; 16 schools, 404 scholars. Pop. 1543.

PARISHVILLE, p. l., St. Lawrence co., N. Y., 15 m. E. Canton, 391 m. N. W. by N., Albany, 595 W. Watered by St. Regis, Racket, and Oswegatchie rivers. It contains two churches, a Congregational and Baptist, five stores, one furnace, one forge, one grist-mill, six saw-mills, one tannery, one distillery; 15 schools, 800 scholars. Pop. 2250.

PARKERSBURG, p. v., capital of Wood co., Va., 335 m. N. W. by W. Richmond, 303 W. Situated on the N. side of Little Kanawha river, at its junction with Ohio river. It contains a courthouse and 10 stores.

PARKE, county, Ia. Situated in the W. part of the state, and contains 450 sq. m. Drained by Big and Little Racoon, and Sugar creeks, tributaries of Wabash river. It contained in 1840, 14,325 neat cattle, 18,286 sheep, 43,136 swine; and produced 107,188 bushels of wheat, 4925 of rye, 942,850 of Indian corn, 137,140 of oats, 23,067 of potatoes, 15,150 pounds of tobacco, 125,576 of sugar. It had 59 stores, one furnace, two fulling-mills, nine flouring-mills, 26 grist-mills, 44 saw-mills, four oil-mills, 11 tanneries, 21 distilleries, one pottery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; two academies, 150 students; 54 schools, 1841 scholars. Pop. 13,449. Capital, Rockville.

PARKMAN, p. t., Piscataquis co., Me., 71 m. N. by E. Augusta, 666 W. Incorporated in 1832. It has three stores, one grist-mill, three saw-mills; 13 schools, 546 scholars. Pop. 1905.

PARKMAN, p. t., Genesee co., O., 169 N. E. Columbus, 321 W. Drained by head waters of Grand river. It has four saw-mills; one academy, 18 students, three schools, 128 scholars. Pop. 1181.

PARMA (DUCHY OF), and indep. state of N. Italy, between lat. 44° 20' and 45° 8' N., and long. 9° 20' and 10° 30'

PARMA.

PE. (exc. the detached distr. Guastalla), having N. Austrian Italy, from which it is separated by the Po, W. the Sardegnian dom., S. the latter and Tuscan Lunigiana, and E. Modena. Area, estimated at 9983 sq. m. Pop., in 1833, 465,673. This duchy, lying between the Po on the N., and the Apennines on the S., is partly and principally included in the great plain of Lombardy; but a large portion of its surface is covered with the ramifications and slope of the Apennines, the crest of the ridge, here about 4000 feet in height, forming its S. boundary. It slopes to the N., and all its rivers fall into the Po. The soil, which is very fertile in the plain, where it is watered by numerous canals, is stony and arid in the mountainous districts. It is principally held by metayers; but while in the surrounding states such agreements are entered into between the metayer and his landlord as they may approve, in this duchy the law interposes to protect the tenant, who might be inclined to subscribe to peculiarly onerous conditions. Thus, a landlord may stipulate for more than half, but not for more than 2-3ds of the produce. If the landlord furnish the cattle, the farmer has a right to, at least, 1-3d of the profit thence arising; and if the tenant furnish the cattle, no lease is binding that does leave him 9-3ds the produce. (*Von Raumer, Italy*, i., 307, 308.) Along the Po, the farther we advance to the E., the soil becomes deeper, richer, better watered, and more fertile. The dairy is here the great object of attention, and the famous cheese which derives its name from this duchy, is still made to a great extent in the neighbourhood of Pavia, Lodi, &c. Farms are very small, and the husbandry inferior to that of Modena. (*See ITALY (AUSTRIAN)* and 59.)

The acorns of the numerous oaks, along the banks of the Po, feed an immense number of hogs, which are generally preferred to those of any other part of Italy; in consequence many are sent to Tuscany and the Papal states, whither, also, and to Genoa, great numbers of fat oxen are sent. The sheep of the duchy are indifferent: the superior flocks pastured in the Parmese Apennines in summer, belong to Lombardy, Tuscany, and other adjacent states. Both poultry and bees are abundant. Maize, wheat, beans, tobacco, fruit, and wine, are the principal products of the plain country. The only raw materials manufactured are silk and hemp; but according to Serriatori, the produce of the former only amounts to 100,000 lbs. a year. Rice is grown in the district of Guastalla, and near Parma. In the mountains but little corn is grown; and the climate is too cold for the vine. Chestnuts and skimmed milk, with cheese made from the milk of goats and ewes, form the principal food of the population. Potatoes were not introduced into the mountain districts when the duchy was visited by Châteaueux. The inhabitants of these districts make a good deal of charcoal; but their principal revenue is derived from their migrations: for all the active inhabitants quit their homes at the favourable season, to work in Lombardy and Tuscany. The money they gain and save from this source forms almost all the capital circulating among them. (*Châteaueux's Italy and its Agricul. Trans.*, p. 55.)

Iron, copper, vitriol, and petroleum, are found in the mountains; but the principal mineral product is salt, of which about 12,300 quintals are made annually. Manufactures, excepting such as are domestic, are of trifling importance; silk fabrics are the principal, and are made in all the larger towns. There are several iron forges; and hats, glass, earthenware, paper, and gunpowder are made in Parma, Piacenza, and San Donnino. The value of the imports, which consist mostly of woollen and linen cloths, colonial goods, and articles of luxury, is estimated at 748,000 *lire*; while the value of the exports, including 8000 head of cattle, and 27,000 hogs, is estimated at only 168,500 *lire* a year. (*Serriatori, Statist.*) But it is hardly necessary to say that there can, in fact, be no such discrepancy between them; and either the one statement or the other, or perhaps both, must be completely erroneous. Except the Po, there is no navigable river, nor is there any canal, except for irrigation, within this duchy.

The government is an unlimited monarchy, hereditary in the male line, but at present vested in a female, this duchy having been assigned, by the treaty of Vienna, to the Archduchess Maria Louisa, ex-empress of France. At her death, however, it will fall, under the existing arrangements, to the Duke of Lucre, or his heirs. The administration is conducted by a cabinet of six ministers. The duchy is divided into five districts: chief towns, Parma, the capital, Piacenza, Borgo San Donnino, Borgo Taro, and Guastalla. There are 38 inferior courts of arbitration, consisting of a single judge, and courts of primary jurisdiction and appeal in Parma and Piacenza. Criminal trials take place in public, but without the intervention of a jury; the judges composing the court decide by a majority of votes. The code of Parma, promulgated since 1820, is bottomed upon the Code Napoleon, but has much that is peculiar to itself. Secret societies are prohibited, and associations for definite objects, if consisting of

more than 30 members, require to be authorized by government. All games of chance are prohibited, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Public provision is made for the poor; and beggars are either punished with imprisonment, or sent to a workhouse. If death ensue from a duel, the challenger is liable to imprisonment for from 10 to 20 years, and the challenged from 8 to 10. (*Von Raumer*, i., 314-316.) The Roman Catholic is the state religion; but others are tolerated. Public instruction is furnished by about 380 elementary schools, attended by nearly 10,000 pupils; there are also secondary schools in most of the towns; and superior academies in Parma and Piacenza. The military force consists of about 1300 men, chiefly infantry. The public revenue, derived from state property, territorial and personal taxes, patents, communal and river dues, custom duties, *octrois*, in Parma and Piacenza, amounted, in 1834, to 6,885,840 *lire*. The public debt, in 1833, amounted to 10,700,000 *do*. (*Serriatori, Statist. d'Italia*.)

This territory anciently formed part of Cisalpine Gaul. Charlemagne gave it to the Holy See; but during the quarrels between the popes and the emperors, Parma and Piacenza became independent republics. They afterwards fell successively under the dukes of Milan, the popes, the Farnese family, and the Spaniards. By far the most celebrated of its native sovereigns was the famous Alexander Farnese. Though he served one of the most odious tyrants, Philip II., Farnese was alike generous and brave, and was certainly the most skillful and accomplished general of his age. In 1801, Parma was ceded to the French; and in 1805, it was principally included in the dep. Taro, belonging to the kingdom of Italy. (*Serriatori, Statistica d'Italia; Rampoldi; Châteaueux; Raumer*, &c.)

PARMA, a city of N. Italy, the cap. of the above duchy, on the little river of its own name, a tributary of the Po, here crossed by three bridges, 35 m. S.E. Piacenza, and 33 m. S.W. Mantua: lat. 44° 48' 1" N., long. 10° 28' 45" E. Pop. circa 36,000. Its walls are between 3 m. and 4 m. in circumference; it is surrounded by a glacis which forms a favourite public promenade. It is well built and laid out, especially its principal thoroughfare, which forms a part of the Flaminian way (via Flaminia). It has many good public and private edifices; they are mostly, however, of brick, and none is remarkable for beauty: many of them are, also, in a decaying condition, and its streets are "dull and dreary." The Farnese palace, though an immense pile, is little more than half the original design; it is raised on open arcades; and, though partly in a ruinous state, it serves for the residence of the archduchess, and accommodates the academy of arts. In the new picture gallery belonging to the latter are several masterpieces by Correggio, Parmegino, Raphael, the Carracci, &c. The academy has also a museum, in which are many interesting antiquities from the buried city of Velleia (18 m. S. Piacenza), and an extensive and well arranged library. Attached to the palace is the large Farnese theatre, designed by Vignola on the model of the ancient theatres, 300 feet in length, and capable of accommodating some thousand persons. It is built entirely of wood, and is well constructed for hearing; but it has been long disused, and is said to be in a very dilapidated and ruinous state. Another, but smaller theatre, exists on the same floor; and a third, built by the present archduchess, was finished in 1830.

The cathedral, an edifice of the 11th century, though in a mixed and semi-barbarous style, is, on the whole, a magnificent building: its fine dome, is ornamented with one of the last and most celebrated productions of Correggio. The city has a great number of other churches, several of which possess some fine works of art. It is a bishop's see, and a seat of the high court of revision for the duchy, besides several inferior courts; and was, till 1802, the seat of a university; it has now a superior school of divinity, medicine, and philosophy, attended by about 430 students; a college of nobles, founded in 1600; an episcopal seminary, some inferior schools, and several hospitals and other charities. The principal and most extensive establishment in the city is the famous printing-office of the Bodoni, established in 1765: it has produced some of the best specimens of typography, especially some of the most splendid editions of the classics of which modern Europe has to boast. The city is supplied with water by a conduit, said to be 50 m. (?) in length. The *Palazzo Giardino*, and a large public cemetery, are situated without the walls. Parma has some silk and other fabrics; but its manufactures and commerce are comparatively insignificant.

Parma became a Roman colony A.U.C. 569. It suffered greatly in the civil war between Antony and Augustus; and was colonized anew by the latter, from whom it received the name of *Julia Augusta Colonia*. It was anciently much celebrated for its wool.

Velleries primæ Apulia, Parma secundæ
Martialis, xiv. Ep. 88.

(*Corder's Italy*, ii., 36-39; *Rampoldi; Diet. (Glog., &c.)*
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PARNASSUS.

PARMA, p. t., Monroe co., N. Y., 10 m. N.W. Rochester, 231 m. W. by N. Albany, 380 W. Bounded N. by lake Ontario. Drained by Salmon and Little Salmon creeks. It contains two churches, three stores, two fulling-mills, two grist-mills, five saw-mills, two tanneries; 17 schools, 914 scholars. Pop. 3652.

PARNASSUS, a mountain-chain of Independent Greece, prov. E. Hellas, and nom. Phocia, famous in Grecian poetry and mythology, the favourite resort of Apollo and the muses, and especially sacred to Bacchus. It runs from W.N.W. to E.S.E., forming the connecting link between mount Pindus and mount Helicon; but the only part of it that requires any particular mention is its culminating point N. of Delphi, now called *Liaura*, lat. 39° 31' 57" N.; long. 22° 38' 36" E. According to M. Peytier, it rises 8068 ft. above the sea, and being covered with snow during the greater part of the year, would have been rather an uncomfortable residence for the muses, who inhabited its lower regions, especially the laurel groves in the vicinity of the Castalian fountain. Dr. Clarke, who ascended this celebrated mountain, describes its summit as somewhat resembling that of Cader Idres in N. Wales; and adds that "after having been for years engaged in visiting the tops of mountains, he must still confess that he never saw any thing to compare with the view from the summit of Parnassus. The gulf of Corinth had long looked like an ordinary lake, and it was now reduced to a pond. Northwards, beyond all the plains of Thessaly, appeared Olympus, with its many tops, clad in shining snow, and expanding its vast breadth distinctly to view. The other mountains of Greece, like the surface of the ocean in a rolling calm, rose in vast heaps according to their different altitudes; but the eye ranged over every one of them. Helicon was one of these; and it is certainly inferior in height to Parnassus. One of the principal mountains in the Mores, now called Tricala, not far from Patras, made a great figure in that mountainous territory; it was covered with snow, even the lower ridges not being destitute of it. We looked down on Achaia, Argolis, Elis, and Arcadia, as upon a model. The higher region of the mountain is of limestone, bleak and destitute of all herbage, except a few alpine plants." (*Travels*, vii., 261.) From the sacred town and temple of Delphi the mountain appears to have two summits, one of which was sacred to Phœbus and one to Bacchus—

"— Parnasse gemino pecti aethra colla,
Mœs Phœbo Bromœque sacra." *Lycôn*, v. 73.

Running down the cleft between these two summits is the famous *Fons Castalis*, the genuine source of poetical inspiration. It is thus alluded to by Virgil, in connection with the neighbouring mountain—

"*sed me Parnassi desuper per ardua collis
Rapat amor. Juvat in lignis, quæ nulla priorem
Castalian molli devenerit orbita clivo.*" *Georg.* iii., 292.

Even at present it is by no means unworthy its ancient renown. Mr. Dodwell says, "it is clear, and forms an excellent beverage. The fountain is ornamented with pendent ivy, and overshadowed by a large fig-tree." Higher up the mountain is the Corycian cave, which, during the Persian war, afforded a safe retreat to the less adventurous Greeks after the battle of Thermopylae. (*Hærod.* viii., 36.) It is described by Mr. Baileys, the first modern traveller who has visited it, as a chamber 330 ft. in length, and nearly 900 ft. in breadth, with a roof studded with stalactites. Above this cave, and at a distance of about 80 stadia from Delphi, stood the town of Tithorea, taken and burnt by the army of Xerxes at the close of the Persian war. The ruins were found by Dr. Clarke, near the modern village of *Velitza*. For further particulars see *DELPHI*.

PAROS, a famous island of the Grecian archipelago, group of the central Cyclades, to the W. of Naxos, from which it is separated by a strait, 5 m. across; mount St. Elias, the most elevated point in the island, being in lat. 47° 2' 46" N.; long. 25° 11' 35" E. Pop. 8000? It is oval-shaped, being about 12 m. in length by 8 in breadth. Though rugged and uneven, it is, speaking generally, extremely fertile; and, if well cultivated, would support four or five times its present population. It produces considerable quantities of cotton, with corn, wine, oil, &c. Tournefort says that the butchers' meat is good, that there are a great number of hogs, and that pigeons and partridges are extremely abundant. (*i.*, 303, 4to. ed.) Port Naussa, on the N.E. coast of the island, is one of the best harbours in the archipelago, and was used, in 1770, as the rendezvous of the Russian fleet. Parechia, on the site of the ancient city of Paros, on the W. coast of the island, is the capital. Its harbour is open to the W., and there are some sunken rocks in its vicinity, on one of which the *Superbe*, a French line-of-battle ship, was lost, in 1833. The present town consists of mean houses, which, however, are interesting, from their chiefly consisting of fragments of the old city, including portions of the shafts and

PARSONSTOWN.

capitals of columns, &c.: the cathedral church is said to be the best in the archipelago.

Paros was famous in antiquity for its beautiful snow-white marble, whence Virgil has called the island *maris Paros*. (*Æneid.* iii., v. 136.) The finest of the ancient statues, including the *Venus de Medici*, the *Apollo Belvidere*, and the *Antinous*, were formed out of this material. Indeed, the best sculptors used no other, *omnes autem tantum candido marmore usi sunt a Paro insula*. (*Plin. Hist. Nat.*, lib. xxxvii., cap. 5.) The quarries were situated about 4 m. from the city of Paros, and remain exactly in the state in which they were left by the ancients. Dr. Clarke says they had been wrought with infinite skill; and that the blocks had been cut out with such precision that there was not the smallest waste. (vi., 138, 8vo. ed.)

According to Thucydides (lib. i.), Paros was originally settled by Phœnicians. It early attained to great wealth and consideration, and established colonies in Thasos and other islands. During the first Persian war, it sided with the Persians; and, after the defeat of the latter at Marathon, the city of Paros was unsuccessfully besieged by Miltiades. Themistocles, however, rendered it tributary to Athens. It produced several distinguished individuals, among whom may be specified *Aralkochus*, the inventor of Iambica.*

In modern times, the only event of importance connected with the history of Paros is the discovery of the "Parian, or Arundelian Chronicle." This is a chronological account, cut in marble, of the principal events in the history of Greece during the period of 1318 years, beginning with Cœrops, and ending with the archbishop of Diognetus, *sæcæ* 364 B.C. The chronicle for the last 90 years is, however, obliterated; and the inscription is in many parts a good deal defaced.

The marble slab on which this chronicle is cut was purchased on the spot, in 1634, for the earl of Arundel, whence it is now frequently called the Arundelian chronicle; and being brought to England in 1637 the inscription was soon after copied, translated, and published by Selden and other eminent scholars. Unfortunately the marble afterwards met with the most barbarous treatment, having been broken, and a part of it employed, as is alleged, to repair a chimney in Arundel house. The portion that escaped this worse than Gothic usage was presented in 1667 to the university of Oxford, of which it is one of the most precious relics. (*Robertson on the Parian Chronicle*, p. 43-48.)

For a lengthened period the Parian chronicle was regarded as of unquestionable authority, and was referred to as such by all inquirers into ancient history. In 1728, however, its authenticity was assailed, in a singularly clear, able, and ingenious dissertation, by the Rev. John Robertson, who contended that it was altogether spurious, and had been fabricated in modern times. As was to be expected, this dissertation elicited various answers, by Mr. Hewlett; Porson, the celebrated Greek scholar; Gough, the antiquary, &c.; and at present it seems to be generally concluded by the ablest critics and scholars, that the objections of Robertson have been satisfactorily disposed of, and that there is no good or sufficient reason for doubting that the Parian Chronicle was really compiled about 364 years B.C.

PARSONSFIELD, p. t., York co., Me., 86 m. W.S.W. Augusta, 539 W. Bounded N. by Great Oostepes river. It has seven stores, one fulling-mill, four grist-mills, four saw-mills, one oil-mill, four tanneries; one academy, 225 students; 30 schools, 473 scholars. Pop. 2442.

PARSONSTOWN, or BIRE, an inland town of Ireland, King's co., on the confines of Tipperary, on the Bur, a branch of the Lesser Brossa, 7½ m. above its confluence with the Shannon, and 63 m. W.S.W. Dublin. Pop., in 1691, 5406; in 1831, 6923. It has a large square, in which is a pillar surmounted by a statue of the duke of Cumberland, erected in commemoration of the victory of Culloden, in 1746, and some good streets. Its public buildings are the parish church, a fine Roman Catholic chapel, the cathedral of the see of Kildare, three meeting-houses for Independents, one for Quakers, and two for Methodists, a fever hospital, a dispensary, a courthouse, and a bridewell. Near it are large barracks. It has various schools, and is the seat of a manor court, general sessions and petty sessions: it is also a constabulary station, and has two distilleries, a brewery, and an extensive retail trade. The river is navigable for 2 m. from the Shannon, for barges. Markets on Saturdays; fairs, Feb. 11, May 5, Aug. 23, and Dec. 10. Postoffice revenue in 1830, 2387; in 1836, £1987. Branches of the provincial and agricultural banks were opened in 1833 and 1836.

* The *Dictionnaire Geographique* says that the famous sculptors *Phidias* and *Praxiteles* were natives of Paros. In point of fact, however, the former was born at Athens, and the birthplace of the latter is unknown.

PASCAGOULA.

Close to the town is Birr castle, the seat of the earl of Rosse, the head of the noble family of Parsons, whence the town has its name, and to whom it is greatly indebted. The castle, which is of considerable antiquity, has been completely modernised, and greatly improved by its present proprietor.

PASCAGOULA, river, Miss., is formed by the union of Leaf and Chickasawhay rivers, and enters Pascagoula sound of the gulf of Mexico. It is navigable 50 m. for vessels drawing 6 ft. of water, and 150 m. for boats. It is 200 m. long.

PASCAGOULA, sound, Miss. and Ala. Situated off the mouth of Pascagoula river, separated from the gulf of Mexico by low islands, and communicates on the E. with Mobile bay. It is 55 m. long, with an average breadth of 8 m.

PASCO, or **CERRO DI PASCO**, the principal mining town of Peru, dep. Junin, prov. Huanaco, in an irregular hollow on the table land of Bombon, nearly 14,000 ft. above the level of the sea, and 60 m. S. by W. Huanaco. Population varying at different seasons from 4000 to perhaps 12,000. It is a mean, wretched place, which, previously to the establishment of the Peruvian Mining Company, in 1835, had not a house with a chimney, fire-place, or glazed window; and even now its dwellings are principally covered with thatch, a frequent cause of destructive fires. The town—of which the very *edifices*, or unburned bricks, partly used in some of the houses, contain silver—is so burrowed under, that a person is in no small danger of inadvertently falling into old mines, or rather pits, sometimes superficial, sometimes deep and fathomless, and half filled with water. There are several hundred well-known mines, from which silver has been and still could be extracted in large quantities, provided a perfect drainage were effected. But during the revolution a great many of the mines were allowed to fill up with water, and only about 30 are now wrought for eight months a year. From 1825 to 1836 inclusive, 2,190,555 marcos of silver were reduced to bars in the foundry at Cerro Pasco; the produce in the latter year having been 337,840 marcos. These mines have the advantage of being near a coal mine, which has of late years been opened; but turf, dung, timber, &c., are the kinds of fuel most commonly used. The miners choose whether they will be paid in money or a proportion of the ore. In the former case they get four reals, or 2s. a day; but they prefer of course payment in ore, if the mine be productive; and sometimes realize, in this way, very high wages. But the gambling nature of the pursuit has the worst effect on all parties engaged in it. The miners are almost universally profligate, and involved in debt; and but few of the undertakers have made fortunes. (*Smith's Peru as it is*, II., 1-20.)

PAS-DE-CALAIS, a dep. of France, reg. N., formerly comprised in the provs. of Artois and Picardy, between the 50th and 51st degs. N. lat., and 1° 35' and 3° 10' E. long.; having N.E. and E. the dep. Du Nord, S. Somme, W. the English channel, and N. the strait of Dover, or *Pas-de-Calais*, whence its name. Area, 655,645 hectares. Pop., in 1836, 655,315. There are several chains of hills, but none of any considerable height. The Scarpe, Lys, and Aa, rise in this department; besides which the principal rivers are the Liane, Canche, and Authie, having mostly a N.W. course. Except about Boulogne, the coasts are generally low, and in some places bordered with sandy downs, which are, however, prevented from increasing to an inconvenient extent by being carefully planted. The soil is, for the most part, good; and agriculture is, on the whole, well conducted. Of the surface, in 1834, 492,374 hectares were supposed to be arable; 46,310 in pasture; 21,852 in orchards, gardens, &c.; 43,107 in woods, and 18,845 in heaths and wastes. Near Boulogne, farms vary in size from 85 to 250 acres; but, in general, they do not exceed 140 acres. Few are cultivated by the proprietors, being usually let to farmers who pay a money rent, and are also charged with the payment of the land tax. All kinds of corn, but principally wheat and maslin, and large quantities of beans, peas, and oleaginous seeds, are raised. About 1,522,000 hectolitres of potatoes were grown in 1835; and a good deal of land is devoted to the growth of beet-root. The annual produce of beer is estimated at 360,000 hectolitres; of cider, at 36,000 hectolitres; and of malt spirits, at 11,000 hectolitres. In 1850, there were estimated to be nearly 200,000 oxen and cows, and 300,000 sheep in the department; the produce of wool averages about 662,000 kilogr. a year. The farmers, though not prosperous, are contented with their condition; and there are few paupers requiring permanent relief. In 1835, of 232,002 estates subject to the *contribution foncière*, 101,918 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and 39,408 at from 5 to 10 fr. Some coal is met with; but the greater part of that made use of in the department is brought from Belgium; and wood and turf are the principal species of fuel. About

PASSAU.

8,984,000 kilogr. of beet-root sugar were made in this department in 1836, a greater quantity than in any other French department, that of the north excepted. Arras is famous for lace and gingerbread. A portion of the population of Boulogne and Calais is occupied in the manufacture of tulles; in the arrondissement of Bethune many hundreds are employed in making linen stuffs and yarn; and manufactures of cotton stuffs and yarn are pretty general. Spirits, leather, gunpowder, soap, glass and earthenware, tobacco pipes, &c., are also produced. Artesian wells (so named from the province Artois) originated in this department. The *Pas-de-Calais* is divided into six arrondissements; chief towns, Arras, the capital; Bethune, Boulogne, Montreux, St. Omer, and St. Pol. Calais and Boulogne are the principal sea-ports, and have a considerable coasting trade, and share in the cod, herring, and mackerel fisheries. The department sends eight members to the chamber of deputies; number of electors in 1836-39, 4512. Total public revenue (1831), 18,813,373 fr. (*Huge*, art. *Pas-de-Calais*; *Dict. Geogr.*; *French Official Tables*; and *Part. Reports on Agriculture*, 1834.)

PASQUOTANK, river, N. C., rises in the S. part of the Dismal Swamp, and enters Albemarle sound by a broad estuary, including which it is 40 m. long. It admits ordinary coasting vessels to Elizabeth city. It derives its chief importance from the Dismal Swamp canal, which extends from Deep creek, a tributary of Chesapeake bay, 23 m. to Joice's creek, a branch of Pasquotank river. This canal is 46 ft. wide, and at intervals of a quarter of a mile, 66 ft. wide for turnout stations, 64 ft. deep, with six locks 100 by 30 ft. It has a navigable feeder of 5 m. from Lake Drummond, in the Dismal Swamp; and it forms an important channel of communication from Norfolk to the south.

PASQUOTANK, county, N. C. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 300 sq. m. Bounded N.E. by Pasquotank river, S.W. by Little river. It contained 1840, 5719 neat cattle, 3415 sheep, 15,905 swine; and produced 19,130 bushels of wheat, 473,970 of Indian corn, 45,101 of oats, 21,065 of potatoes. It had 26 stores, 10 grist-mills, two saw-mills, one tannery, one printing-office, one weekly newspaper; two academies, 78 students; five schools, 106 scholars. Pop.: whites, 4650; slaves, 2789; free coloured, 1076; total, 8514. Capital, Elizabeth city.

PASSAIC river, N. J., rises in Mendham, Morris co., and flows through a mountainous country, with a quiet and sluggish course, excepting at two falls. At the Little falls it descends by two leaps and a rocky rapid 51 ft. in the distance of a half a mile. Five and a half miles below are the Great falls at Paterson. Here the river pours itself in one unbroken cataract of 60 ft. wide, 50 ft. descent, and a total fall of 70 ft., affording an immense water-power. It finally enters Newark bay, and is navigable 13 m. to Acquackanonk. It flows through marshes near its mouth, and is about 70 m. long, and is the longest river which runs wholly in the state.

PASSAIC, county, N. J. Situated in the N.E. part of the state, and contains 180 sq. m. Watered by Passaic river and its tributaries. It contained in 1840, 5532 neat cattle, 5075 sheep, 1565 swine; and produced 5190 bushels of wheat, 36,721 of rye, 70,874 of Indian corn, 94,012 of buckwheat, 45,945 of oats, 78,966 of potatoes. It had 126 stores, four lumber-yards, one furnace, 18 forges, four fulling-mills, one woollen factory, 20 cotton factories with 40,056 spindles, two dyeing and printing-works, 13 grist-mills, 21 saw-mills, four paper-mills, seven tanneries, two distilleries, one brewery, two printing-offices, two weekly newspapers; three academies, 138 students; 41 schools, 1967 scholars. Pop. 16,734. Capital, Paterson.

PASSAMAQUODDY, bay, lies partly in the state of Maine, and partly in the British province of New-Brunswick, and is 6 m. wide, and 12 m. long. It has a sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels, and is never closed by ice. It abounds with cod, mackerel, herring, and other fish. The boundary of the United States passes through it on its W. side, into St. Croix river, which enters its N.W. part.

PASSAU (an. *Castra Batava*), a fortified frontier city, principally belonging to Bavaria, circ. Lower Bavaria, of which it is the cap., on the Danube, where it is joined by the Inn, and also by the small river Ilz, 68 m. E.S.E. Ratisbon: lat. 48° 24' 29" N., long. 12° 28' 5" E. Pop., circa 9000. It consists of the city proper, built in the angle between the Danube and Inn, and of three smaller portions beyond the Danube, the Inn, and the Ilz: the latter being within the Austrian dominions. These different parts are connected by bridges, and surrounded with fortifications; and are further defended by two citadels, and some inferior forts; this being, in fact, one of the most important fortresses in the line of the Danube. The defile in which the town is situated, is highly picturesque; and it has a striking appearance from the river, though not generally well built. The cathedral, however, is a magnificent

modern edifice, in the Italian style, and several of the other churches are handsome; the old Jesuit's college, now a lyceum, the bishop's palace, several hospitals, an orphan asylum, and the postoffice are the other principal public buildings. On a hill adjacent to the Innstadt, is the shrine of *Maria-hilf*, a celebrated place of Roman Catholic pilgrimage. Passau is the seat of circle, police and taxation boards, and has an Episcopal seminary, a school of industry, manufactures of leather, tobacco, and pottery-ware, docks for ship building, and an active trade both up and down the Danube. It was long the capital of an ecclesiastical principality, secularized in 1805. Here, in 1552, a treaty was concluded between Maurice, elector of Saxony, on the one hand, and Ferdinand, king of the Romans, on the part of the emperor Charles V., on the other, by which the latter agreed to set the landgrave of Hesse at liberty, and to allow the Protestants full freedom of conscience. (*Berghaus; Sketches of Ger.*, ii., 101, 102, 4c.)

PASSYUNK, L., Philadelphia co., Pa. It includes the W. part of the tongue of land included between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, below the city of Philadelphia. It contains League Island in the Delaware, and is covered with meadows and gardens. Pop. 1594.

PATAGONIA, an extensive country of S. America, comprising nearly the whole of that continent S. of lat. 30° S., and having N. the territories of La Plata and Chili, S. the strait of Magellan, separating it from Terra del Fuego, E. the Atlantic, and W. the Pacific. Little is known respecting this region beyond its coast outline. The Andes in Patagonia appear to consist of but one cordillera, the mean height of which may be estimated at 3000 ft.; but opposite Chiloe there are some mountains probably from 5000 to 6000 ft. in height. (*Geog. Journ.*, i., 157.) The W. coast is abrupt, very much broken, and skirted with a great number of irregularly shaped rocky islands. The E. coast has been most explored. The surface of the country appears to rise from the Atlantic to the Andes, in a succession of terraces, all of which are alike arid and sterile, the upper soil consisting chiefly of marine gravelly deposits, covered with coarse wiry grass. No wood is seen larger than a small thorny shrub, fit only for the purpose of fuel, except on the banks of a few of the rivers subject to inundation, where herbage and some trees are occasionally found. This sterility prevails throughout the whole plain country of Patagonia, the complete similarity of which, in almost every part, is one of its most striking characteristics. It is stated, however, by the Indians on the Rio Negro, which forms the N. boundary of Patagonia, that near the Andes, wheat, maize, beans, lentils, pease, &c., are raised. This latter region is not, however, placed under the same circumstances as the country more to the eastward, nor is it subject to the causes which mainly occasion its sterility.

A great deal of rain falls in the Andes, and the country immediately E. of the mountains is thickly wooded, and is injured by too much rain. This results from the moisture which the W. winds, that prevail throughout most of the year, bring with them from the Pacific, being condensed and precipitated in the mountains and immediately adjacent territory; so that after passing these regions the winds are quite dry; and E. winds, which are very rare in Patagonia, are those only which convey any moisture to the desert E. of the Andes. Porphyry, basalt, sandstone, containing numerous organic remains, and a friable rock, greatly resembling, but not identical with, chalk, are among the mineral formations hitherto remarked as the most prevalent in E. Patagonia. The zoology of the country is as limited as its flora. Guanacoes are met with sometimes in herds of several hundreds; and their enemy the puma, and a small kind of fox, are almost the only other wild quadrupeds at all abundant, except mice. The latter are of many species, and so numerous that, according to Mr. Darwin, Patagonia, poor as she is in some respects, can, perhaps, boast of a greater stock of small rodents than any other country in the world. (*Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle*, iii., 215.) The condor and the cassowary are included among the few species of birds. The reptile and insect tribes present nothing remarkable.

The Patagonian Indians are tall and bulky, and, though not absolutely gigantic, they may be said, after rejecting the exaggerations of the early and the contradictory statements of later travellers, to be the tallest people of whom we have any accounts, the average height of the men being probably not under six feet. Their heads and features are large, but their hands and feet small; and their limbs are neither so muscular nor so large-boned as their height and apparent stoutness would induce one to suppose. Colour a dark copper brown; hair black, lank, and coarse, and tied about the temples by a fillet of plaited or twisted asps. A large mantle of guanaco skins loosely gathered about them and hanging from the shoulders to the ankles, is, with a kind of drawers and loose buskins, almost their only article of dress, and

adds much to the bulkiness of their appearance. They neither pierce the nose nor lips, but disfigure themselves greatly with paint. They lead a nomadic life, living in tents formed of poles and skins, and subsisting on the flesh of the wild animals they catch. Both men and women ride on horseback, and are often furnished with saddles, bridles, stirrups, spurs, and Spanish goods of various kinds, which they obtain from Valdivia and other places in S. Chili. Their arms consist generally of a long tapering lance, a knife or scimitar if one can be procured, and the *bolas*, a missile weapon of a singular kind, carried in the girdle, and consisting of two round stones, covered with leather, each weighing about a pound. These, which are fastened to the two ends of a string, about 8 ft. in length, used as a sling, one stone being kept in the hand, and the other whirled round the head till it is supposed to have acquired sufficient force, when they are together discharged at the object. The Patagonians are so expert at the management of this double-headed shot, that they will hit a mark not bigger than a shilling with both the stones at a distance of 15 yards. It is not customary with them, however, to strike either the guanaco or the ostrich with them; but to discharge them so that the cord comes against the legs of the ostrich, or the fore legs of the guanaco, and is twisted round them by the force and swing of the balls; so that the animal being unable to run, becomes an easy prey to the hunters. These people live under various petty chiefs, who, however, seem to possess but little authority.

Patagonia was discovered by Magellan in 1519. The badness of its harbours, which are mostly difficult and dangerous of access, and afford little or no security for vessels above the size of a brig, has hindered the formation of any European settlement, except at Port St. Julian, about lat. 49° 10' S., and long. 67° 40' W., where the Spaniards settled about 1779, but speedily abandoned the establishment. A few expeditions have been undertaken to the interior in the last century, and lately by the officers of the *Adventure*, principally up the larger rivers; but the coasts are rarely frequented by any other than whaling vessels, and the nature of the country is not such as to hold out any hope of its ever emerging from its present state of savage barbarism. (*Parish's Buenos Ayres*, &c., 58-59; *Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle*; *Geog. Journ.*, i. vi.)

PATERSON, city, capital of Passaic co., N. J., is situated on Passaic river, near the great falls, 4 m. from tide water, 13 m. N. Newark, 17 m. N.N.W. New-York city, 75 m. N.E. by N. Trenton, 214 W. A society for the establishment of manufactures, projected by Alexander Hamilton, was formed by the subscription of \$300,000, about half only of which was fully paid in, in 1791. The contributors were incorporated by the Legislature in November 22d, 1791, and authorized to increase their capital to \$1,000,000. After several other places had been proposed, the company located near Passaic Falls at Paterson. At this period there were not more than 10 houses in the place. This was one of the first attempts to establish cotton manufactures in the United States, and had to contend with the obstacles to which such establishments were then incident; the objects of the company in a great measure failed, and were abandoned. But more propitious times have enabled their successors to raise up here a large manufacturing city. The city of Paterson was incorporated November 22d, 1791, and lies partly in Bergen county and partly in Passaic county, is on both sides of the river, and includes 36 sq. m. By a dam in the river, 4½ feet high, and a canal around the falls, a vast water-power is created, sufficient for the supply of numerous manufactures. It contains a courthouse, jail, a bank, and many spacious edifices for manufactures, built chiefly of stone. There are nine churches, a Presbyterian, two Dutch Reformed, a Methodist, Reformed Presbyterians, Episcopal, Baptist, True Reformed Dutch, and a Roman Catholic. There is a philosophical society of young men, who have a respectable library, and a Mechanics' society for the advancement of science and the mechanic arts, with a library and philosophical apparatus. The Morris canal passes near the city, a little to the S. of it, and the railroad to Jersey City gives an easy access to the city of New-York. Passaic Falls are celebrated for their picturesque beauty, and are often visited as a curiosity.

There were in the city in 1840, 104 stores, with a capital of \$152,950, machinery was manufactured to the amount of \$607,000, four fulling-mills, one woollen factory, with a capital of \$20,000, 19 cotton factories, with 45,056 spindles, two dyeing and printing works, with a capital of \$555,000, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, two paper-mills, with a capital of \$32,000, one tannery, two printing-offices, two binderies, two weekly newspapers. Total capital in manufactures, \$1,792,500. It has one academy, 80 students; 16 schools, 1006 scholars. Pop. in 1825, 5064; in 1830, 7331; in 1840, 7598.

The city is governed by a mayor, recorder, common council, &c. There are many manufactures not enumerated



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